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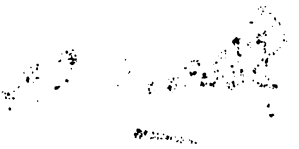
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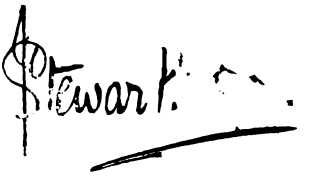
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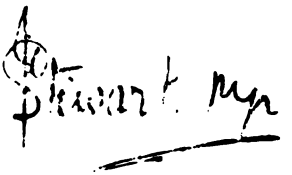
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The Author has to express his thanks to H. E. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the Hon. Sir A. Eden; the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Member of the Supreme Council; Mr. James, B.C.S., Postmaster-General, who has contributed an account of two routes to the book; the Hon. Horace Cockerell, Member of the Lieut.-Governor's Council, and Secretary of the Government; Mr. Clarke, Editor of the *Indian Daily News*; Mr. Cochrane, Judge of Kaṭak; C. E. Bernard, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Barmah; Mr. Franklin Prestage, C.E., the able Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who most kindly accompanied him to Dárjíling and Ḍhákah, and rendered him invaluable assistance; Mr. Pellew, B.C.S., Commissioner of Ḍhákah; Mr. John Beames, C.I.E., the well-known linguist and philologist, Commissioner of Bardwán, to whom he owes

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN THE
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

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§ *a.* SEASON FOR VISITING BENGAL.

THE territory under the Deputy Governor of Bengal extends over 193,581 sq. m., and contains a pop. of 60,357,141 inhabitants. The N. W. Provinces have an area of 86,902 sq. m. with 30,776,442 inhabitants. A region so vast, over which the traveller is taken in this volume, presents various shades of climate, but it may be said generally of the whole that from the 20th of November to the end of March, the temperature is such that any European of an ordinarily good constitution may travel and visit places of interest without suffering in the slightest degree. The climate is in fact very enjoyable at that period of the year, and superior to anything to be met with in Europe. It is necessary, however, to be prepared with thin flannels and underclothing to wear in the plains, and with very warm clothes for travelling in the hills, as at Dárjíling. The traveller who desires to make an extended tour must leave England in the beginning of November, and he may remain in the Bengal Presidency to the end of the first week in April, by which time the sun will have acquired great power, but if he travels in a first-class carriage, with a thermantidote, and with plenty of ice and soda-water, he will make out his return journey without difficulty.

§ *b.* OUTFIT.

In addition to the ordinary outfit of a traveller, with light, warm and medium flannels, it will be absolutely necessary to take mosquito curtains and a light bed of some kind, as also a solar hat and canvas shoes, and high boots of *sámbar* or elk skin. The hat should be light, porous and broad-brimmed, and secured with a strap so as not to blow off when riding fast. Silk umbrellas should be avoided, as they are soon ruined in India, and the best material for them is alpaca, which should be covered with a white cotton cover. A tiffin-basket is very necessary, and before starting on a journey the traveller should provide himself with a bag containing half and quarter rupees and copper coins, which will reduce expenses very much, as otherwise whole rupees will have to be given away where a few ánás or even pice would be sufficient. A green veil and spectacles of a neutral tint are desirable on account of the excessive dust and glare of the roads. Lists of clothes will be found at page 3 of the "Handbook of Madras." Clothing sent by sea in advance will have to pay duty, as also fire-arms that have not been in India before, or have been removed from India for a year. The trouble given by the Custom House officers, particularly at Calcutta, with regard to guns, is excessive. Even should the duty have been paid upon them at Bombay and Madras, they will be taken to the Custom House at Calcutta, and the owners will have to call there and furnish certificates regarding them. There are certain persons also who must be employed and paid for taking them from the rooms where they are deposited.

§ *c.* HINTS AS TO DRESS, DIET, HEALTH, AND COMFORT.

Light-coloured dresses are, of course, preferable, on account of the great power of the sun and the dust. As chills are extremely

dangerous, it is well to be provided with an overcoat, which can be put on in a carriage or on horseback as soon as the sun goes down. Bathing in cold water is to be avoided. In the Bengal Presidency over every bed a *pankhá* is suspended, and it is understood that the men who pull the pankhás are paid by the guests in a house. Two men are employed during the night, and each receives 3 ánás. Fees to servants are generally given, especially to the water-carriers and the scavengers. Fruit should not be eaten at night, but in the early morning. A safe and refreshing beverage in shooting expeditions is the juice of the cocoa-nut, which is almost everywhere procurable.

§ *d.* ROUTES TO BENGAL.

1. VOYAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

In going to India it is best to select a cabin on the starboard side, and one on the port side on the return voyage. As soon as possible after embarking, a place at table should be secured, by putting a card in a plate. The seats nearest the centre of the vessel are freest from motion and the noise and shaking of the screw. A few seats next the captain are usually kept for his friends, or travellers of distinction. The sideboard of the bed is better put down, unless the weather should be extremely rough. To keep fruit or any kind of food in one's cabin is to encourage the visits of ants, blackbeetles, and rats. The fee of £1 is usually given to the bedroom steward, and 10s. to the table steward. The doctor is paid by those who employ him. A large canvas bag will be found very useful to contain dirty linen and other articles. The distances to be traversed are as follows:—

Names of Places.	Miles.	Totals.	General Total.
Southampton to Gibraltar	1151		
Gibraltar to Malta	981	3050	
Malta to Port S'aíd	918		
Port S'aíd to Suez, as the crow flies	100		7904
Suez to Aden	1305		
Aden to Galle	2134	4854	
Galle to Madras	545		
Madras to Calcutta	770		

If the traveller starts in November, rough weather may be expected in the Channel and Bay of Biscay, and is also not unusual in the Mediterranean. The first place sighted after leaving the Channel will be Cape La Hogue, in the island of Ushant, properly Ouessant, on the W. coast of Cotentin in France, off which on May 19th, 1692, Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, defeated De Tourville and destroyed 16 French men-of-war. There is a light-house on Cape La Hogue, but as the coast is very dangerous, ships

generally give it a wide berth, notwithstanding which many vessels have been wrecked on it. The Bay of Biscay begins here and stretches for 360 m. to Cape Finisterre (finis terræ), a promontory on the W. coast of Gallicia in Spain, in N. lat. 42° 54′ and W. long. 9° 20′, off which Anson beat the French in 1747. North winds usually prevail on this coast, favouring the outward voyage. Next the Berlingas or Berlings will be sighted, dangerous rocky islands, on one of which is a lighthouse. Lisbon is 40 m. to the S., and Cape Roca, a few m. N. of Lisbon, is sometimes seen. After that Cape St. Vincent will be noticed in N. lat. 37° 3′ and W. long. 8° 59′, at the S.W. corner of the Portuguese province Algarve. Here, on January 16, 1780, Sir G. Rodney defeated the Spaniards, and on February 14th, 1797, Sir J. Jervis won a peerage by again defeating them. On the latter occasion Nelson, who was second in command, with his ship, a seventy-four, captured the S. Josef and the S. Nicholas of 112 guns each. This Cape is crowned by a fort, and the white cliffs, more than 100ft. high, are honeycombed by the waves. Before entering the Straits of Gibraltar, Cape Trafalgar will perhaps be seen in N. lat. 36° 9′, W. long. 6° 1′, immortalized by Nelson's victory of October 21st, 1805. There is generally a stop of about 6 hours at Gibraltar, a description of which place will be found in the "Handbook of Madras." The highest point is O'Hara's Tower, 1408ft. above the sea. Passengers can land at the new mole and drive up Main Street, as far as the Alameda, where the band plays. In this street excellent gloves and silk ties, as well as lace, may be bought cheap. At the Garrison Library there is a model of the Rock, showing every house in Gibraltar. On the voyage to Malta the island of Pantellaria, the ancient Cossyra, will probably be seen. The Maltese islands are Gozo to the W., Malta to the E., and Cumino in the Straits of Freghi, between the other two. The harbour of Malta consists of 2 ports, Marsamuscet on the W. and the Great Port on the E. The latter port is used by men-of-war, and Marsamuscet by the P. & O. steamers. It is usual to land to escape the dust of the coaling. A boat costs 1s., and the landing place is only a few hundred yards from the end of the harbour, where the steamers coal. A long flight of steps leads to the street, where carriages can be got. The traveller may go first to the P. & O. Agent in Strada Mercante, between which and the Strada Reale in the centre of Valetta are the Palace, the Treasury, the Armoury and St. John's Church, which are the principal sights. Opposite St. John's is Durnford's Hotel. Other hotels are the Imperial, Cambridge, Croce di Malta, and Angleterre.

The Suez Canal.—For the history of this Canal refer to the "Handbook of Egypt," John Murray, 1873. The lighthouse at Port S'aïd is 160ft. high. It shows an electric light, flashing every three seconds. A red light is shown at the end of the W. mole, and a green at the end of the E. Opposite the anchorage is the French Office, where pilots are engaged, and where is a wooden plan of the Canal, in which pegs with flags shew the position of every vessel passing through. The Hôtel du Louvre and the Hôtel de France are in the Place de Lesseps in the centre of the European quarter.

The dimensions of the Canal (see "Handbook of Egypt") are as follows:—

Width at water-line, where banks are low . . .	328 ft.
Ditto in deep cuttings	190 „
Ditto at base	72 „
Depth	26 „

Slope of bank at water-line, 1 in 5; near base, 1 in 2.

Suez.—Steamers halt here to receive or forward the mail from or to Brindisi. There is a hotel here, at which people have stopped for weeks. In the cold weather the climate is charming, but very little can be said in praise of the town, or any of its belongings. Those who are compelled to stop a day may make an expedition to the Wells of Moses, on the E. coast of the Sea and about 10 m. off, where there is a nice clump of trees, a good place for a picnic.

The Red Sea.—A strong N. wind generally prevails in the Red Sea for half the voyage, and is succeeded by a strong wind from the S. for the rest of the way. The Sinaitic Range is the first remarkable land viewed to the E., but Sinai itself, distant 37 geo. m., is hid by intervening mountains of equal height. Shádwán island is a little S. of the land that intervenes between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah; about 10 m. from it is the reef on which the *Carnatic* was lost in 1866. The next danger is "The Brothers," 2 circular rocks rising 30ft. above the sea. In the S. part of the Red Sea, islets are numerous, and among them is the group called "The Twelve Apostles." There is one place where a light is particularly wanted, the rock of Abú Ail: it is not easily seen on account of its grey colour. It is 2½ m. to the E. of High Island, or Jabal Suhaya, which is in N. lat. 14° 4′ and E. long. 42° 44′. Here two wrecks are distinctly visible, viz. that of the *Duke of Lancaster*, with four masts, the fore-mast broken. The funnel is still standing, and the vessel lies about 1 m. from the N. point of the island. Further to the N. and at the very N. end of the island is the wreck of the *Penguin*. These wrecks testify to the extreme danger of the passage, and prove that representations ought to be made to the Egyptian Government to establish a light here. In the monsoon the weather is generally misty here, and a lighthouse is much needed. On Jabal Tír also, in N. lat. 15° 38′ and E. long. 41° 54′, a light is required, as vessels coming from the N. have a run of 400 m. to this island without seeing land, and it is very desirable that the captains should make sure of their position, as there are reefs to the W. and E., the latter at only 20 m. distant. Jabal Tír is 110 m. N. of Abú Ail. At Perim island there is an officer stationed with 80 men. There is also a lighthouse, but in spite of it the Cunard steamer *Batavia* got ashore on the N. part of the island. On the African shore there is a large house built by the French, now deserted. From Perim to the Arabian coast the strait is only 1 m. broad. From Perim to Aden is 90 m. due E.

Aden.—Most people land at Aden to escape the dust and heat in coaling. All boats must have a licence from the conservator of the port, and the number of the licence must be painted on the bow and stern. Each of the crew must wear the number on his left breast in

figures 2½ in. long. When asking payment the crew must show the table of fares and rules, and any one of them asking pre-payment is liable to fine and imprisonment. In case of dispute, recourse must be had to the nearest European police-officer. A boat inspector attends at the Gun Wharf from 6 A.M. to 11 P.M. to call boats and to give information to passengers. After sunset passengers can only be landed at the Gun Wharf. It takes about ¼ of an hour to land at the Post Office Pier, which is broad and sheltered. About 1 m. to the left are the Hôtel de l'Europe and the Hôtel de l'Univers. There is also a large shop kept by a Pársí. To the right about 1 m. is Government House. The hour of departure is always posted up on board the steamer, and should there be 4 hrs. or more of daylight, a drive may be taken to the Tanks, which are 5 m. from the landing-place. These were begun in 600 A.D., and 13 have been restored, holding 8 million gallons of water.

Galle.—The voyage from Aden to Galle takes about 5 days. When the breakwater at Colombo is finished, vessels will make that port, and Galle, which is a very small harbour, and not very safe in rough weather, will be altogether deserted. The lighthouse is about 60 ft. high, but the entrance to the harbour is so narrow as to be hardly visible until very near. To the E. there is a hill 2,170 ft. high called the Haycock, and in the distance to the E.N.E. Adam's Peak, 7,000 ft. high, is sometimes dimly discerned. The P. & O.'s agent lives in a pretty villa in the S.W. corner of the harbour. The landing-place at Galle is on the N. side of the harbour. Close by in Church Street is the Oriental Bank. The Oriental Hotel is also near, and is comfortable. There is another hotel, kept by a lady, closer to the port. The Church, All Saints, is about ¼ m. from the landing-place. It is a handsome stone building, and can seat 500 persons. It has 3 memorial windows at the E. end, one to a Mr. Templar, son-in-law of a late Bishop of Colombo. The architect was Mr. J. Smith, in Government employ, and the building cost £8,000.

Colombo.—The French steamers go to Colombo from Galle. The charge for a first-class passage, with one servant deck passenger, is 28 rs. At present, as the breakwater is unfinished, the swell is very high, and in the S.W. monsoon dangerous. When vessels can come inside the breakwater the landing will be easy. The breakwater is made of concrete blocks, weighing 10 to 32 tons each. It was commenced from the W., and after running in a straight line for 3,200 ft., it curves to the S. The water inside is 22 ft. deep. The engineer of the breakwater is Mr. Kyle. There is a large hotel in the fort, where there is also a pleasant walk behind Government House to the Flag-Staff. The Colombo Light is placed on the top of the Clock Tower, where Chatham Street and Queen Street join. The light is visible 18 m. The traveller who intends to stop a day or two will do well to drive on to the Galle Face Hotel. He will pass by the Government Offices, and turning the corner opposite Government House and the Library, will pass the Telegraph Office on the r., and the Savings Bank and General Post Office on the l. Beyond the Post Office is the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and further on are the Officers' Quarters and the Mess House, and beyond them the fine

open space called the Galle Face, which faces the direct road to Galle. Here are 4 fine barracks, and at right angles to them a still larger range of barracks. The city of Colombo extends to the 4th m. on the Galle road, with a breadth of 3½ m. from the sea to the E. outskirts. By the census of 1871 there were 100,000 inhabitants. The Galle Face Hotel is at the S.W. extremity of the Esplanade, and has several advantages over the Grand Oriental Hotel in the fort. The water, for instance, is the best in the island, and the best drive and promenade are at the door of the Hotel Compound. In the Fort Hotel there is no sea view, not such good attendance, and more mosquitoes. It will be well to select a room facing the sea at the Galle Face Hotel, for the back rooms are not comfortable. The proprietor, a native of Ceylon, and said to be very rich, will not expend a sixpence on the hotel, and the consequence is that the bedrooms are in a sad state, though a small sum would make them charming. The mosquito curtains are full of holes, and the mats dirty and worn out. The table d'hôte is at 7.30 P.M. The Sir fish is excellent, and the dinner is generally very good indeed. Nearly in the centre of the Galle Face Esplanade is the Club House, a fine building looking on the sea. About the middle of the Promenade, near the sea, is a stone like a milestone, with the following inscription :—

GALLE FACE WALK.
Commenced
By SIR HENRY WARD,
In 1856;
Completed 1859,
And recommended to his
Successors for the use of
The Ladies and Gentlemen.

To see the town an open carriage may be engaged at the Galle Face Hotel, and the drive will be along the sea past the barracks, until the statue of Sir E. Barnes is reached. It stands on a granite pedestal, inscribed as follows :—

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR EDWARD BARNES,
G.C.B., K.M.T., K.S.A.
Erected by the
Europeans and native inhabitants of Ceylon,
And friends in England and India,
To testify
Their respect and affection for his person,
And to perpetuate the memory of
His distinguished military services,
and
The important benefits conferred by him
Upon this Colony
During his administration of the Government
From 1820—22,
and
From 1824—1831.
He died March, 1838,
Aged 62 years.

Then turn to the r. past the Racquet Court and an old Dutch Belfry, just beyond which is the Town Hall and Public Market Place, from which diverge two streets, the one to the l., Sea Street, where dwell the dealers in rice and cotton, and where are 2 Hindú temples of no importance. The street to the r., Wolfendahl Street, conducts to Wolfendahl Church, a massive building on high ground, built by the Dutch in 1749, and commanding a fine view of the city and harbour. Here are hatchments recording the decease of Dutch officials. The church is shaped like a St. Andrew's Cross. The dome is the first landmark seen by ships approaching Colombo. The dome was of brick and was surmounted by a gilt weathercock, which was struck by lightning in 1856. The dome was then so much damaged that it was taken down, and a roof of timber and tiles erected instead. The morning service on Sunday is at 9.30 A.M., and the afternoon at 4.30 P.M. Thence the drive may be continued, in a N.E. direction, to the Cathedral of S. Lucia, adjoining which is a college for Catholics. Then N. and a little W., the Cathedral and College of St. Thomas are reached. They stand in a park, and were given by Dr. Chapman, the first Bishop. At the College are 300 students, 60 of whom are resident, with 4 English masters. About 1 m. to the N. is St. James' Church, and in driving there a fine house called Uplands is seen to the left. where is a tortoise, said to be more than 200 years old, and very huge. Three furlongs to the N. of St. James' Church is the Kelání river, whence a steamer goes twice a day 23 m. to Negombo, and thence the N. part of the island may be visited. It must be said, however, that the ruins of ancient cities in this island and the low lying districts are very feverish. There is an extremely fetid smell from the woods, owing to decaying vegetation. The traveller may now drive S.W., rather more than 2 m., to the Cinnamon Gardens, 3 of which will be seen before reaching the Central Jail, where there is room for 1,000 prisoners. A turn may then be taken to the W. along Hospital Road, which leads to the Circular Walk Gardens, in which a Museum was built by Mr. Smither, architect, and opened in 1877 by the Governor, Sir William Gregory. On the basement are some interesting stones, and particularly a finely carved lion, brought from the ruined cities of Ceylon. The entrance hall is handsome, and to the r. of it is a library, to which the public has access from 6.30 to 10 A.M., and from 3 to 5 P.M. The Museum is shut on Friday, but open on other days, Sundays included, from 9 A.M to 6 P.M. In front of the Museum is a statue of Sir W. Gregory, inscribed :

The Right Honorable
SIR WM. GREGORY, K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
Erected by the
Inhabitants of this Island,
To commemorate
The many benefits conferred
By him upon this Colony
During his administration of the Government
From 1872 to 1877.

Returning to the fort, the traveller will pass Alfred House, the

residence of Mr. Charles de Soysa, the richest inhabitant of Ceylon, who in 1870 entertained there the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson.

Before leaving Colombo, a visit may be paid to one of the 20 Coffee Mills, as *e.g.* to the Blomendahl Mills belonging to Messrs. George Wall & Co., in Alutmawatti Road, or to the Maddema Mills, in Cinnamon Gardens, owned by Messrs. Sabonadiere & Co.

Excursions.—There is a Buddhist Temple at the village of Kelání, 2 m. up the river of the same name. The "Mahawanso" refers to it as contemporary with Buddha. The original Dagoba was built 500 years before the Christian era and enlarged 3 centuries later, but the one that is now standing was constructed between the years 1240—1267 A.D., and rebuilt about 1301 A.D. It stands on the river bank, and is handsomely, though gaudily decorated. According to the Colombo Guide it stands on the site of a shrine erected by Prince Yatalatissa B.C. 306. A great festival takes place at it at the full moon of May, and lasts 4 weeks.

Another excursion may be made by rail to Panadura, distant from Colombo 16 m. The village is on the sea shore, and the stations are:

1. The Petah.
2. The Fort.
3. Slave Island.—The drive from Galle Face Hotel to this station is about ¼ of a m. The train starts at 7.16 A.M.
4. Kollnapitiya.
5. Bambalespitya . . . . . arrive 7.35
6. Wellawatta . . . . . „ 7.37
7. Dehiwala . . . . . „ 7.47
8. Mount Lavinia . . . . . „ 7.49
9. Angulana.
10. Moratara.
11. Panadura.

At Mount Lavinia is the Grand Hotel, which was built by Sir E. Barnes, when Governor, as his Marine Villa. It stands on a rocky eminence close to the station and l. of it. It is 7 m. from Colombo, and is a good place to halt for breakfast. The three stations beyond Panadura are:

12. Waduwa . . . . . arrive 8.35
13. Kalutara North . . . . . „ 8.49
14. Kalutara South . . . . . „ 8.55

Here the coach starts for Galle, the whole length of the railway being 28 m. The coach goes 46 m., with 7 stations for change of horses about 6 m. apart, Galle being the 8th. The names of the stations are:

1. Magun.
2. Bantote — arrive 10.44
3. Indrua „ 12.0
4. Walitara „ 12.45
5. Maderapli — arrive 1.30
6. Hirkadna „ 2.30
7. Urkenda „ 3.20
8. Galle „ 4.0

At Bantote the passengers breakfast on sir fish, oysters, chicken broth,

Irish stew, and 3 sorts of curries. The charge is 1½ rs. The rest-house is comfortable, and is 100 yards from the road to the r. Along this road many large lizards from 3 to 4½ ft. long are seen, some black, some grey, with long snake-like heads. They are eaten by the natives, and live on frogs and insects. Young alligators are sometimes met with. The charge from Kalutara to Galle by coach is 20 rs. for 1st class, and 10 rs. for 2nd class. Clergymen do not pay, and when one has been charged inadvertently the money has been returned to him. Should the traveller have time, he may visit Kandy from Colombo. The stations are as follows:—

Names of Stations.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Fare 1st Class.	Remarks.
UP.	A.M.	P.M.	R. C.	
Colombo . .	7.0	2.0	...	
Kelaniya . .	7.9	2.9	0 24	The second train does not go on Sundays.
Mahara . .	7.27	2.27	0 72	
Henaratgoda .	7.50	2.50	1 38	
Veyangoda .	8.8	3.8	1 86	
Mirigama . .	8.33	3.33	2 49	The ascent begins at Rambukkana, and the views over the wooded hills are extremely picturesque. There is a slight descent at Peredeniya. There is a good hotel at Kandy.
Ambepussa .	8.44	3.44	2 82	
Polgahawela .	9.17	4.17	3 69	
Rambukkana .	9.41	4.41	4 26	
Kadugannawa.	10.45	5.45	5 22	
Peredeniya .	11.15	6.15	5 70	
Kandy . .	11.30	6.30	6 0	

There is a picturesque rest-house at Ambepussa, one of those treacherously beautiful spots, which have acquired a bad renown from the attractions of the scenery, and the pestilent fevers by which the locality is infested. The aspect of the country here gradually changes, from maritime plains to the ruder and less cultivated Kandyan highlands. The houses, instead of groves of cocoa-nuts, are surrounded by a fence of coffee bushes, with their polished green leaves, and wreaths of jasmine-like flowers, and every thing indicates the change from the low country and its habits to the hills and a hardier peasantry. Between Ambepussa and Kornegalle, milk-white monkeys are numerous.* The last 30 m. is said by Tennent to combine the grandeur of the Alps with the splendour of tropical vegetation. There is a village of Rodiyas, a degraded race, at Kadugannawa. From this village there is a gentle descent for 8 or 9 m. towards the banks of the Mahawelli Ganga river, a bend of which flows around Kandy, surrounding the city, as the Singhalese say, "like a necklace of pearls."

Kandy.—The first mention of Kandy as a city is at the beginning of the 14th century, when a temple was built there, to contain Buddha's tooth and other relics. From possessing these, it became an important seat of the Buddhist Hierarchy, and eventually the residence of branches of the royal family; but it was not till the

* Tennent's "Ceylon," vol. ii. p. 134.

close of the 16th century that it was adopted as the capital of the island, after the destruction of Kotta, and the defeat of Rájá Singha II. by Wimala Dharma in 1592. During the wars between the Portuguese and Dutch, Kandy was so often burned that scarcely any of the ancient buildings, except the temples and the royal residence, were remaining, when the English took it in 1815. The Palace, a wing of which is still occupied by the chief civil officer of the province, was built by Wimala Dharma about A.D. 1600, and the Portuguese prisoners were employed in erecting it. This gave a European character to the architecture of some portions, such as the tower adjoining the Malagawa temple, in which the sacred tooth is deposited. The Dalada, or "sacred tooth," was brought to Ceylon a short time before Fa Hian's arrival in A.D. 311, in charge of a princess of Kalinga, who concealed it in the folds of her hair. It was taken by the Malabars about A.D. 1315, and again carried to India, but was recovered by Prakrama Bahu III. It was then hidden, but in 1560 was discovered by the Portuguese, taken to Goa by Don Constantine de Braganza, and burned by the archbishop in the presence of the Viceroy and his court. Wikrama Bahu manufactured another tooth, which is a piece of discoloured ivory, 2 in. long and less than 1 in diameter, resembling the tooth of a crocodile rather than that of a man. Kandy is picturesquely situated on the banks of a miniature lake, overhung on all sides by hills. A road called Lady Horton's Walk winds round one of those hills, and on the E. side, which is almost precipitous, looks down on the valley of Dumbera, through which the Mahawelli Ganga rolls over a channel of rocks, "presenting a scene that in majestic beauty can scarcely be surpassed." In a park at the foot of this acclivity is the pavilion of the Governor, one of the most agreeable edifices in India, not less from the beauty of the architecture than from its judicious adaptation to the climate" (Tennent, vol. ii. p. 203). Serpents are very numerous here, especially the cobra and green carawilla. The large black scorpion, as big as a crayfish, is also found here, but is not very poisonous.

From Kandy to the Royal Botanic Garden at Peradenia, the road, for nearly 4 m., passes through a suburb in which every house is surrounded by a garden of cocoa-nut palms, bread-fruit, and coffee trees. The entrance to the Botanic Garden is through a noble avenue of India-rubber trees (*Ficus elastica*), and on entering a group of palms is seen, unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. Amongst the exotic species is the wonderful Coco de Mer of the Seychelles. In size it exceeds the ordinary cocoa-nut many times, with the peculiarity of a double and sometimes triple formation. Formerly medicinal virtues were ascribed to it, and the Emperor Rodolph II. offered 4,000 florins for a single specimen. The garden covers nearly 150 acres, and overlooks the noble river that encircles it on three sides. In it are Orchids and flowering creepers, Ipomœas and Bignonias, the Bauhinia scandens and racemosa, which resembles the chain cable of a man-of-war. There is a monument in the grounds to Dr. Gardiner, once its able Director. The great road from Kandy to the Sanatorium of Nuera-ellia, a distance of nearly

50 m., is carried to the height of 6,000 ft. above the sea. It crosses the bridge of Peradenia, which spans the river Mahawelli Ganga, with a single arch of more than 200 ft. Gampola, the ancient Gangá Shrí Púra, the sacred city by the river, is about the same distance from Kandy as Nuera-ellia, but a little more to the W. It was the last of the native capitals before the king removed to Kotta in A.D. 1410. It was built in the middle of the 14th century, and it was here that Ibn Batuta visited Bhuwaneka Bahu IV. about A.D. 1347, and here, in 1405, the next king was defeated by the Chinese general Ching Ho, and carried captive to Nankin. It is now the centre of the coffee plantations, and, therefore, the traveller may pay it a visit if he has time. The voyage to Madras from Ceylon is not without its risks. At 80 m. from Galle the Great Basses, dangerous rocks, are passed, and at 120 m., the Little Basses. Vessels have been lost by standing too close in shore. The harbour at Madras is not well managed, and many captains prefer to lie outside in the swell rather than risk entering. For the sights of Madras see Murray's "Handbook of Madras," 2nd edition, 1879.

2. Route Overland by Venice or Brindisi.

This route will be found described in the Madras and Bombay Handbooks, 2nd Ed. All that need be added is that the Pullman Cars are not obtainable on the Venice line, but only on that to Brindisi. It is necessary to write at least a fortnight beforehand to obtain one. The charge is £3 extra.

§ *e.* CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

Governors-General.

Names.	Assumed Office.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
1. The Right Hon. Warren Hastings	Oct. 20, 1774.	Feb. 1, 1785.	Appointed Governor of Bengal, April 13, 1772, and Governor-General by Lord North's Regulating Act, 13 Geo. III., c, 63, in 1773.
2. Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	Feb. 8, 1785.	—	Succeeded Mr. Hastings as being Senior Member of Council. Had been dismissed from the Madras Civil Service in 1776. Was restored by the Directors, and appointed to the Supreme Council in January, 1781.
3. Earl Cornwallis, K.G.	Sept. 12, 1786.	Oct. 10, 1793.	
4. Sir John Shore, Bart., afterwards Lord Teignmouth	Oct. 28, 1793.	Mar. 12, 1798.	A Bengal Civil Servant distinguished for knowledge of revenue matters.
5. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alured Clarke, K.C.B.	Mar. 17, 1798.	May 17, 1798.	Succeeded as Commander-in-Chief and Senior Member of Council, to be officiating Governor-General.

Governors-General—(continued).

Names.	Assumed Office.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
6. Earl of Mornington, subsequently Marquis Wellesley	May 18, 1798.	Aug. 3, 1805.	
7. Marquis Cornwallis, K.G.	July 30, 1805.	—	Died October 5, 1805, at Gházípúr, 45, m. N.E. of Banáras.
8. Sir George Barlow, Bart., K.C.B.	Oct. 10, 1805.	Made over charge, July 31, 1807.	Succeeded as Senior Member of Council, and was confirmed Governor-General, February 25, 1806. Recalled under King's Sign Manual.
9. Earl of Minto . .	July 31, 1807.	Oct. 1813.	Recalled.
10. Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, G.C.B.	Oct. 4, 1813.	Jan. 9, 1823.	
11. Mr. John Adam . .	Jan., 1823.	Aug. 1, 1823	Succeeded as Senior Member of Council to officiate as Governor-General. Died June 4, 1825, on board the *Albion*.
12. Earl of Amherst . .	Aug. 1, 1823.	Mar. 10, 1828.	
13. Mr. Butterworth Bayley	Mar. 13, 1828.	Made over charge, July 4, 1828.	Succeeded as Senior Member of Council to officiate as Governor-General.
14. Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B.	July 4, 1828.	Mar. 20, 1835.	Recalled from the Governorship of Madras in 1806, for disregard of the religious usages of the Sipáhis.
15. Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	Mar. 20, 1835.	Made over charge, Mar. 4, 1836.	Succeeded as Senior Member of Council to officiate as Governor-General.
16. The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.	Mar. 4, 1836.	Mar. 12, 1842.	
17. Earl of Ellenborough .	Feb. 28, 1842.	Aug. 1, 1844.	Recalled by the Court of Directors.
18. Lord Hardinge, G.C.B.	July 23, 1844.	Jan. 18, 1848.	
19. Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.	Jan. 12, 1848.	Mar., 1856.	
20. Earl Canning, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	Feb. 29, 1856.	Mar. 18, 1862.	Created Viceroy, November 1, 1858.

Governors-General and Viceroys.

Names.	Assumed Office.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
1. Earl Canning, G.C.B. G.C.S.I.	Nov. 1, 1858.	Mar. 18, 1862.	
2. The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B.	Mar. 12, 1862.	—	Died at Dharmsála, November 20, 1863.
3. Major-General the Hon. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala	Nov. 1, 1863.	Dec. 2, 1863.	Succeeded as Senior Member of Council to officiate as Governor-General and Viceroy.
4. Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B.	Dec. 2, 1863.	Jan. 12, 1864.	Officiating.
5. Sir John Lawrence, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., afterwards Lord Lawrence.	Jan. 12, 1864.	Jan. 19, 1869.	

Governors-General and Viceroys—(continued.)

Names.	Assumed Office.	Embarked for England.	Remarks.
6. The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	Jan. 12, 1869.	—	Assassinated at Port Blair, February 8, 1872.
7. The Hon. Mr. John Strachey, afterwards Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	Feb. 9, 1872.	Feb. 23, 1872.	Officiating.
8. Lord Napier of Merchistoun	Feb. 23, 1872.	May 7, 1872.	Officiating.
9. Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I., afterwards Earl Northbrook	May 3, 1872.	April 15, 1876.	
10. Lord Lytton, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., afterwards Earl Lytton	April 12, 1876.	July 3, 1880.	
11. Marquis of Ripon	June 8, 1880.	—	

Commanders-in-Chief of India.

	DATES.
1. Brigadier-General Sir Robert Baker	A.D. 1769
2. Colonel Charles Chapman	1772
3. Brigadier-General Giles Stibbert	1773
4. Lieut.-General John Clavering	1774
5. Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote	1777
6. Colonel Alexander Champion	1779
7. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Sloper	1780
8. General Earl Cornwallis	1785
9. Lieut.-General Giles Stibbert (second time)	1789
10. Colonel Arthur Auchmuty (temporary)	1790
11. Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby	1793
12. Major-General Sir Charles Morgan (temporary)	1793
13. Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie (temporary)	1796
14. Major-General Sir Alured Clarke	1797
15. Major-General Sir James Craig	1800
16. Lieut.-General Gerard, Lord Lake	1800
17. General Marquis Cornwallis (second time)	1801
18. Major-General W. Dowdeswell	1803
19. Major-General Sir Evan Baillie	1807
20. Lieut.-General Sir G. Hewett	1807
21. Major-General William St. Leger (temporary)	1810
22. Lieut.-General Sir George Nugent	1813
23. General Marquis of Hastings	1813
24. General Sir Edward Paget	1823
25. General Viscount Combermere	1825
26. General Earl of Dalhousie	1830
27. General Sir Edward Barnes	1832
28. General Lord William Bentinck	1833
29. General Sir Henry Fane	1835
30. General Sir Jasper Nicolls	1839
31. General Lord Gough	1846
32. General Sir Charles James Napier	1849
33. General Sir William Maynard Gomm	1850
34. General Sir George Anson	1853
35. General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), G.C.B.	1857

	DATES.
36. General Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) . . . A.D.	1860
37. Lieut.-General Sir W. Mansfield (Lord Sandhurst) . . .	1865
38. General Robert Cornelis (Lord Napier of Magdala) . . .	1870
39. General Sir Frederick Haines . . . . 10th April,	1876
40. General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B.	1880

Finance Ministers of India.

1. The Right Hon. James Wilson . . . . November 29,	1859
Died . . . . . August 11,	1860
Vacant from August 11, 1860 to . . . January 9,	1861
2. The Hon. Samuel Laing . . . . . January 10,	1861
3. The Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. . . January 13,	1863
4. The Right Hon. W. N. Massey . . . . April 10,	1865
5. The Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I. . . . April 25,	1868
6. The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I. . . . . April 9,	1874
7. The Hon. Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. . . . November 20,	1874
Vacant from November 6, 1876 to . . December 22,	1876
8. The Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . December 23,	1876

Governors and Lieut.-Governors of Bengal.

Governors.

Names.	Dates.	Remarks.
1. Mr. Hedges . . .	1681	First Governor (see Stewart's "History of Bengal," p. 309).
2. Mr. Gyfford . . .	1685	(See Stewart's "History of Bengal," p. 311).
3. Mr. Job Charnock .	1686	(Stewart's "History of Bengal," page 314). Died at Calcutta, January 10, 1692.
4. Mr. Hedges . . .	1713	(See Stewart, p. 395).
5. Mr. Freeke . . .	1733	
6. Mr. Cruttenden . .	1738	
7. Mr. Bradyll . .	1739	
8. Mr. Forester . . .	1745	
9. Mr. Alexander Dawson	1749	
10. Mr. Barwell . . .	1750	
11. Mr. William Fytche .	1752	
12. Mr. Roger Drake . .	1752	
13. Colonel Robert Clive .	1758	
14. Mr. J. Z. Holwell . .	1760	
15. Mr. Henry Vansittart .	1760	
16. Mr. John Spencer . .	1764	
17. Lord Clive . . .	1765	
18. Mr. Harry Verelst . .	1767	
19. Mr. John Cartier. .	1769	
20. Mr. Warren Hastings .	1772	

Lieut.-Governors.

1. Sir Frederick J. Halliday, K.C.B. . . . . April 28,	1854
2. Sir John P. Grant . . . . . May 1,	1859

		DATES.
3.	Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I.	April 24, 1862
4.	Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	April 24, 1867
5.	Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.	March 1, 1871
6.	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	April 9, 1874
7.	The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	January 8, 1877

Lieut.-Governors of the North-West Provinces.

1.	Sir C. T. Metcalfe, G.C.B.	June 1, 1836
2.	The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Earl of Auckland)	June 1, 1838
3.	Mr. J. C. Robertson	February 4, 1840
4.	The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Earl Ellenborough)	December 31, 1842
5.	Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.	June 30, 1843
6.	Mr. James Thomason Died at Bareilly, September 29, 1853.	December 22, 1843
7.	Mr. A. W. Begbie (in charge)	October 10, 1853
8.	Mr. J. R. Colvin Died at Agra, September 9, 1857.	November 7, 1853
9.	Mr. E. A. Reade (in charge)	September 10, 1857
10.	Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner North-Western Provinces	September 30, 1857
11.	The Right Hon. the Governor-General administering the North-Western Provinces (Earl Canning)	February 9, 1858
12.	Sir G. F. Edmonstone	January 19, 1859
13.	Mr. R. Money(in charge)	February 27, 1863
14.	The Hon. E. Drummond	March 7, 1863
15.	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	March 10, 1868
16.	Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	April 7, 1874
17.	Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I.	July 26, 1876

Chief Commissioners of Awadh (Oudh).

Names.	Dates.	Remarks.
1. Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.	Feb. 1, 1856.	
2. Mr. C. C. Jackson	May 8, 1856.	Officiating.
3. Major-General Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.	March 21, 1857.	Died of wounds.
4. Major J. S. Banks	July 5, 1857.	Killed in action.
5. Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	Sept. 11, 1857.	Second time.
6. Mr. R. Montgomery	April 3, 1858.	
7. Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C.B.	Feb. 15, 1859.	Afterwards Sir Charles Wingfield.
8. Lieut.-Colonel L. Barrow, C.B.	April 20, 1860.	Officiating.
9. Mr. G. N. Yule, C.B.	April 4, 1861.	Officiating.
10. Mr. R. H. Davies	Aug. 26, 1865.	Officiating.
11. Mr. J. Strachey	March 17, 1866.	
12. Mr. R. H. Davies	March 9, 1868.	Officiating from May 24, 1867 to March 8, 1868.

Chief Commissioners of Awadh—(continued).

Names.	Dates.	Remarks.
13. Major-General L. Barrow, C.B.	Jan. 18, 1871.	
14. Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	Dec. 8, 1873.	Officiated from April 20, 1871 to December 8, 1873, when he was confirmed.
15. Mr. J. D. Inglis, C.S.I. . .	March 15, 1875.	Officiating.
16. Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	Nov. 5, 1875.	
17. Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I. .	July 26, 1876.	Officiating.

Lieut.-Governor of the N.W.P. and C. C. of Oudh.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., { July 25, 1876. / February 15, 1877.

Chief Commissioners of Barmah.

Names.	Dates.	Remarks.
1. Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Phayre, C.B., B.S.C.	Jan. 31, 1862.	
2. Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I., B.S.C.	Feb. 16, 1867.	
3. Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh, M.S.C.	April 7, 1870.	Officiating.
4. The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. .	Aprill 8, 1871.	Afterwards Sir Ashley Eden, K.S.I.
5. Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson	April 14, 1875.	Officiating, confirmed April 30, 1877.
6. Mr. Bernard.		

Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces.

Names.	Dates.	Remarks.
1. Colonel E. K. Elliot . .	Dec. 11, 1861.	
2. Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence .	Feb. 27, 1862.	Officiating.
3. Mr. R. Temple. . . .	April 25, 1862.	Officiating.
4. Colonel E. K. Elliot . . .	Dec. 18, 1863.	
5. Mr. J. S. Campbell . . .	March 12, 1864.	Officiating.
6. Mr. R. Temple	March 17, 1864.	
7. Mr. J. S. Campbell . . .	April 24, 1865.	Officiating.
8. Mr. R. Temple	Nov. 6, 1865.	
9. Mr. J. H. Morris . . .	April 4, 1867.	Officiating.
10. Mr. G. Campbell. . . .	Nov. 27, 1867.	
11. Mr. J. H. Morris . . .	April 16, 1867.	Officiating. Confirmed May 27, 1870.
12. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C. C.S.I.	July 8, 1870.	Officiating.
13. Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I. . .	July 6, 1872.	

Chief Commissioners of Ásám.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
1. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.	Feb. 7, 1874.	
2. Sir Stuart Bayley.		

The Súrya-Vaïsha or Solar Dynasty.

Maríchi (son of Brahmá, one of the first created beings).
Kashyapa Muni, married Aditi, Dakṣha's daughter.
Vivaswana, or Súrya (the Sun).
Sradhadeva, or Vaivaswana (the Sun), King of Ayodhya.
Ikṣhwáku, in the Treta Yuga—B.C. 3,500 according to Jones.
B.C. 2,200 „ Tod.

From whom spring the two Solar Dynasties of Ayodhya (Oudh) and Maithila (Tirhút), of whom only the most important names are given here :—

Ayodhya (Oudh).

Vikukshi.
Fifteen kings to
Mándháta.
Seven kings to
Satyavavrata, Trayaruna.
Two kings to
Harischandra, King of India.
Twelve kings to
Bhagiratha, brought down Ganges river.
Six kings to
Nala.
Ten kings to
Raghu.
Aja.

Dwápar Yuga or Brazen Age.

Kusha.
Twenty-nine kings to
Takshaka.
Vrihadbala.
Vrihadsan'a, B.C. 1300 according to Jones.

Maithila (Tirhát).

Nimi.
Janaka, built Janakpúr.
Nineteen kings to
Swadhaja, father of Sítá, who married Ráma.
Thirty-three kings to
Dasharatha.
Ráma, B.C. 2029 according to Jones, B.C. 1100 according to Tod.

Solar Line of Vesala.

Dishta, king of Vesala.
Twenty-two kings to
Trinavindhu.
Besabirája, or Visala, who founded Vaisali (Alláhábád).
Seven kings to
Janamejaya.

Kali Yuga—Iron or Fourth Age, B.C. 3101.

Twenty kings to
Kritanjaya, first emigrant from Kosala (Oudh), and founder of the Súryas in Saurashtra (Tod).
Nine kings to
Sumitra, B.C. 2,100 (Jones), 57 (Tod). The last name in the "Bhágavat Puráṇa," said to be contemporary with Vikramáditya. From this prince the Mewár chronicles commence their series of Rájás of Saurashtra.

The Chandra-Vaṅsha, or Lunar Race, who reigned in Banáras or Káshí, and afterwards in Magadha or Bihár, and Indraprasthah or Dihlí.

Atrí	Muni.
Soma	(Luna, the Moon).
Buddha	(Mercury) married Ilá, daughter of the Sun.
Ailas, or	Purúravas.
Ayu	Kings of Káshí, also descended from him.
Nahusha	(Devanahusha, Dionysos, Bacchus).
Yayáti	Father of Puru and Yadu.

Kings of Káshí (Banáras).

Nine kings to
Divodása, becomes a Buddhist.
Thirteen kings to
Bhargabhumi (end in "Bhágavat Puráṇa").

Line of Puru.

Puru, king of Pratishṭhána.
Fourteen kings to
Dushyanta, or Dushmanta, husband of Shakuntalá.
Bharata, king of Antarveda and India.
Four kings to
Hastin, built Hastinápúr.
Three kings to
Kuru, from whom also descended the Magadha princes.
Parikṣhit.
Fourteen kings to
Vichitravíryya, married Ambá and Ambalikà, daughters of the king of Káshí, who had issue, after his death, by his half-brother Kṛishṇadwaipáyaṅa or Vyása, Dhṛitaráshṭra and Páṇḍu, whose wives bore the five Páṇḍavas, viz.:
1. Yudhiṣhṭhira.
2. Arjuna, father of Parikṣhita.
3. Bhíma, no descendants.
4. Nakul and } founded the Ma-
5. Sahadeva } gadha line.

Line of Yadu.

Yadu, excluded from succession.
Twenty-five kings to
Dasharatha.
Twenty-two kings to
Kṛishṇa and Balaráma, with whom this line becomes extinct, by quarrel of the Yádus.

Páṇḍu Dynasty of Indraprasthah, or Dihlí, continued from the line of Puru of the Chandra-vaṅsha, or Lunar line, and collateral with the Magadha princes descending from Jarásandha.

Yudhiṣhṭhira, 1st king of Indraprasthah.
Parikṣhita, son of Arjuna . . . . . B.C. 3101
Six kings to
Ugarséna.

Surséna.
Eighteen kings to
Khévanráj, deposed, and Páṇḍu line ended.

Second Dynasty, 14 *Princes, reigned* 500 *years.*

Visarwa (contemporary with Sisunága. See Tod)
Twelve kings to
Madpál, slain by his Rájpút Minister.

Third Dynasty.

Mahráje, Maháráje of Firíshta (Tod).
Thirteen kings to
Antinai, resigned to his Minister.

Fourth Dynasty.

(*According to Tod.*)	(*According to Ward.*)	*According to Cunningham.*
Sénadhwaja.	Dhurandhara, B.C. 230	Yonadhara.
Maháganga.	Senodhata . . 210	Senadhwaja.
Náda.	Mahákataka . . 190	Mahánganga.
Jewana.	Mahayodha . . 170	Mahajodh.
Udiya.	Nátha . . . 150	Sarma.
Jehala.	Jirana-rájá . . 130	Jivan-siráj.
Ánanda.	Udaya-Sena . . 110	Umed-sen.
Rájpála, invaded Kumáoṅ, and was killed by Sakwanti, who seized on Indraprasthah, whence he was expelled by Vikramáditya.	Vindhachala . 90 Rájapála . . . 70 60 57	Anandajala. Rájapála. Dihlí taken by Sákáditya or Sakwanti. Retaken by Vikramáditya Sákári.

Kings of Magadha or Bihár.

Kuru.
Twelve kings to Jantu (Sambhava).

Line of Páṇḍu.

Jarásandha, contemporary of Yudhishṭhira and Kṛishṇa . B.C. 3101
Sahadéva, Parikshita born, great war ends . . . . B.C. 1400
Twenty-one kings.
Ripunjaya, B.C. 915—B.C. 700 (according to Wilford). A Buddha was born in his reign.

Saishunágas, or Sheshnágs, reigned 360 *years.*

	According to Wilford.	Tod.
Sishunága	777	1962
Ten kings to		
		Jones.
Nanda. Mahápadma	340	1602

"He will bring the whole earth under one umbrella, he will have eight sons, Sumálya and others, who will reign after Mahápadma; he and his sons will govern for 100 years. The Bráhman Kauṭilya will root out the nine Nandas." ("Vishṇu Puráṇa," page 468.)

Maurya Dynasty, governed 137 *years.*

Chandra-gupta Sandracottus of Greeks . . . . . B.C. 315
Vindusára, Várisára
Ashoka Varddhana, patron of the Buddhists.
Suvásas, Sujaswa.
Dasharatha
Sangata, Bandupálita.
Sháliśhúka, Indrapálita (Devadharma).
Somasarman.
Sashadharman (Satadhanwa).
Vrihadratha.

Sanga Dynasty, 110 *years.*

Pushpamitra, puts his master, the last of the Mauryas, to death (1365 B.C. according to Jones) . . . . . B.C. 178
Eight kings to
Devabhúti.

Kanwá Dynasty, 45 *years.*

The Kanwá named Vasudeva usurps his master's kingdom (Jones and Tod, B.C. 1253) . . . . . B.C. 66
Two kings to Susharman (Wilford supposes an interval of 150 years before Sipraka).

A'ndhra or Vrispála Dynasty of A'ndhra (Orissa).

Sipraka, a powerful servant of Susharman, kills the latter and founds the Andhra bhritya dynasty . . . . . B.C. 21
Twenty-two kings to—
Chandrasrí, or Vijaya, last Magadha king . . . . . A.D. 428
" " According to Jones . . . 300
" " " Tod 546
Pulomárchish (Pulomien of Chinese) dies 648
Salomdhi, cotemporary of Bápa Ráwal of Mewár 720

The Gupta Kings

Gupta.
Ghatot Kacha.
Chandra Gupta I. (the first Mahárájádhirájá).
Samudra Gupta.
Chandra Gupta II. . . . . A.D. 161
Kumára Gupta . . . . . 200—208
Skanda Gupta . . . . . 209—225
Buddha Gupta 234
Toramána 261
Other local unpretending Gupta kings.
Vallabhís 319

Latin anno Hegirae. In the year of the Hegira.

Paṭhán, Afghán, or Ghorí Kings of Hindústán, who reigned at Dihlí.

	A.H.	A.D.
Mu'izu'd dín Muḥammad bin Sám (1st Dynasty)	589	1193
Kuṭbu 'd dín Aibak	602	1206
Árám Sháh	607	1210
Shamsu 'd dín Altamsh	607	1211
Ruknu 'd dín Fíróz Sháh	633	1236
Sulṭánah Riẓíah	634	1236
Mu'izu'd dín Bahrám Sháh	637	1240
A'láu 'd dín Masa'úd Sháh	639	1242
Násiru 'd dín Maḥmúd	643	1246
Ghiásu 'd dín Balban	664	1266
Mu'izu 'd dín Kaikubád	686	—
Jalálu 'd dín Fíroz Sháh, Khiljí (2nd Dynasty)	689	1290
Ruknu'd dín Ibráhím	695	1296
'Aláu 'd dín Muḥammad Sháh	695	1296
Shaháb u 'd dín 'Umar	715	1316
Kuṭbu 'd dín Mubárak Sháh	716	1316
Násiru 'd dín Khusrú	720	—
Ghiásu 'd dín Tughlak Sháh (3rd Dynasty)	720	—
Muḥammad bin Tughlak	725	1325
Fíroz Sháh bin Sálár Rajab	752	1351
Tughlak Sháh II.	790	1388
Abúbakr Sháh II.	791	1389
Muḥammad Sháh bin Fíroz Sháh	793	—
Sikandar Sháh	795	—
Maḥmúd Sháh bin Muḥammad Sháh	795	—
Nusrat Sháh	797	—
Maḥmúd restored	802	—
Daulat Khán Lodí	816	1413
Khiẓr Khán Sa'íd (4th Dynasty)	817	1414
Mubárak Sháh II.	824	1421
Muḥammad Sháh bin Faríd Sháh	837	1434
'Alam Sháh	849	—
Bahlól Lodí (5th Dynasty).	855	1451
Sikandar bin Bahlól	894	—
Ibráhím bin Sikandar	923	1517
Muḥammad Humáyún, Mughul	937	1531
Faríd u 'd dín Shír Sháh, Afghán	946	1540
Islám Sháh.	952	1545
Muḥammad 'Ádil Sháh	960	1553
Ibráhím Súr	962	1555
Sikandar Sháh (Humáyún 962 A.H.)	962	1555

Paṭhán or Afghán Kings or Governors of Bengal, capital Lakhnautí or Gaur.

	A.H.	A.D.
Muḥammad Bakhtiyár Khiljí, governor of Bírár under Kuṭbu 'd dín	600	1203
Muḥammad Sherán 'Azzu 'd dín	602	1205
'Alí Mardán 'A'láu 'd dín	605	1208
Ḥusámu 'd dín or Ghiyásu 'd dín	609	1212
Násiru 'd dín bin Shamsu 'd dín	624	1226–7
Maḥmúd bin Shamsu 'd dín (became Sulṭán of Hindústán)	627	1229

A.D. 622. The flight of Mohammed from Mecca & means 1 July 622. Hence to Mohammedan year is computed

	A.H.	A.D.
Tughán Khán, governor under Sulṭán Ríziah.	634	1237
Tiji, or Taji.	641	1243
Tímúr Khán Kerán	642	1244
Saifu 'd dín	644	1246
Ikhtiáru 'd dín Malik Uzbak	651	1253
Jalálu 'd dín Khání	656	1257
Táju 'd dín Arslán	657	1258
Muḥammad Tátar Khán	659	1260
Mu'izu 'd dín Tughril	676	1277
Násiru 'd dín Baghra, son of the Emperor Bálin, considered 1st sovereign of Bengal, by some	681	1282
Ḳadr Khán, viceroy of Muḥammad Sháh	725	1325

Independent Kings of Bengal.

	A.H.	A.D.
Fakhru 'd dín Sikandar assumes independence	741	1340
'Aláu 'd dín Mubárak	743	1342
Shamsu 'd dín Muḥammad Sháh I'liás Bangarah	744	1343
Sikandar Sháh bin Shamsu 'd dín	760	1358
Ghiyásu 'd dín A'azam Sháh bin Sikandar Sháh	769	1367
Saifu 'd dín Sulṭánus-Saláṭín bin Ghiyásu 'd dín	775	1373
Shamsu 'd dín bin Sulṭánu's-Saláṭín	785	1383
Kansa or Khansa, a Hindú	787	1385
Jalálu 'd dín Muḥammad Sháh (Chaitmal bin Khansa).	794	1392
Aḥmad Sháh bin Jalálu 'd dín	812	1409
Násir Sháh (descendant of Shamsu 'd dín I'liás Bangarah)	830	1426–7
Barbak Sháh bin Násir Sháh	862	1457
Yúsuf Sháh bin Bárbak Sháh	879	1474
Sikandar Sháh	887	1482
Fatḥ Sháh	887	1482
Sháh-zádah, a eunuch	896	1490–1
Fíroz Sháh Habshí	897	1491
Maḥmúd Sháh bin Firoz Sháh	899	1494
Muzaffar Sháh Habshí	900	1495
'Aláu 'd dín Ḥusain Sháh bin Sayyid Ashraf	903	1498
Nusrat Sháh bin 'Aláu 'd dín Ḥusain	927	1521
Maḥmúd Sháh bin 'Aláu 'd dín Ḥusain	940	1534
Farídu 'd dín Shír Sháh	944	1537
Humáyún held court at Gaur, or Jannatábád	945	1538
Shír Sháh again	946	1539
Muḥammad Khán	952	1545
Khizr Khán Bahádur Sháh bin Muḥammad Khán	962	1555
Jalálu 'd dín bin Muḥammad Khán	968	1560–1
Sulaimán Karáni or Karzáni	971	1563–4
Báyazíd bin Sulaimán	981	1573
Dáúd Khán Sulaimán defeated by Akbar's forces	981	1573

Kings of the Sharḳí Dynasty of Jawanpúr.

	A.H.	A.D.
Khwájah Jahán, Ṣubahdár of Kinauj, Awadh, Kora and Jawanpúr, assumed independence	796	1394
Mubárak Sháh, his adopted son	802	1399
Shamsu 'd dín Ibráhím Sháh Sharḳí	804	1401
Maḥmúd Sháh bin Ibráhím	844	1440
Muḥammad Sháh	862	1457
Ḥusain Sháh bin Maḥmúd bin Ibráhím Sháh	862	1457
He took refuge in the Court of 'Aláu 'd dín of Bengal	881	1476
He died there in 905 A.H.		

Mughul Emperors of Hindústán.

	A.H.	A.D.
Bábar, Ẓahíru 'd dín Muḥammad (mounted the throne on June 9th)	899	1494
Humáyún, Náṣiru 'd dín Muḥammad; in 946 defeated by Shír Sháh	937	1531
Humáyún, Náṣiru 'd dín Muḥammad, founded the Mughul Dynasty of Dihlí	962	1554
Akbar, Abú'l fatḥ, Jalálu 'd dín Muḥammad consolidated Empire	963	1556
Jahángír, Abú'l Muẓaffar Núru 'd dín Muḥammad 7th October,	1014	1605
Sháh Jahán, Shahábu 'd dín Gházi . 9th February,	1037	1628
Aurangzíb 'Álamgír, Abú'l Muẓaffar, Muḥáiyiu 'd dín 24th February,	1068	1658
'Aẓím Sháh, Muḥammad Shahíd . . 3rd March,	1118	1707
Bahádúr Sháh, Sháh 'Álam, Abúl Muẓaffar Ḳuṭbu 'd dín . . . . . 23rd February,	1118	1707
Jahándár Sháh, Mu 'izzu 'd dín . . 11th January,	1124	1713
Farrukhsiyar, Muḥammad . . 11th January,	1124	1713
Raf'iu 'd darjat, Shamsu 'd dín . . 18th January,	1131	1719
Raf'iu 'd daulat, Sháhjahán Sání . 26th April,	1131	1719
Muḥammad Nikosiyar . . . . . May,	1131	1719
Muḥammad Sháh, Abú'l fatḥ Náṣiru 'd dín 28th Aug.,	1131	1719
Sulṭán Muḥammad Ibráhím . . . 4th October,	1132	1720
Aḥmad Sháh, Abú'l Naṣr . . . 20th April,	1161	1744
'Álamgír II., 'Azízu 'd dín Muḥammad . 2nd June,	1167	1749
Sháhjahán . . . . . 29th November,	1173	1759
Sháh 'Álam, Jalálú 'd dín (Mirzá 'Abdu'lláh, 'Alí Gohar)	1173	1759
Muḥammad Bedar bakht	1201	1786
Akbar II., Abú'l Náṣir, Mun'aim 'd dín Muḥammad 3rd December,	1221	1806

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF BENGAL.

	A.D.
Muḥammad Ghorí takes and plunders Banáras	1194
Ḳuṭb defeats and kills Jaichand, Rájá of Banáras, whose body is recognized by his false teeth, fastened with gold	1194
Muḥammad Bakhtiyár Khiljí, a native of Ghor, invades Bengal and makes Gaur or Lakhnautí (supposed to be the *Gangia Regia* of Ptolemy) his capital	1203
Muḥammad Bakhtiyár invades Ásám	1205
'Aláu 'd dín assumes the title of King of Bengal, but is murdered by the Khiljí nobles	1212
The Emperor Altamsh reduces Bengal and defeats the Khiljí rebels	1229
Minháju 'd dín, author of the "Ṭabaḳát i Náṣiri," visits Gaur and describes it	1243
The Rájá of Yájpúr in Orissa besieges Gaur	124[illegible]
Tímúr Khán dies at Gaur, and Tughán Khán dies at Awadh on the same night, and both are buried at Awadh in the same tomb .	1246
Malik Uzbak assumes the ensigns of royalty, but is defeated by the Rájá of Yájpúr, and is defeated and killed by the Rájá of Ásám	125[illegible]

A.D.

Tughril defeats the Rájá of Jájnagar in Tippera, and brings away immense wealth 1279
Rebels, and is killed by the troops of the Emperor Bálin . . 1282
Fakhru 'd dín, first independent king, fixes his capital at Sunargáoń, near (Dacca) Dhákah 1340
The Emperor Fíroz invades Bengal and takes Pandua, near Máldah, and unsuccessfully besieges Shamsu 'd dín in the fort of Akdala 1353
The Emperor Fíroz invades Bengal a second time, and unsuccessfully besieges Sikandar Sháh in Akdala 1360
Sikandar builds a superb mosque in Pandua 1361
Ghiyásu 'd dín, King of Bengal, invites the poet Háfiz to his court 1370
Rájá Kansa, Zamíndár of Bhituriah, beautifies Pandua . 1385—1392
Jalálu 'd dín, son of Kansa, removes the seat of government back to Gaur 1407
And dies there 1409
Sulṭán Ibráhím of Jawanpúr invades Bengal, and is ordered by Sháh Rukh of Hirát to release all his captives and never again to enter Bengal . . . . . 1409—1426
Barbek Sháh is the first prince in Hindústán to introduce Abyssinian and negro slaves 1470
Sulṭán 'Aláu 'd dín allows his own troops to plunder his capital of Gaur, then kills 12,000 of them and seizes all their plunder, consisting chiefly of gold and silver plate 1489
Invades Ásám, but loses half his army . . . . . ——
Sháh Husain, king of Jawanpúr, takes refuge with 'Aláu 'd dín, and dies, and is buried at Gaur 1498
The Emperor Bábar having killed Sulṭán Ibráhím Lodí, his brother Maḥmúd Lodí takes refuge at the Court of Gaur . . 1526
Nuṣrat Sháh marries the daughter of the Emperor Sulṭán Ibráhím. 1527
Nuṣrat Sháh assists Maḥmúd Lodí, who takes Jawanpúr . . 1531
And, after building the Golden Mosque at Gaur in 1525, and the Kadam i Rasúl in 1532, dies in 1533
Shír Sháh takes Gaur 1537
Maḥmúd Sháh, the last of the independent kings of Bengal, dies in 1538
Shír Sháh captures Rotás 1538
Shír Sháh, *alias* Farid Khán, a Sur Afghán, makes a treaty with the Emperor Humáyún, and the same night attacks his camp, kills 8,000 Mughuls, and puts the rest to flight 1539
Shír Sháh totally defeats the Emperor Humáyún at Kinauj . . 1540
Shír is killed at the fort of Kálinjar in Bandalkhand, and is buried at Sásaram 1545
Bahádur Sháh, son of Salím Sháh, 2nd son of Shír Sháh, defeats and kills the Emperor Muḥammad 'Ádil near Munger . . 1556
Sulaimán Sháh Keráni changes the capital from Gaur to Tondah . 1564
Sulaimán conquers Orissa, and kills Sulṭán Ibráhím . . . 1568
The Emperor Akbar takes Patna 1574
Appoints Mun'aim Khán to be Governor of Bihár and Bengal, and he takes Tondah 1574
He removes the Government, and again makes Gaur the seat of government, but dies there 1575
It was he who built the famous bridge of Jawanpúr.
Dáúd Khán, the last King of Bengal, is taken prisoner and beheaded by Husain Kulí Khán, entitled Khán Jahán, who reduces *Bihár, Bengal*, and Orissa to obedience to Akbar 1576

A.D.

Khán Jahán died at Ṭoṇdah in 1578
The troops in Bihár having rebelled, Akbar sends Todarmal to reduce them, who conquers Bihár in one campaign . . . 1580
Khán 'Aẓim, having settled the affairs of Bihár and Bengal, resigns and returns to Agra 1584
Mán Singh, whose sister married the Emperor Jahángír, is sent as Governor of Bihár and Bengal to Patna 1589
He repairs Rotás. His son Jagat Khán is defeated and killed by the Afgháns under Kutulu Khán, who dies a few days afterwards. The Afgháns then make peace, on the understanding that they retain Orissa, but they surrender Jahángír to Mán Singh 1589
The Afgháns in Orissa revolt, but are defeated by Mán Singh, who again annexes the province 1591
Mán Singh changes the name of Agmahal to Rájmahal, builds a palace and fortifies the town 1591
Lakṣhman Náráyan, Rájá of Kuch Bihár, declares himself a vassal of the Emperor, on which he is attacked by the neighbouring princes, who are defeated by troops sent by Mán Singh . . 1596
The Emperor sends Mán Singh to the Dakhan, on which the Afgháns of Orissa again revolt and defeat the Imperial troops . 1599
Mán Singh is sent against the Afgháns and defeats them at a great battle at Sírpúr Atáya 1600
Mán Singh resigns and is succeeded by 'Abdu 'l Majíd Aṣaf Khán 1604
The Emperor Jahángír sends Mán Singh again to govern Bengal, where he remains 8 months and is recalled 1606
Ḳuṭbu 'd dín Kokaltásh, the new governor of Bengal, attempts to kill Shír Afghán, "the lion killer," whose original name was Asta Jalo, but is himself killed by Shír at Bardwán . . . 1607
Sebastian Gonzales, with 400 Portuguese, occupies the island of Sandíp, where he kills the brother of Fatḥ Khán and the whole Muslim garrison . . . . . March, 1609
Islám Khán appointed Governor of Bengal, removes the seat of government from Rájmahal to (Dacca) Ḍhákah, which he calls Jahángírnagar 1610
The Afgháns having rebelled under 'Uṣmán Khán are defeated and 'Uṣmán killed by Shujá'at Khán the Imperial general . 1611
Islám Khán dies at Ḍhákah 1613
Gonzales invites the Viceroy of Goa to send a fleet to attack Arrakan, which fleet enters the river of Arrakan . 3rd October, 1615
The Portuguese from Goa defeated and their Admiral Dom Francis de Menezes killed, whereupon Gonzales retires to Sandíp, 15th November, 1615
The English first visit Bengal and send two Agents to Patna, but abandon the place next year 1620
Sháh Jahán rebels against his father Jahángír, takes possession of Orissa, and captures Bardhwán 162
Sháh Jahán defeats and kills Ibráhím Khán, Governor of Bengal . 16
Sháh Jahán takes Ḍhákah and then Patna, and Saiyyid Mubárak surrenders Rotás to him 1
Sháh Jahán is defeated near Alláhábád, and submits to the Emperor 1
Sháh Jahán orders Ḳásim Khán to attack Huglí, and expel the Portuguese . . . . . .

A.D.

Huglí is taken with great slaughter, and 2,000 Portuguese who had embarked in a large vessel are drowned 1632

Mukat Rai, a Mugh chief, surrenders Chitragáoń to the Mughuls, which is called by Islám Khán, Islámábád 1638

Sulṭán Shujá', second son of Sháh Jahán, becomes Governor of Bengal and transfers the seat of government to Rájmaḥal, then called Akbarnagar, and the Ganges changes its bed from Gaur to Akbarnagar 1639

Mr. Gabriel Boughton, surgeon of the ship *Hopewell*, having cured a daughter of Sháh Jahán, who had been much burned, obtains liberty for the English to trade free of duties with Bengal, and proceeds to Rájmaḥal, where he cures a lady of Prince Shuj'ás harím 1639

The same officer obtains permission to establish factories at Pipli, Baleshwar and Huglí, and dies 1640

Prince Shujá' is transferred to Kábul, and delivers the government of Bengal to 'Itiḳád Khán 1647

Shujá' returns to Bengal 1649

On the death of Sháh Jahán, Shujá' takes the field 1657

Prince Sulaimán, son of Dárá, defeats Shujá' and takes his camp equipage 1658

Mír Jumlah, general for Aurangzíb, and Aurangzíb himself defeats Shujá' 1659

Shujá' flies to Arakan, and is attacked, defeated, and drowned by the Rájá 1661

Mír Jumlah invades Á'sám, and writes to Aurangzíb that he has opened the way to China, but is obliged to return, and dies at Khiẓrpúr 1663

Sháistah Khán, Amíru'l Umrá, nephew of Mír Jahán, is appointed Governor of Bengal, and defeats the Maghs 1666

His troops capture Chitragáoń with 1223 cannon, and call the city Islámábád 1666

The French and Danes establish themselves in Bengal, and build factories at Chinsurah, Chandranagar, and Shrírámpúr . . 1675

Muḥammad, son of Aurangzíb, marries the daughter of Shujá' and joins him, but is defeated by Mír Jumlah and sent to Dihlí, where he dies a prisoner 1678

Muḥammad 'Aẓím, 3rd son of Aurangzíb, made Governor of Bengal, and reaches Ḍhákah . . . . . 30th June, 1678

Sháistah Khán reappointed Governor 1679

The English East India Company obtain a rescript from Aurangzíb permitting them to trade in Bengal . . . . 8th July, 1680

Mr. Hedges appointed Governor of Bengal, to reside at Huglí with a guard of a corporal and 20 European soldiers. This was the 1st military establishment of the Company in Bengal . . 1681

Admiral Nicholson with 10 ships of war and 1,000 soldiers engages in a combat with Sháistah Khán's troops at Huglí, and burns 500 houses, whereupon the Agent and Council at Huglí retire to Chattanatti . . . . . 20th December, 1686

Governor Charnock retires from Chattanatti to Injalí, an island at the mouth of the Ganges 1687

The English are permitted to return to their factories, and to construct docks at Aulaberea, 20 m. below Calcutta, where they reside 3 months, and then return to Chattanatti . . . 1687

A.D.

Captain Heath, with 15 ships, plunders Báleshwar, and sails to Chitragáoń, but finding it too strong for him returns to Madras 4th March, 1689

Whereupon by Aurangzíb's orders the factory at Machhlípaṭnam is seized, and the warehouses at Izhákpaṭnam (Vizagapatam) are plundered, and all the Englishmen put to death . . . 1689

Sháistah Khán retires to Agra and dies. Ibráhím Khán succeeds to the government of Bengal, and liberates the Company's Agents confined at Dhákah 1690

Mr. Charnock with his Council and Factors return to Chattamatti 24th August, 1690

The Sulṭán of Constantinople having written to Aurangzíb to prevent Christians from purchasing saltpetre, that trade is dropped 1692

Mr. Charnock dying is succeeded by Mr. Ellis. Bengal is again put under Madras 1692

The Faujdár of Jesúr being besieged in Huglí by rebels, permits the Dutch at Chinsurah, the French at Chandranagar, and the English at Chattanatti, or Calcutta, to fortify their factories 1696

The Afgháns having rebelled in Bengal, and set up a king called Raḥím Sháh, plundered Makhsúsábád and attacked Chattanatti, but are beaten off by an English frigate. They then plundered the Dutch and English factories at Rájmaḥal and Máldah, on which Aurangzíb appoints his grandson 'Aẓímu 'sh Sháu to be Governor of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa. 1697

Zabardast Khán, son of the deprived Governor Ibráhím Khán, defeats the rebels at Rájmaḥal . . . . . May, 1697

Raḥím Sháh invites Khwájah Anvar, chief councillor of 'Aẓímu 'sh Shán, to come to him, and kills him and all his attendants and attacks the camp of 'Aẓímu 'sh Shán, but is killed by Ḥamíd Khán and his followers dispersed 1698

'Aẓímu 'sh Shán grants the villages of Chattanatti, Govindpúr and Kálikoṭ to the English, with freedom of trade . January, 1700

'Aẓímu 'sh Shán, after residing for three years at Bardwán, proceeds to Dhákah 1700

The factory of Kálikoṭ or Calcutta, which had been lately acquired by the English and fortified, is called Fort William, in honour of the King of England 1700

Sir William Norris, ambassador from King William, has audience of Aurangzíb at Parnálah . . . . . April 28th, 1701

Sir W. Norris embarks in the *Scipio* for England with a letter and sword for King William from Aurangzíb, but dies before reaching St. Helena 1703

Murshid Kulí Khán, son of a poor Bráhman, sold to a Persian merchant, who changed his name to Muḥammad Hádí, is appointed by Aurangzíb, Diwán of Bengal, and having rendered 'Aẓímu 'sh Shán jealous, is sought to be slain, but having escaped, takes up his seat of government at Makhsusábád, which he soon after calls Murshídábád, after himself, and 'Aẓímu 'sh Shán by command of Aurangzíb goes to Bihár, and then to Patna, which he calls 'Aẓímábád. 1703

The two East India Companies being united, the garrison of Fort William was increased to 130 English soldiers, and a number of *guns* were mounted on the works, whereupon many native *merchants settled in Calcutta* 1706

A.D.

'Aẓímu 'sh Shán is recalled to Court, and leaves his son Farrukhsiyar, Governor of Bengal and Orissa 1706
Aurangzíb dies . . . . . 21 Feb. 1707
Sháh 'Álam, or Bahádur Shah, having killed near Agra 'Aẓím Sháh and his two sons, reappoints 'Aẓímu 'sh Shán Governor of Bengal and Orissa, with orders to confirm Murshid Ḳulí Khán as his deputy in Bengal and Orissa 1707
'Aẓímu 'sh Shán is defeated by Muizzu 'd dín and drowned in the river Raví, and the latter takes the title of Jahándár Sháh . 1712
Farrukhsiyar being supported by Saiyid Ḥusain 'Alí Khán, Governor of Bihár, is proclaimed emperor at Patna, and defeats the eldest son of Jahándár Sháh at Kajwa . . November, 1712
Farrukhsiyar defeats Jahándár Sháh, and is proclaimed Emperor . . . . . January, 1713
Rashíd Khán, appointed Governor of Bengal by Farrukhsiyar, is defeated and killed near Murshidábád by the troops of Murshíd Ḳulí Khán, whereon Murshíd Ḳulí Khán is confirmed as Díwan . . . . . 1712 / 1713
Murshíd Ḳulí having demanded from the English the same duties as paid by Hindús, Mr. John Surman and Mr. Edward Stephenson, Bengal factors, are sent with Khwajah Sirhád as ambassadors to Farrukhsiyar, Mr. W. Hamilton being surgeon to the embassy . 1715
Mr. Hamilton having cured the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, obtains the grant of the matters petitioned for by the embassy, the principal points being that a passport signed by the President of Calcutta should exempt the goods specified in it from being stopped or examined by the officers of the Governor of Bengal; 2nd, that on requisition being made to the officers of the Mint at Murshídábád, 3 days a week should be allowed for the coinage of the English governor's money; 3rd, that persons indebted or accountable to the Company should be delivered to the Presidency at Calcutta on the first demand; 4th, that the English might purchase the lordships of 38 towns, with the same immunities as those granted by 'Aẓímu 'sh Shán when they bought Calcutta 1717
Murshíd Ḳulí obtains the government of Bihár as well as the offices of Názim and Díwán of Bengal and Orissa 1718
Murshíd Ḳulí dies, having appointed his grandson Sarfaráz Khán his successor 1725
But Sarfaráz gives way to his father, Shujá'u 'd dín Khán, who was an Afshár of the same tribe as Nádir Sháh, and was born at Burhánpúr and married Zainatu 'l Nisá, the only daughter of Murshíd Ḳulí Khán.
The new Núwáb appoints Ḥájí Aḥmad and his brother Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, better known as 'Alí Vardí Khán, to be his councillors 1725
The 3 sons of Ḥájí Muḥammad, namely, Nawázish Muḥammad, Saiyid Aḥmad, and Zainu 'd dín, are appointed Paymaster-general, Faujdár of Rangpúr and Faujdár of Rájmaḥal, they being married to the 3 daughters of 'Alí Vardí Khán . . 1725
Shujá'u 'd dín is made Governor of Bihár, also, and sends 'Alí Vardí Khán to be his deputy at Patna 1729
The Ostend Company, established in August, 1723, having fortified themselves at Bánkíbázár, are expelled by the Faujdár of Hugli 1733

A.D.

Mír Ḥabíb, Díwán to Murshid Ḳulí, conquers Taprah (Tippera) . 1733

Shujá'u 'd dín promotes his son-in-law, Murshid Ḳulí Khán, to the deputy-government of Orissa, and appoints Sarfaráz to the government of Ḍhákah 1734

Saiyid Aḥmad, 2nd son of Ḥájí Aḥmad, who had been appointed Faujdár of Rangpúr, conquers Dinájpúr and Kuch Bihár, and captures immense treasures, on which Shujá'u 'd dín gives him the title of Khán Bahádur 1737

Shujá'u 'd dín dies and is succeeded by his son Sarfaráz Khán . 1739

The Vazír Ḳamru 'd dín Khán announces the arrival of Nádir Sháh at Dihlí, and calls on Sarfaráz Khán to pay three years' revenue, which Sarfaráz does, and orders coin to be struck in the name of Nádir, and the Khuṭbah to be read in his name 1739

'Alí Vardí Khán marches against Sarfaráz, who is killed by a musket ball 1740

'Alí Vardí sends a kroḥ of rupees in cash and 70,000,000 rupees to Muḥammad Sháh, who confirms him in the government of Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa with the titles of Shujá'u 'l Mulk and Ḥusámu 'd daulah, and confers on his three sons-in-law the titles of Shahámat Jang, Saulat Jang, and Shaukat Jang . . . 1740

The title of Siráju 'd daulah Sháh Ḳulí Khán Bahádur is conferred on Mirza Maḥmúd, son of Zainu 'd dín 1741

'Alí Vardí Khán marches against Murshid Ḳulí Khán the 3rd in Orissa and defeats him, and makes Saiyid Aḥmad, son of Ḥájí Aḥmad, governor of that province 1741

An insurrection in Orissa occurs, in which Saiyid Aḥmad is made prisoner, and Báḳir Khán assumes the government of Kaṭak . 1741

Báḳir Khán is defeated, and Saiyid Aḥmad released by 'Alí Vardí, who makes Muḥammad M'aṣúm Khán Governor of Orissa . . 1741

Bháskar Pandit, with 40,000 Maráṭha cavalry, sent by Raghují Bhońsle of Bírár, arrives near Midnapúr, where 'Alí Vardí is encamped 1741

'Alí Vardí pushes on to Murshidábád, but loses all his baggage, artillery, and tents. On the 4th day he halts at Katwá, about 20 m. S. of Plassey, where he is joined by Nawázish Muḥammad with a large reinforcement 1742

Bháskar Pandit, assisted by Mír Ḥabíb, takes possession of Bardwán and Midnapúr as far as Báleshwar in Orissa, as also Bírbhúm and Rájmaḥal, and crowds of people cross from the W. side of the river to Calcutta, imploring the protection of the English, who obtain permission from 'Alí Vardí to dig a fosse round Calcutta for 3 m., which is called the Maráṭha ditch, also to wall in their factory at Ḳásimbázár, with bastions at the angles 1742

'Alí Vardí, crosses by a bridge of boats into the Maráṭha camp at Katwá, and chases Bháskar Ráo to Midnapúr, where he defeats him with great slaughter 1742

Ṣafdar Jang, Núwáb of Oudh or Awadh, comes to Patna to assist 'Alí Vardí, but is requested to retire . . . December 1742

Raghují Bhońsle leads an army into Bengal, as does Bálájí Ráo, Peshwá, who for a large sum agrees to assist 'Alí Vardí . . 1743

Raghují sends Bháskar Ráo with 20,000 cavalry to invade Bengal, and he being invited to an interview with 'Alí Vardí at Mankira near Murshidábád, is assassinated, with 19 officers of rank. 'Alí

A.D.

Vardí then attacks the Maráṭhas and pursues them to Katwá, whence they take to precipitate flight 1744

Muṣṭafa Khán, 'Alí Vardí's principal general, rebels and marches off with 8000 cavalry and a large body of infantry to Bihár, plunders Rájmahal, and takes Munger, but is repulsed from Patna by Zainu 'd dín 1745

Muṣṭafa retreats to Chunár. He returns to Bihár with a large force, but is defeated and killed by Zainu 'd dín at Jagdespúr, and his four quarters are hung over the four gates of Patna . . 1745

Raghují Bhonsle invades Bihár and is joined by the remains of Muṣṭafa's army, when he plunders the suburbs of Murshídábád, but is defeated by 'Alí Vardí at Katwá with great slaughter . 1745

Raghují retreats to Bírár, and 'Alí Vardí dismisses Sardár Khán and Shamshír Khán with their followers, 6000 men. He then celebrates the marriages of his grandsons Sirájuddaulah and Akramu' d daulah, sons of Zainu 'd dín 1746

'Alí Vardí sends Mír J'afar to expel the Maráṭhas and Afgháns from Kaṭak, but Mír J'afar retreats to Bardhwán, and 'Aṭáu 'lláh is sent to supersede him, and defeats the Maráṭhas at Bardwán, but offers to make Mír J'afar Governor of Bihár if he would aid in deposing 'Alí Vardí, which Jaf'ar refuses, but is removed from his employment by 'Alí Vardí 1747

The Afgháns under Shamshú Khán and Murád Shír Khán assassinate Zainu 'd dín and torture Ḥájí Aḥmad to death, when 'Alí Vardí moves against them, having first restored Mír J'afar to office. He defeats the Afgháns and kills Sardár Khán and Shamshír Khán. He treats the women and children of the rebels with great humanity, and sets them free; he then appoints his grandson Sirájuddaulah Governor of Bihár, and his second son-in-law Saiyid Aḥmad, Faujdár of Parneah; he then obliges 'Aṭáu 'lláh to retire to Awadh, where he is killed by the Paṭháns of Farrukhábád 1749

Sirájuddaulah rebels against 'Alí Vardí, and summons the Governor of Patna to give up the city, which he refuses. Sirájuddaulah gives himself up to 'Alí Vardí, who makes peace with the Maráṭhas, to whom he cedes Kaṭak, and agrees to pay 12 lákhs of rupees annually as the *Chauth* of Bengal . . . 1751

Nawázish Muḥammad dies 1756

As does Saiyid Aḥmad his brother, leaving a son, Shaukat Jang . 1756

'Alí Vardí Khán dies . . . . . 9th April, 1756

Mirza Maḥmúd, otherwise the Núwáb Sirájuddaulah, succeeds 'Alí Vardí and seizes the treasures of his aunt, the widow of Nawázish Muḥammad. He makes Mohán Lál his Díwán and Mír J'afar his Bakhshí or paymaster-general, who intrigues against him 1756

The English having refused to deliver up Kishn Ballab, the Núwáb seizes the factory at Ḳásimbázár, and marches against Calcutta, which he attacks . . . . . 15th June 1756

Mr. Drake, the Governor, takes to flight, and Fort William surrenders June 20th. Mr. Holwell and 145 English are imprisoned in the Black Hole, and only 23 survive. Sirájuddaulah changes the name of Calcutta to Alínagar and garrisons it with 3000 men, and exacts 4½ lákhs from the Dutch and 3½ from the French, and returns to Murshídábád, where he

releases Mr. Holwell and the other English, July 11th. Shaukat Jang is attacked by the troops of Siráju 'd daulah and killed in October. Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson, with three line of battle ships, one of 50, one of 20 guns, a fire-ship, and three of the Company's vessels, and two smaller transports with 900 English soldiers and 1500 Sipáhís, reach Mayapúr, 10 m. below Bajbaj, where they are attacked by Mánikchand, Governor of Calcutta, with 1500 cavalry and 2000 infantry, who are repulsed, and the fort being deserted is captured by a drunken sailor, 29th December, 1756

Calcutta is retaken by the English, and Mr. Drake restored as Governor . . . . . 1st January 1757

Hugli taken by the English, January 10th. Siráju 'd daulah re-crosses the river Hugli and encamps 1 m. N. of Calcutta, where he is attacked by Colonel Clive; whereupon he retreats several miles, and on the 7th of February makes a treaty with Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, and agrees to restore the factories at Calcutta, Ḳásimbázár, Ḍhákah, etc., and indemnify the English for their losses. Chandranagar is taken from the French by Clive, March 29th. Clive demands the surrender of the French at Ḳásimbázár, whereupon Siráju 'd daulah sends off the French agent, M. Law, with 100 Frenchmen and 60 Sipáhís, who pre-ceed to Bihár, April 16th. Mír J'afar makes a treaty with the English against Siráju 'd daulah, which reaches Calcutta, June 10th, and on the 13th the English force at Chandranagar marches towards Murshidábád, the English and the artillery being in 200 large boats, and the Sipáhís marching on the road by the riverside. Colonel Clive holds a council of war at Katwá, which decides not to attack Siráju 'd daulah immediately, but Clive disregarding their opinion, crosses the river, June 22nd, and reaches Plassey at 1 A.M. on the 23rd. As soon as it was light, Clive with 800 English infantry, 100 artillerymen, 50 sailors, 100 Indian-Portuguese, and 2100 Sipáhís, attacked Siráju 'd daulah, who had with him 18,000 cavalry, 50,000 infantry, 40 Frenchmen, 50 heavy guns, and 4 pieces of light artillery. Siráju 'd daulah's Commander-in-chief is killed by a cannon-ball, whereupon he abjectly entreats Mír J'afar to protect him, but J'afar writes to Clive to advance; at 5 P.M. the latter enters Siráju 'd daulah's camp, and the enemy fly on all sides . . 1757

Siráju 'd daulah is betrayed by the Faḳir Dáná Sháh and brought to Mír J'afar's house at Murshidábád, where he is murdered by Muḥammad Beg, a man employed by Mírán, the son of J'afar, July, 1757

Colonel Clive enters Murshidábád and declares Mír Jáf'ar, Núwáb of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa . . . . 29th June, 1757

The Núwáb Názims of Murshidábád.

1. Mír J'afar 'Alí Khán 1757
2. Mír Ḳásim 'Alí Khán, son-in-law of Mír J'afar . October, 1760
3. Mír J'afar re-appointed . . . . . July, 1760
4. Mír Nujmu 'd daulah . . . . . 25th February, 1765
   Sháh 'Álam grants the Diwání of Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa to the E. I. Company . . . . . 12th August, 1765

	A.D.
5. Núwáb Saifu 'd daulah, brother of Nujmu 'd daulah, 19th May,	1766
6. Núwáb Mubáraku 'd daulah, brother of Saifu 'd daulah 21st March,	1770
7. Náziru 'l mulk, son of Mubáraku 'd daulah . . September,	1793
8. Núwáb Zainu 'd dín 'Alí Khán, son of Náziru 'l Mulk, April,	1810
9. Núwáb Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alí Khán Wálájáh, brother of Zainu 'd dín . . . . . 10th August,	1821
10. Núwáb Humáyún jáh Mubárak 'Alí Khán, son of Wálájáh. 14th January,	1825
11. Núwáb Saiyid Manṣúr 'Alí Khán, son of Humáyún jáh, 3rd October,	1838

The Barmese Kings.

	A.D.
Aong-Zaya or Alompra, founder of the present dynasty. Died in	1760
Upa-Yaja, or Naungdau-Gyi	1763
Tshen-byo-Yen (Shembuan of Symes)	1776
Tsen-Gu-Men (Chenguza of Symes) killed	1781
Paungha-tsa or Maung-Men (Momien of Symes) murdered . .	1781
Bhadaun-The-Keng or Bhodan-Phra, died	1819
Pagan-Men married daughter of Tsengu-Men. Their daughter married Tharawádi. Ein-Shé-Men died before Bhodan Phra, his father. Padaung-men Phagyi-Dan, son of Ein-Shé-Men. Dethroned, 1837. Died	1845
Kunbaung-men or Tharawádi died	1846
Mendun-Men, son of Tharawádi, married Tsu-phragyi, his half-sister, 1853. Died in	1880
Thebaw, the present king.	

§f. TABLES OF MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Money.

	£	s.	d.
1 Pie	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1 Paisá, or $\frac{1}{4}$ ánáa	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$
1 Aná	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 Rupee	0	2	0
1 Gold Rupee	1	10	0
1 Gold Muhr	1	12	0
1 Lákh	10,000	0	0
1 Karor	1,000,000	0	0

Native Jewellers' Weight.

	1 Dhán	$\frac{15}{32}$	gr. troy.
4 Dhán	= 1 Ratí	$1\frac{7}{8}$	„ „
8 Ratí	= 1 Máshah	15	„ „
12 Máshah	= 1 Tolá	180	„ „

A Dhán is 0·46875 gr. troy, 0·0303745 French grammes.

Bázár Weights used in Bengal.

5 Siki	=	1 Kancha.
4 Kanchas	=	1 Chhaṭánk.
4 Chhaṭánks, or 20 Tolás. .	=	1 Panwá.
4 Panwás	=	1 Sír.
40 Sírs	=	1 Man.

Measures of Length.

3 Jau	=	1 Unglí		¾	inch.
3 Unglís	=	1 Girah		2¼	„
8 Girahs	=	1 Háth		18	„
2 Háths	=	1 Gaz		1	yard.

The Gaz varies from 24 to 36 inches. The Bengal Kos = 1 m. 1 f. 3 p. 3½ yds.

The Imperial Kos = 2¼ m. In the North-West Provinces the Kos varies from about 1 m. near the hills, to 3 m. in Bandalkhand.

Bengal Square or Land Measure.

11 Chhatánks			=	45	sq. ft.	or 5	sq. yds.
16 Chhatánks	=	1 Kaṭṭhá	=	720	„	80	„
20 Káṭṭhás	=	1 Bighá	=	14,400	„	1,600	„
	=	3⅓ Bighás	=	1	acre.		

The Government Standard Bighá is 14,000 sq. ft., or ⅓ of an acre, and is adopted throughout Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal."

Land Measure, North-West Provinces.

20 Aswansís	=	1 Saswansí.
20 Saswansís	=	1 Kachwansí.
20 Kachwansís	=	1 Biswansí.
20 Biswansís	=	1 Biswa.
20 Biswas	=	1 Bighá.

§ *g.* CASTES AND TRIBES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

According to the Census of 1872, "there is perhaps no country in the world which contains so wide a variety of tribes and races as Bengal." In Bengal proper we have a people physically distinct from any other people in India. Living in a network of rivers and morasses, and nourished on a watery rice diet, the semi-amphibious Bengálí in appearance belongs to a weak and puny race, yet he is able to endure an amount of exposure to which the up country Hindústání would soon fall a victim. In active pursuits timid and slothful, the Bengálí is subtle in intellect, and sharp-witted. Plodding industry and natural fondness for sedentary employment have carried him into Government employment all over the country, and raised him to some of the highest judicial posts. The total number of Bengálí-speaking people may be put down as between 37 and 38 millions. Allied to the Bengálí by language as well as descent, the Uriyas have derived a peculiar physiognomy and character from their isolated position. They are even more timid than Bengálís. Conservative to a degree, they are wanting in enterprise, evince a thorough dislike of all modern improvements, and are the most bigoted and priest-ridden people in India. They number about 4 millions. Another distinct nationality is found in A'sám. The A'sámese speak a language very similar to Bengálí, but are largely tainted by the mixture of Indo-Chinese blood. The purest A'sámese are the Ahoms, of the Síbságar

District. Generally the A'sámese are a mongrel race, with Ahom, Chutiya, Koch, Bodo, and A'ryan blood in their veins. They are proud, haughty, and indolent, and use opium to an injurious extent. They number 2 millions. The Hindústánís of Bihár speak Hindí, the language of Upper India. They are more decidedly A'ryan than any of the other races in Bengal, and partly from climate, partly from their more substantial diet, and partly from a larger infusion of Aryan blood, are hardier and more manly than the Bengálís. They number 20 millions. Besides these 4 distinct nationalities there are a vast number of aboriginal, or non-A'ryan tribes. The number of separate tribes and castes in Bengal probably amount to 1,000, and their respective sub-divisions and septs or clans to many thousands. Dr. Caldwell assumes the succession of four separate strata in the Indian population, and Colonel Dalton speaks of this as now commonly received. The strata are, 1st and earliest the Forest tribes, as Kols, Sántáls, Bhíls, etc., who entered India from the N.E.; 2nd, Dravidians, who entered India from the N.W.; 3rd, Scythian, or non-A'ryan immigrants, from the N.W., whose language united with the Sanskrit formed Prákrit; 4th, the A'ryan invaders.

Mixed Races.—The Eurasians in Patna are partly a colony at Dinapúr, and partly subordinates of the opium warehouse in Patna City. In Munger in the Sántál Parganahs a large number are employed on the railway, and more than half the rest in the production of indigo.

Asiatics other than Indians.—There are a few Armenians in Sháhábád and Munger. The Thibetan Bhotias bury their dead on the mountain's side, and raise cairns over them. It is they who do the real hard work at Dárjíling. They have Mongolian faces, with wide mouths, high cheek bones, oblique eyes and flat noses. The Dharman Bhotias are notorious for wife beating, and resemble the Thibetans, possessing all their vices and none of their virtues. The Bhotias are all in the N. of Bhágalpúr, and are employed as labourers. The word does not necessarily imply that they came from Bhután, but often means a Thibetan. The Jews are mostly traders in Dinapúr, but some are found in Munger and Rájmahal. The Nípálese are mostly in Champáran, and are Párbatiyas and Thapas, working as labourers. A few are Gúrkhás, in the police, and a few Damai or tailors; the rest are Limbus. The Bhars are not the least interesting of the tribes who ruled in India before the arrival of the Áryans; some occur in Sháhábád and Patna, and more in Gorakhpúr and the neighbouring districts. They are now a degraded race, and take to keeping pigs. Mr. Carnegie, in his "Races of Awadh," says the Amethia Rájpúts are Bhars. Many forts are said to have been built by them, as the Fort at Bihár. A Bhar Rájá is said to have reigned from Rotás to Rewah. They are found in large numbers in Sáran, Sháhábád and Champáran, and extend nearly from the Grand Trunk Road to Nípál, in a strip of no great breadth E. of 84° long. The Cheras once ruled Bihár, Ashoka is said to have been a Chera, and Chera monuments are found throughout the province. The Cheras took Champáran in 1611 A.D. They are said to have a language amongst themselves, unintelligible to the Hindús. The Dhangars

are found in small numbers in Bihár, and are numerous in Bhágalpúr, Parneah, and the Sántál Parganahs. The Kanjhars are a vagrant gipsy-like tribe, and are said to call themselves Súrra. The Kharwars are found in Bihár proper and in Rájmaḥal. They are said to have ruled formerly in Sháhábád, and Rotás may have been their capital. The Kols are found in Munger, Parneah and the Sántál Parganahs, also in Alláhábád, Mírzápúr and Banda. Máls, Paháríyas. In the Census of 1872, 9,000 Máls and nearly 70,000 Paháríyas are shewn. For a full account of them see a paper Lieut. T. Shaw published in 1795 in Vol. IV. of the "Asiatic Researches." That officer relates a tradition current among them. "Seven brothers were sent from heaven to people the earth; the eldest fell sick, while the others prepared a feast; each was to take the food he liked, and go to the place he chose to live in. One took goat's flesh, and went to a distant country, and his progeny are Hindús; another took flesh of all kinds except pork, and from him came the Muslims; the 3rd begat the Kharwars; the 4th took pork, went north and begat the Kerátis; the 5th became the ancestor of the Kols; the 6th took food of all kinds and went far away, and it was not known what had become of him until the English appeared, when it was at once concluded that they were his descendants. The eldest, who was sick, was named Malair; they gave him food of all kinds, in an old dish, thus he became an outcast, and was left on the hills, where finding neither clothes nor food, he and his descendants became thieves, and continued so until taught better by Mr. Cleveland." Pujahars and Naiyas are cognate hill tribes of Rájmaḥal. Buchanan alleges that the Naiyas were originally priests who had been degraded from their office. If so, they may be identical with the Pujahars, who probably have their name from Pujá, "worship." Nats are most numerous in Parneah. They are a vagabond race, and live in small huts of reeds, commonly called Sirkas. They call themselves Bájikars or "players," and Khotnet, "tumblers;" Bandamáras, "monkey-killers;" Gohí, "lizard-eaters;" Sámpheriya, "snake charmers." They are most of them hard drinkers, and resemble so much the gipsies of Europe that it seems almost impossible not to identify the two. They are said to be Kabírpanthís, "followers of the poet," who designed a universal religion. They have a secret language like the gipsies, besides the ordinary dialect they use.

The Sántáls, as Hunter writes it, are said to number 923,532 souls, of whom one half are in the Sántál Parganahs. There are 132,445 in Mánbhúm, 96,921 in Midnapúr, 76,548 in the Tributary States of Orissa, 51,132 in Singbhúm, 35,306 in Hazáríbágh. The object of their greatest veneration is the Dámodar river, and the country they regard as their fatherland is between that river and the Kasái. In 1854 they rebelled, and a history of what occurred will be found in Hunter's "History of Rural Bengal." They desired to revenge themselves on the money lenders, and thus became arrayed against the British Government. Their habits are migratory, and when a tract becomes denuded of primeval forest, they select a new site and retire into the backwoods, and they would if they could exclude all foreigners, especially Bráhmans.

They are one of the tribes who have preserved the form of speech that probably prevailed in the Gangetic Provinces before the Aryan conquest. They have round faces, cheek bones moderately prominent, noses broad and depressed, large mouths, with full and projecting lips, straight, coarse and black hair. Their countenances approach the negro type, but their females have small hands and feet, and are ox-eyed. They are divided into 12 tribes. The polity of the Sántáls is patriarchal. In each village there is a Jagmánjhí, who looks after the morals of the young; a Paramánik, who apportions the lands, and attends to the farming arrangements; a Naryá or Sayá or village priest. He feasts the people twice a year, when the Sál tree blossoms, and at the Moi Muri festival, in September or October. In December he entertains the people, and the cattle are anointed with oil, daubed with vermilion, and receive a share of rice beer. He propitiates the local devils. Sing Bonga, or "the Sun," is their supreme god, and other deities are Jahir Era, Monika and Marang Burn. In the E. districts the tiger is worshipped, and an oath on a tiger's skin is the most solemn. They are distinguished from all people by proficiency on the flute, which is made of bambu 2ft. long and 1 inch in diameter. They are fond of dancing, and their *Jumhir* is exactly the *Rás* of the Vishnu Puránas. They have seldom more than one wife, who is treated with the most exemplary kindness and consideration. They have every year a great hunting festival, in which thousands take part, but on these occasions they avoid tigers and bears. Their constitutions are proof against malaria, and they are employed in localities deadly to most people. The bracelets of the women weigh from 2 to 4lbs., and a girl will sustain in ornaments 34lbs. of brass or bell metal. The Doms are one of the most remarkable of the Hindúized aborigines, Hindú in nothing but name. The Dom has the absolute right of making the pyre on which the Hindú is burned, and of providing the torch with which it is lighted. They are the public executioners in Bihár, and some families are hence called Jallád, "executioner." The Maghaiya Doms are professional thieves and vagabonds, and are the curse of any neighbourhood to which they come. They are the only persons who will remove any dead animal. Dharkars are the superior Doms, who do not touch dead bodies, but make baskets. The women are notorious for their good looks. Dosadhs are a labouring class of Bihár. The bulk of them are either thieves themselves, or connive at thieving. It is said that a number of them fought in Clive's army at Plassey. Many of them worship Ráhu, and will eat and drink almost anything. Pasis are one of the most remarkable of the Hindúized aborigines. Originally a great and powerful nation, they were famous for their skill in archery. They are watchmen in the N.W., and in Bihár sell *tádi*.

The Lepchas are said to be the original inhabitants of Sikkim, and once held vast mountain possessions, but are now confined to a tract 60 m. broad, between the Nípálese and Bhután frontiers. There is a branch of them called Khamba Lepchas, immigrants from Kam, a province of Thibet under Chinese rule. About 2 centuries have *passed since* their arrival. The present Sikkim Rájá is a

Khamba. Their language is similar to the Thibetan. The Lepchas have broad chests, and muscular legs and arms, but rarely exceed 5 ft. in height, and have small hands and feet, and almost hairless faces. Their coal-black hair is plaited into a long tail. The women wear 2 tails. Their faces are of the Mongolian type, and are of a whitish-yellow colour. Their dress is a thick blue and white, or red and white cotton cloth crossed over the breast and back, leaving the arms bare, and descending to the calf of the leg, like the garment of a Roman gladiator. It is gathered in at the waist by a leathern girdle. Over this the women wear a loose bed-gown. They eat any food, and snails, pith of the fern tree, caterpillars, flower-buds, and fungi; also a large yam, called *Bukh*. The females till the ground and look after the pigs, yaks and poultry. The men rock the cradles. They are good marksmen with bows and arrows. They have no caste, and buy their wives. A good-looking bride costs rs. 500. The Limbus are closely allied to the Lepchas, but their features are more Mongolian, and they are of more sinewy build. They wear long, loose cotton trousers, and a tight jacket, with the curved Nípálese knife in their belts, instead of the Lepcha straight knife.

Bráhmans.—The difference between the highest and lowest Bráhman (Census of 1872, p. 165) is almost as great as that between the average Bráhman and the average Hindú. Those in priestly offices are considered of less account than those who merely worship and study the Vedas. A Bráhman who acts as priest to another caste is necessarily degraded, and the receipt of alms from a low-caste man is almost equivalent to pollution. Although the Bráhman has still immense power, every year takes him further from the ideal set forth in the books of Hindú law. Not to speak of the cultivating Bráhmans of Orissa, there are few trades in which some Bráhmans are not now engaged. The Nípálese Bráhmans are Kulís on tea plantations. Many Awadh Bráhmans are doorkeepers in Calcutta. They are even seen as drum-players accompanying *nách* girls. Daibagya or Ganak are hereditary astrologers contemned by other Bráhmans, who will not intermarry with them. Dakantiya and Dhamin are low-caste Bráhmans, frequently found begging. They may marry as many wives as they please, and eat meat without loss of prestige. Gayals, or Gayawals, are the proprietors of places of Gayá pilgrimage. They are very rich, and very bad landlords, and squeeze the last pice out of the luckless pilgrims. Kantaha or Mahapatra or Agradani, conduct funeral ceremonies. Their very touch is pollution, and entails bathing, and changing the clothes. Maithil is the 4th tribe of the Panchgaur. They are very common in N. Bihár and Parneah. They are divided into Suti, Majroti, Jogiya, and Grihast. The Rájá of Darbhanga is a Suti. According to the Census of 1872, Dr. Hunter is wrong in giving them a low place among Bráhmans. Saraswat is the 2nd of the Panch-gaur Bráhmans.

Kshatriyas.—In Bihár the Rájpúts are mostly land owners and cultivators. Their leader in Bihár is the Rájá of Damráon, a Ponwar or Pramár Rájpút.

§ *h.* LANGUAGES OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, AND VOCABULARY AND DIALOGUES.

The present inhabitants of the plains of N. India belong to what is called the A'ryan race, a race to which the Celtic, Teutonic, Slav, Latin and Greek races of Europe also belong. When they entered India from the N.W. they spoke a language closely akin to ancient Greek and Latin, and as we may infer, to the original speech of the Teutons, Slavs, and Celts. Of this language we have no memorials, but of the language spoken by the A'ryans soon after their settlement in the Panjáb a specimen, consisting of certain hymns called the Vedas, has been handed down to our times. Later on a vast mass of literature was composed in a slightly less ancient form of the same language. This literary language is called Sanskṛit, and is written, and even occasionally spoken, by learned Hindús in the present day.

Side by side with this cultivated sacred language there gradually grew up popular forms of speech. The literary Sanskṛit, like the classical Latin, was prevented from undergoing change by the labours of successive generations of scholars, who strove to preserve its purity, while the speech of the people, like the lingua Romana rustica, or "lingua volgare," underwent changes and broke up into dialects. These dialects are called Prákṛits. The Prákṛits stand to the classical Sanskṛit in precisely the same relation as old French and old Italian did to classical Latin. It was said of St. Adelbard, Abbot of Corby (A.D. 750), that he preached with equal eloquence, both in the "vulgar, that is the Roman tongue" and in the classical Latin. So it might have been said of the disciples of Buddha that they used with equal fluency the Prákṛit or vulgar tongue and the classical Sanskṛit.

There were, as was natural, many Prákṛit dialects, but ancient authors are not agreed as to the number of them or the exact localities in which they were used. The question is a very abstruse one, and could hardly be made clear without entering into technical details which would be uninteresting to the general reader. Recent researches have established the fact that the Prákṛits of N. India fall into two great divisions, eastern and western; a line drawn N. and S., so as to cross the Ganges between Alláhábád and Banáras, roughly indicates the boundary between the two dialects.*

From the E. Prákṛit sprung the Bengálí Oriya and eastern Hindí; from the W. came Panjábí, Sindhí, and western Hindí. All these languages began to assume their present form probably about the 13th or 14th centuries.

Bengálí is spoken in the delta of the Ganges throughout the Province of Bengal properly so called. It is bounded on the N. by the outer skirts of the Himálayas; on the E. by A'sám, the Garo Hills and the range of low irregular hills running from Káchár down to

* It is a curious coincidence, though perhaps nothing more than a coincidence, that the staple food of the races to the E. of this line is rice, while that of those to the W. is wheat. The line of food division is nearly identical with that of speech difference.

the Barmese province of Arakan; on the S. by the Bay of Bengal, and by a line which, roughly speaking, follows the course of the Subarnarekhá river into the highlands of Chhotá Nágpúr; on the W. it follows the line of the Sántál Hills to Rájmahal on the Ganges, and thence runs northwards along the Mahánandá river to the Himálayas near Darjíling. Its area is about 90,000 sq. m., population in round numbers 40 millions.

Bengálí was originally a rude dialect, defective in structure, disfigured by an inelegant and careless pronunciation. During the present century strong and persistent efforts have been made by Bengálís, assisted by Englishmen, for its improvement. A very large number of Sanskṛit words has been imported into the language, which is now copious and elegant, and possesses a fairly good literature, and many well written magazines and newspapers. About 90 per cent. of its vocabulary is of Sanskṛit or Prákṛit origin, leaving only a small proportion of Arabic, Persian, Portuguese and English words, many of which are strangely mutilated and disguised. Most Bengálís of the upper class speak, read and write English with surprising fluency and correctness, and with much less of foreign accent than Frenchmen or Germans.

Oriya is the vernacular of the ancient kingdom of Orissa. It is bounded on the N. by the Bengálí, on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, on the W. it stretches far into the hilly tracts of central India, and may be heard even in Nágpúr. Its boundary in this direction has never been accurately ascertained; on the S. it is heard as far as Ganjam, though there it is much corrupted by Telugu. Its area is about 66,000 sq. m., population probably not more than 6 or 7 millions.

Oriya retains many very archaic features; its structure is more perfect than that of Bengálí, which however it closely resembles. The difference between the two languages is not greater than that between Spanish and Italian. Like Bengálí it has enriched itself in recent times from Sanskṛit, and its vocabulary is almost entirely Sanskṛitic, containing only an insignificant proportion of foreign words. It has a small literature, chiefly religious, and in modern times has produced nothing worthy of notice. There are a few newspapers and some educational works, but the Province lags far behind Bengal, and but few even of the best educated classes are able to converse in English.

Under the general and somewhat loose term Hindí (or Hindúí) are included the forms of speech current in an area bounded on the N. by the snow-clad summits of the Himálaya mountains (in the lower ranges of which vast chain Hindí dialects are spoken), on the E. by Bengálí, on the S. by an irregular and ill defined line running generally along the Vindhya hills and the Nerbudda (or Narmadá) river south of Jabalpúr to a point a little N. of the gulf of Kachh, and the salt swamps of the Rann; on the W. by the Sindhí and Panjábí into which it gradually melts in the great deserts of Rájpútáná, whence it runs northwards through Patiála and Ambála up into the mountains west of Simla.

It will be seen that this area includes portions of both the western

and eastern Prákṛit districts, and accordingly the Hindí rustic dialects fall into two main divisions : the W. dialects, which are closely akin to Panjábí, Sindhí and Gujarátí, are very numerous, and include the Márwárí and other dialects of Rájpútáná, the Braj, spoken round Agra and Dihlí, and the Kanaují of Kánhpúr (Cawnpore) and Rohilkhand. The eastern group contains the Bhojpúrí, spoken all over western Bihár, from Patna to Banáras and Gorakhpúr ; the Maithilí in Tirhút, and the Magadh south of the Ganges from Gayá to Bhágalpúr.

All through this area, and far beyond it—in fact more or less all over India—is spoken the great *lingua franca* known as Urdú or Hindústání. This language took its rise during the 12th century in the Muḥammadan court—half-court half-camp as was the fashion of those warlike invaders—at Dihlí, and consists of a basis of Hindí enriched with a vast wealth of Arabic and Persian words, with a sprinkling of Turkish. The Hindí dialect, which served as its basis, was naturally the Braj, spoken in the neighbourhood, with some slight mixture of the adjacent Márwárí and Panjábí. Some of the harsher sounds of the rustic Braj were softened down, and of alternative forms only one retained. This language received at first little cultivation, but as the Muḥammadan sway changed its character from that of marauding inroads to a settled government, this mixed language became the speech of the cultivated classes, and under Akbar and his successors Jahángír and Sháh Jahán in the 16th century spread all over their vast dominions. The admirable financial organization of the whole country carried out by the great minister Todar Mall familiarized all classes with the Persian and Arabic terms used in this system of government, and to the present day, many of these words, often strangely corrupted, may be heard from the mouths of the most illiterate peasants in the most secluded corners of the Empire.

The revival of an interest in the ancient Sanskṛit language which followed upon its being made known to Europeans in the beginning of the present century, led among other things to a desire to obtain for the Hindús a national language, which should take the place occupied by the courtly and cultivated Urdú. With a view to this end some writers took the Braj element in Urdú, and substituting Sanskṛit and Prákṛit words for Arabic and Persian, constructed an artificial language called High Hindí, which though used in books has little or no currency among the people.

The various dialects grouped together as Hindí cover an area of 248,000 sq. m., and are spoken by about 70 millions of people. Urdú possesses a literature, much of which consists of poetry of little merit, mere feeble imitations of the great Persian poets. There are a few good prose works, but only a few. In Hindí we have some very interesting poems of considerable antiquity. The *Prithirája Rásan* of Chand Bardáí, written in the 12th century, is the earliest known work in any modern Indian vernacular. It is written in western Hindí, which at that time was hardly separated from Panjábí, and recites in many thousand lines of wild and spirited verse, the doughty deeds of the gallant but ill-fated Prithiráj, the last Hindú

King of Dihlí, who after many years of valiant resistance at last perished in battle with the invading Muslim hordes at Pánipat, A.D. 1192. Kabír, Tulsí Dás, Súr Dás, Bihárí Lál and others are popular religious poets of the 15th and 16th centuries. In modern times Hindí has produced nothing worthy of note.

Panjábí is spoken in the Province of that name. It is bounded on the E. by Hindí, which it meets in the country to the E. of the Satlaj. The traveller will begin to hear it about Ambála. On the N. it goes up far into the lower ranges of the Himálaya, where it merges into Kashmírí and its dialects. Its western frontier is the Indus, where it marches with Pashtú, the language of the Afgháns. In the S. it melts imperceptibly into the sister-language, Sindhí, a little to the S. of Multán. Its area is 60,000 sq. m., and population about 16 millions.

The above are the principal languages of the Bengal Presidency, but some minor forms of speech with which the traveller will occasionally come in contact may be briefly noticed. In the extreme E. of Bengal, in the lovely but unhealthy hill ranges of Chittagong, the Mag (or Magh) language, a northern dialect of Barmese, is spoken by the forest tribes. It is monosyllabic, and has the curious tones peculiar to that class of languages.

A'sámese, which is spoken in the valley of A'sám, is merely a very corrupt dialect of Bengálí, and in the mountains which bound the valley on the N. and S. a great number of dialects of the Barmese and Tibetan groups of languages are spoken. Such are the Nága, Gáro, Mishmí and others. In and about Darjíling are heard the Bhotiá, Lepcha, and Limbú; dialects of Tibetan. In Nípál, to which travellers rarely penetrate, and round the favourite hill stations of Nainí Tál, Masúrí, and Simla, the mountaineers speak rough dialects of Hindí. Guides, porters, and shikáris (hunters who act as guides to sportsmen) mostly understand a little Urdú. Lastly, in the Sántál Hills between Bhágalpúr and Ráníganj, the Sántálí, one of a large group of aboriginal languages spoken all through the hill regions of Central India, is current. Many Sántáls however can speak a little Urdú and Bengálí.

VOCABULARY AND DIALOGUES.

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
One	Ek	Ek
Two	Do	Dui
Three	Tín	Tin
Four	Chár	Chari
Five	Pánch	Pánch
Six	Chhah	Chhay
Seven	Sát	Sát
Eight	Aṭh	Át
Nine	Nau	Nay
Ten	Das	Das
Eleven	Igárah	Egára
Twelve	Bárah	Bára
Thirteen	Terah	Tera
Fourteen	Chaudah	Chaudda
Fifteen	Pandrah	Ponra
Sixteen	Solah	Sola
Seventeen	Satrah	Sotera
Eighteen	Aṭhárah	Aṭára
Nineteen	Unís	Unis
Twenty	Bís	Kuṛi, Bis
Twenty-one	Ikís	Akus
Twenty-two	Báis	Báis
Twenty-three	Teís	Teis
Twenty-four	Chaubís	Chabbis
Twenty-five	Pachís	Paṅchís
Twenty-six	Chhabbís	Chhábbis
Twenty-seven	Satá'ís	Satás
Twenty-eight	Aṭhá'ís	Átás
Twenty-nine	Untís	Untris
Thirty	Tís	Tris
Thirty-one	Iktís	Ekutris
Thirty-two	Battís	Battris
Thirty-three	Tetís	Tettris
Thirty-four	Chautís	Chautris
Thirty-five	Paintís	Paṅytris
Thirty-six	Chhattís	Chhatris
Thirty-seven	Saintís	Saíntris
Thirty-eight	Aṭhtís	Attris
Thirty-nine	Unchálís	Unachallis
Forty	Chálís	Challis
Forty-one	Iktálís	Ekchallis
Forty-two	Be'álís	Biállis
Forty-three	Tetálís	Tetállis
Forty-four	Chau'álís	Chuallis
Forty-five	Paintálís	Panyatallis
Forty-six	Chhiyálís	Chhechállis
Forty-seven	Saintálís	Sátchallis
Forty-eight	Aṭhtálís	Átchallis
Forty-nine	Unchás	Unapanchas
Fifty	Pachás	Panchás
Fifty-one	Ikáwan	Ekánna

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Fifty-two	Báwan	Báyáuna
Fifty-three	Tirpan	Tippanna
Fifty-four	Chauwan	Chuánna
Fifty-five	Pachpan	Panchánna
Fifty-six	Chhapan	Chhappánna
Fifty-seven	Satáwan	Sátánna
Fifty-eight	Aṭháwan	Atánna
Fifty-nine	Unsaṭh	U'nasáit
Sixty	Sáṭh	Sáit
Sixty-one	Iksaṭh	Eksatti
Sixty-two	Básaṭh	Básatti
Sixty-three	Tirsaṭh	Tesatti
Sixty-four	Chausaṭh	Chousatti
Sixty-five	Painsáṭh	Paṅyasatti
Sixty-six	Chhiyásaṭh	Chhesatti
Sixty-seven	Satsaṭh	Sátsatti
Sixty-eight	Aṭhsaṭh	Atsatti
Sixty-nine	Unhattar	Unasattar
Seventy	Sattar	Sattar
Seventy-one	Ikhattar	Ekáttar
Seventy-two	Bahattar	Báyásattar
Seventy-three	Tihattar	Tiattar
Seventy-four	Chauhattar	Chuattar
Seventy-five	Pachhattar	Paṅcháttar
Seventy-six	Chhihattar	Chhiattar
Seventy-seven	Sathattar	Sátáttar
Seventy-eight	Aṭhhattar	Atattar
Seventy-nine	Unási	U'naási
Eighty	Assí	Asi
Eighty-one	Ikási	Ekási
Eighty-two	Be'ási	Birási
Eighty-three	Tirási	Tirási
Eighty-four	Chaurási	Charási
Eighty-five	Panchási	Paṅchási
Eighty-six	Chhiási	Chhiási
Eighty-seven	Satási	Sátási
Eighty-eight	Aṭhási	Aṭhási
Eighty-nine	Nauási	Unanabbui
Ninety	Nauwe	Nabbui
Ninety-one	Ikánawe	Ekánabbui
Ninety-two	Bánawe	Birenabbui
Ninety-three	Tiránawe	Tirenabbui
Ninety-four	Chauránawe	Charanabbui
Ninety-five	Pachánawe	Paṅcháṇabbui
Ninety-six	Chiyáṅawe	Chhiánabbui
Ninety-seven	Satánawe	Sátánabbui
Ninety-eight	Aṭhanawe	Aṭhanabbui
Ninety-nine	Ninánawe	Nirenabbui
A hundred	Sau	Sa, Ek sata
Two hundred	Do sau	Du sa
Three hundred	Tín sau	Tin sa
Four hundred	Chár sau	Chár sa
Five hundred	Pánch sau	Paṅch sa
Six hundred	Chhah sau	Chha sa

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Seven hundred	Sát sau	Sát sa
Eight hundred	Aṭh sau	Aṭ sa
Nine hundred	Nau sau	Na sa
A thousand	Hazár	Házár
Ten thousand	Das hazár	Das házár
A hundred thousand	Lákh	Ek lák
A million	Das lákh	Das lák
Ten millions	Kror	Kror, Koti
A quarter	Páo	Siki, Poá
A half	Aḍhá	Ádha, Ardha
Three-quarters	Paoná, tin páo*	Tin poá, Pon
One-and-a-quarter	Tiwá	Saya
One-and-a-half	Ḍeṛh	Deṛh
One - and - three - quarters	Páone do	Poṇe dui
Two-and-a-quarter	Sawá do	Swá dui
Two-and-a-half	Aṛhái	Aṛhái
Two - and - three - quarters	Páone tín	
Three-and-a-quarter	Sawá tín	Soyá tín
Three-and-a-half	Sáṛhe tín	Sáṛe tín
Three - and - three - quarters	Páone chár	Pone chár
Four-and-a-quarter	Sawá chár	Soya chár
Four-and-a-half	Sáṛhe chár	Sáre chár
Four - and - three - quarters	Páone pánch	Poṇen pánch
A third	Tísrá hiṣṣah	Ek tritiyáṅsa
Two-thirds	Do tísrá hiṣṣah	Di tritiyáṅsa
A fifth	Pánchwáṅ hiṣṣah	Ek pañchamaṅsa
A sixth	Chhaṭhaṅ hiṣṣah	Ek saṣhtánsa
A seventh	Sátwán hiṣṣah	Ek saptamáṅsa
An eighth	Aṭhwáṅ hiṣṣah	Ek aṣhtamáṅsa
A tenth	Daswáṅ hiṣṣah	Ek dasamáṅsa

Months.	*Más, Mahíne.*†	*Mahine.*
January	Pús	Pauṣa
February	Mágh	Májha
March	Phágun	Phálgune
April	Chaít	Chaitra
May	Baísakh	Vaishákha
June	Jeṭh	Jyeṣhṭha
July	Asaṛh	Aṣhaḍha
August	Sáwan	Shrávana
September	Bhádoṅ	Bhádra
October	Ásin	Áshin
November	Kártik	Kartik
December	Agahan	Agraháyana

* A quarter less than, *páone*; a half more than, *sáṛhe*.

† The Indian months begin about the 15th of the English month; thus Púa is the *latter half of January* and the first half of February, and so with all the other months.

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Days.	*Bár or Vár.*	*Vár.*
Sunday	Etwár	Ravivár
Monday	Sombár	Somavár
Tuesday	Mangalvár	Mangalvár
Wednesday	Budhvár	Budhavár
Thursday	Brihaspatvár, *vulgo* biphe	Brihaspativár
Friday	Sukarbár	Shukravár
Saturday	Saníchar	Shanivár
East	Púrab	Purva
West	Pachhim	Pashchim
North	Uttar	Uttar
South	Dakhin	Dakṣin
Spring	Basant	Vasanta ritu
Summer	Grísham	Grişma ritu
Autumn	Kharíf, Sarad	Sarat ritu
Winter	Sitkál, Járá	Shita ritu
Abyss	Dah	Da, Daha
Air	Hawá	Hawá, Vayŭ
Atom	Túk	Parámánu
Ashes	Rákh	Chhai
Bank of river	Nadí ká kinárah	Nadi Tír, kinára
Bay	Kol	Upaságar
Beach	Kinárah	Upakúl
Bridge	Pul	Pul, Setu
Bubble	Bulbulá	Budbud
Burning	Jálná	Jaláná
Chalk	Kharí	Kharí
Channel	Khál	Kanáli
Clay	Kádoń	Kádá, Kardam
Cloud	Megh	Megha
Charcoal	Koyilá	Koilá
Cold	Thanda	Tándá, Shitai
Continent	(No word.)	Mahádesha
Darkness	Andherá	Andhakár, Andhár
Deluge	Sailáb	Jalaplávan
Depth	Gahirá	Gavirata
Dew	Os	Sishir
Drop	Búnd	Bindu
Dust	Dhul	Dhulá
Earth	Zamín	Prithivi
Earthquake	Bhuikámp	Bhumikamp
Ebb-tide	Bháṭi	Bhantá
Ferry	Nadi ghát	Párghát, Kheyághát
Flame	Anch	Halka, Shikhá
Flash	Jhalak, Ujálá	Jhalak
Fire	Ag	Agan
Flood-tide	Jawár	Jáwár

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Fog	Kuhuḍi	Kuyasha
Ford	Heláo	Naḍir chará
Fountain	Powará	Foyára, Utsa
Frost	Thár	Him, Tusár
Fuel	Jálan	Jválani Kát
Gravel	Kankar	Kankar
Hail	Olá	Shil, Shilábritu
Heat	Garmí	Dhúp, Garam, Uttap
Highway	Shahráh	Rájmárga, Barárásta
Hillock	Tilá	Chhota páhár
Ice	Barf	Baraf
Island	Tápu	Díp
Inundation	Sailáb	Banyá, Bán
Lake	Tál	Krada
Lightning	Bijli	Bidyut
Marsh	Jhíl	Jalá
Mountain	Pahár	Parvat
Ocean	Maháságar	Maháságar
Path	Pagdandí	Path, Rastá
Plain	Maidán	Maidán, Mát
Pond	Taláo	Pukur, Puskarim
Promontory	Násí	Antarip
Quicksand	Phasan	Chorá, Bálí
Rain	Barsá, Barkhá	Bristi, Barsa
River	Nadi	Nadí
Sand	Ret	Báli
Sea	Samundar	Ságar
Shower	Jhapsá	Paslá
Smoke	Dhúán	Dum, Dhowa
Snow	Baraf	Baraf
Spark	Chiṭ	Fulki, Sfulinga
Soot	Kájal	Jhul
Stone	Patthar	Pathar
Stream	Jhará	Srota
Tempest	Túfán	Zaṛ, Batyá
Thunder	Gaṛgaṛá	Baj, Bajra
Valley	Nísheb	Guha
Water	Pání	Jal
Well	Kúán	Kup, Kuwá
Whirlpool	Bhaṅwar	Ghirnajal, Páknú
Whirlwind	Báolá	Ghirná, Bátás
Wave	Mauj, Lahar	Dheu, Taraufa

Kinship.	*Sagái.*	*Sambandha.*
Ancestors	Bápdádá	Purwapurus
Aunt	Phúphí, Chádú, Mámí	Khuṛi, Másí, Mámí
Boy	Chhokṛá	Chhele, Balak
Bride	Kanyá	Kanyá, Kane

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Bridegroom	Bar	Var
Brother	Bhái	Bhaí, Vrata
Bachelor	Kuńwárá, Anbyáhá	Anuḍa, Kumár
Childhood	Bálakpan	Balya, Saisab
Children	Bachhe	Chhota chhile
Cousin	Chacherá bhái	Jettuta, Mastuta, Pistuta, Kuṛtuta *or* Mamato bhái
Daughter	Beṭi	Meye, Kanyá
Dower	Kanyádán	Stridhan
Dwarf	Bauná	Báman
Father	Bap	Báp, Pitá
Father-in-law	Sasur	Sasura
Female	Tiríyá, Raṇḍí	Meye
Girl	Laṛkí	Báliká
Grandfather	Dádá, Náná	Dádá, Pitámaha
Grandmother	Dádí, Nání	Takurmá, Pitamohi
Heir	Wáris	Wáris, Uttarádhikun
Husband	Swámí, Khaṣam	Bhálár, Swámi
Infant	Bachá	Sisu
Inheritance	Wirásat bhág	Dáya
Kinsman	Kutumbi	Kutumba
Male	Purush	Purush
Man	Admi, Mánus	Mánus
Manhood	Purkhát	Manusáya
Marriage	Shadi, Bijáh	Bibáha
Mother	Má	Má, Mátá
Mother-in-law	Sás	Sasuṛi, Swasru
Mortal	Maranhar	Maṛtya, Maranasil
Nephew	Bhatíjá, Bhánjá	Bhajiniya, Bhijo
Niece	Bhatíjí, Bhánjí	Bhijhi, Bhajineya
Nurse	Dáí	Dhái, Dhatri
Old age	Búṛhapan	Bura bayes, Bardhaksa
Old man	Búṛhá	Buṛa, Bridha
Old woman	Buṛhíyá	Buṛi, Bridhá
Orphan	Biná Má-báp	Anáth, Atur
Posterity	Putra, Pautrádi	Bhabishyu purus
Sister	Bahin	Bon, Bhajini
Son	Larká, Beṭá	Betachhili, Putra
Step-mother	Sauteli má	Satma, Bimátá
Twins	Jorá, Jáwán	Jamak, Jamasa
Uncle	Cháchtí	Khura, Jetá Mámá pise, Meshá
Widow	Bewá	Bidhabá
Wife	Joru	Máj, Strí
Woman	Raṇḍí	Strí játi
Young man	Jawán	Juva
Youth	Jawán	Jouvan

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Parts of the Body.	*Badan ke ang.*	*Pratyanya.*
Ankle	Gaṭṭa	Payer Gorári
Arm	Báṅh	Bahu, Bhuja
Back	Píṭh	Pít, Prista
Back-bone	Ríṛh	Eiṭer har, Prista-danda
Bile	Pit	Pitta
Blood	Lohú	Rakta
Beard	Dáṛhí	Dadi
Body	Badan	Sarir, Deha
Bone	Haḍḍí	Har, Asthi
Brain	Bhejá	Majaz, Mastisk
Breast	Chhátí	Baksa, Buk
Breath	Swáṅs	Niswáo
Cheek	Gál	Kapol, Gal
Chin	Ṭhuḍḍí	Chibuk, Dadi
Ear	Kán	Kán, Karno
Elbow	Ghuṭní	Kanui
Eye	Ánkh	Aṅkhi, Chok
Eye-brow	Bhauṅ	Bhrú
Eye-lash	Palak	Palak
Face	Muṅh	Mukhakute
Fat	Motá	Charbi, Med
Finger	Unglí	Anjuli, Anjul
Fist	Muthí	Shusa
Flesh	Máṅs	Maṅsa
Foot	Páṅw	Pa, Pád
Forehead	Kapál	Kapal, Lalát
Gland	Gilṭhi	—
Gum	Gond	Maḍi
Hair	Bál	Chul
Hand	Háth	Hasta, Hat
Head	Sir	Mastak
Heart	Hirad	Hrit pind
Heel	Eṛi	Gotáli
Hip	Púthá	Kuchki
Jaw	Jabṛá	Chal
Joint	Sándh	Sandhi
Kidney	Gurdá	Mutrusaya
Knee	Theoná	Haritu
Knuckle	Gánṭh	Páer Gáit
Leg	Tángá	Tang, Pa, Pad
Lip	Ot	Cesṭa
Liver	Kaliya	Phiha, Kalaja
Loin	Kamar	Káṅkál, Koti
Lungs	Phuphás	Phusphus
Marrow	Gudá	Asṭir majja
Moustaches	Mochheṅ	Gonp
Mouth	Muṅh	Mukh
Nail	Nakh	Nakh
Neck	Galá	Gulá, Grava
Nose	Nák	Nák

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Palate	Tálu	Tálu
Pulse	Náṛi	Nari
Ribs	Paṅslí	Páiyrá.
Side	Baghal	Paṅjar
Skin	Chamṛá	Chámṛa
Sinew	Rag	Snayu
Skull	Khoprá	Malhár· kháli, Nara kapál
Shoulder	Káṅdhá	Kaṅdh
Spittle	Kúk	Tutu
Sweat	Pasíná	Ghám
Stomach	Peṭ	Antra, Pet
Tear	A'ńsú	Asru, Chokher jal
Temples	Kanpaṭí	Rag
Thigh	Jáṅgh	Uru, Janghá
Throat	Galá	Galá
Thumb	Anguṭhá	Bara angul, Angustha
Toe	Pánw kí unglí	Páer angul
Tongue	Jíbh	Jíb, Jihvá
Tooth	Dánt	Danta, Dánt
Waist	Kamar	Kote, Komar
Windpipe	Galá	Galanalí
Wrist	Gaṭṭá	Hater Kabjja
Vein	Rag	Sírá
Beauty	Rúp	Rúp, Saundarjya

Diseases.	*Rog.*	*Rog, Pitá.*
Ague	Antaryá tap	Kampajwar
Bald	Chandlá	Teko
Blind	Andhá	Káná, Andha
Bruise	Choṭ	Kalsírá, Chot
Cholera	Haiẓah	Bisúchiká, Olá yuta
Cold	Sardí	Sardi, Tándá
Cough	Khánsí	Kasa
Consumption	Khaí rog	Kshaya, Kás
Deaf	Bahirá	Kalá, Badhir
Death	Faut	Maran, Mrityu
Digestion	Pachná	Hazam, Paripák
Dream	Sapná	Sapan, Swapna
Drowsiness	U'ngh	Tandrá, Zimini
Dumb	Gúngá	Múk, Bohá
Fainting	Murchhá	Murchhá
Fever	Tap, Bhúkhár	Jwar
Fracture	Torná	Harbhángá, Asthi bhanja
Gout	Bátrog	Bát
Hunger	Bhúkh	Khidi, Kshudhá
Indigestion	Badhazam	Badhazam, Ahák

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Inflammation	Jalan	Phula Sphití
Jaundice	Paṇḍu rog	Nyába, Kámál
Lame	Langrá	Khoṅrá, Khanja
Madness	Págalpan	Páglaimí, Khepame
Measles	Pangoti	Hám
Numbness	Thiṭhráhaṭ	—
Ophthalmia	Aṅkh ká rog	Chaksha rog
Pain	Dukh, Píṛá	Byáthá, Bidana
Rash	Pitti	Gomár
Rheumatism	Bái	Rasha Bát
Sickness	Bemárí	Bayayram, Pirá
Sleep	Nínd	Ghum, Nidrá
Smallpox	Sítalá	Basanta
Spasm	Maroṛ	Khiṅchuni
Sore	Ghán (subs.)	Ghá, Kshata
Squint-eyed	Bhenga	Terá
Stammering	Larbaráná	Totlá
Swelling	Sojh	Pholá
Symptoms	Lakhan	Laksan
Thirst	Piyás	Trishná, Pipásá
Voice	Awáj	Awáz, Swar
Watching	Jágná	Páhárá dewá
Weakness	Nirbaltá	Durbalatá
Wound	Ghán	Ghá, Ksata
Wrinkle	Jhuri	Koṅchkáni

Quadrupeds.	*Chaupái.*	*Chaturpad.*
Alligator	Magar, Bochá	Kumir, Kumvir
Animal	Jánwar	Práni, Pasu
Antelope	Hiran	Kristasar, Mriga, Harin
Ass	Gadhá	Gádhá, Gardava
Bat	Chamgúdarí	Badur
Bear	Richh, Bhálu	Bhallúk, Bhaluk
Beast	Jánwar	Jantu, Pashu
Boar	Súar	Súgar, Súkar
Brute	Jánwar	Pasú
Buck	Haran	Harin
Buffalo	Bhaiṅsá (*m.*), Bhains (*f.*)	Mosh, Mahis
Bull	Saṇḍ	Shand, Shandá
Calf	Bachṛú	Bacchur, Batsa
Camel	Unṭh	Ut
Chameleon	Girgit	Bahurupi, Kripalas
Cat	Billí	Birál, Biral
Cattle	Goru, Pohe	Gabadi, Jantu
Colt	Bachṛú	Goṛarchhánd
Cow	Gae, Gao	Gái, Gávi
Deer	Hiran	Harin
Doe	Hiran	Harini

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Dog	Kuttá	Kukur
Elephant	Háthí	Hátí, Hasti
Elk	Sámbar	Bar singa, Harin
Ewe	Bheṛi	Bherí
Foal	Bachru	Ghorar bachchá
Flock	Gallá	Bhirár pál
Fox	Lomri	Kheńksiali, Pheru
Frog	Beng	Byang, Bhik
Goat	Bakrá	Chhágál, Chhág
Hare	Khargosh	Khargos, Sasak
Horse	Ghoṛá	Ghoṅrá, Gholak
Hound	Shikárí kuttá	Shíkárí kukur
Hyena	Lakarbaghá	Nikdima
Jackal	Gidhar	Siyal, Srigál
Kid	Halwán	Chhagalí, Chhánú
Lamb	Halwán	Bheḍar chhánú
Leopard	Chítá	Chite Bág
Lion	Bágh, Singh	Sinha
Lizard	Tiktikí	Girgití
Mare	Ghorí	Gurí, Ghotakil
Monkey	Bandar	Bánar
Mouse	Chúhí	Iṅdur
Musk rat	Chhachhundar	—
Mule	Khachchar	Khachchar, Aswalar
Muskdeer	—	Kasturi mriga
Otter	Úd	—
Ox	Bail	Balad
Panther	Chítá	Chítá
Pig	Súar	Súarer bachchá
Porcupine	—	Séjaru
Rabbit	—	Khargosh
Ram	Meṇḍhá	Bherá
Rat	Chúhá	Mushik
Rhinoceros	Geṇḍá	Gandar
Sheep	Bherí	Bheṭa, Mesh
Squirrel	Gileri	Kat birali
Tiger	Bágh	Kenda bágh
Wolf	Bheṛiyá	Nekṛe bágh

Birds.	*Chiṛiyá.*	*Pakṣhí.*
Adjutant	Hargilá	Sáras
Brood	Bachhe	Shábak
Chicken	Murghí ka bachchá	Murgir bachcha
Cock	Murghá	Morag
Crane	Sáras	Sáras
Crow	Kawwá	Kák
Dove	Parewá	Ghughu, Kabutar
Duck	Batak	Pati pakshi
Falcon	Báj	Báj shikárí
Game	Shikár	Shikár

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Goose	Rájhans	Haṁs
Hawk	Chíl	Báj
Hen	Murghí	Murgí
Heron	Bagulá	Kaṇk, Bak
Hoopoe	Hudhudá	—
Jungle fowl	Jangali murghí	Bano moraj
Kite	Chíl	Chil
Nightingale	Bulbul	Bulbul
Ostrich	—	Sháhámṛiga
Owl	Pechá	Pechá
Parrot	Totá	Totá
Partridge	Titar	Tittir
Peacock	Mor	Mayur
Peahen	Morní	Mayeri
Pheasant	—	Sundarpaksa paksi
Pigeon	Kabutar	Kábutár
Quail	Baṭer	Bata paksi
Sparrow	—	Chaṛái
Wagtail	Ḍhobi	Khanjan páki

Fishes.	*Machhli.*	*Matsa.*
Crab	Kákrá	Keṅkrá
Eel	Bám	Bám
Hilsa	Hilsá	Hilsá
Mahasir	Mahsír	—
Mango-fish	Tapsí	Tapshí
Oyster	Kasturá	Kaṛi
Pomfret	—	Rúpchanda
Porpoise	—	Susuk
Carp	Rohú	Rui, Rohit
Shark	—	Mágur
Shrimp	Chingrí	Chingrí
Skate	(no word)	(no word)
Sole	—	—
Turtle	Kachhuá	Kachhap, Káchhim
Whale	—	Timi

Insects.	*Kiṛá.*	*Kit, Patanga.*
Ant	Chyunṭi	Pipihka, Piṅpre
Bee	Madhumakhí	Moumache, Madhumachh
Beetle	Bhund	Gubrepoka
Bug	Khaṭmal	Chchhárpoká
Butterfly	Patang	Prajápati
Caterpillar	Jhanjha	Suapoká
Centipede	Kankhajurá	Bichhá
Cochineal worm	Krimi	Krimi
Firefly	Jugnu	Jonáki

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Fly	Makkhí	Machhi
Gnat	Machhar	Dańś, Mashá
Grasshopper	Ṭidda	Faṭing
Leech	Jonk	Joṅk
Locust	Tiri	Pangapúl
Louse	Jún	Ukun, Dengar
Maggot	Kiṛa	Krimi
Moth	Patang	Poká
Scorpion	Bichhú	Bichhá
Silk-worm	Paṭkirá	Gulipoká
Snail	Ghongha	Saṁmuk
Snake	Sámp	Sáp, Sarpa
Spider	Makaṛí	Makarsá
Swarm	Jhund	Maumáchhir, Jháṅk
Tick	Chichrí	Kukurer ukun
Vermin	Kiṛá	Krimi
Wasp	Birní	Bollá
White ant	Dimak	Uṅi

Stones.	*Pathar.*	*Mahamulya Pathar.*
Agate	Sulaimání	Ratna
Alum	Phitkari	Phatkiri
Amethyst	Yakut	Begunia runger mani
Antimony	Surmá	Surmá
Brass	Pítal	Pittal
Cat's eye	Dudhiyá pathar	Godant
Crystal	Kachá	Sphatik
Copper	Támbá	Támá, Támra
Coral	Múngá	Prahál
Carnelian	'Aḳiḳ	A'kik mánik
Diamond	Hírá	Hirá, Hirak
Dross	Kíṭ	Khád, Marichá
Emerald	Markaṭ	Pánná, Marakata
Flint	Chakmak	Chakmakir pátaṛ
Gold	Soná	Soná
Iron	Lohá	Lohá
Jet	Sang músa	—
Jewel	Jawáhir, Mani	Jahar, Mani
Lapis lazuli	Lájaward	Baidurya mani
Lead	Sísá	Sisá
Loadstone	—	Chumbak Páṭar
Marble	Sang marmar	Marbal
Metal	Dhát	Dhátu
Mine	Khán	Khani, A'kar
Mineral	Khání	Khanij
Pearl	Motí	Muktá
Quicksilver	Párá	Párá, Parad
Ruby	Lál, Mánik	Panná, Chuni

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Sapphire	Nílam	Nílkanṭ mani
Silver	Chándí	Rupá
Steel	Fúlád	Ispát
Sulphur	Gandhak	Gandhak
Talc	Abrak	Abbar, Avra
Tin	Ránga	Tin
Topaz	Pokhráj	Gomedak mani
Touchstone	Páras	Paras pátar
Turquoise	Fíroja	—

Apparel.	*Poshák.*	*Posák.*
Boot	Júti	But, Júta
Bracelets	Bálá	Bálá
Brocade	Kimkháb	Kinkháp
Button	Ghunḍí	Ghunti, Botám
Cap	Ṭopí	Tupí
Chain	Sánkar	Sikalí
Cloak	Jabbá	Jhabba
Clothing	Poshák, Kapṛá	Posák
Coat (European's)	Kurṭi	Kote
Coat (Indian's)	Angarkhá	Ijár
Cotton	Rúí	Tulá
Drawers	Páijáma	—
Ear-rings	Kunḍal	Káner dul
Embroidery	Chíkan	Hansiyar káj
Fan	Pankhá	Pákhá
Girdle	Peṭi	Komar bandh
Glove	Dastána	Dastáná
Gown	Ghagrá	Ghágará
Handkerchief	Rumál	Rumál
Linen	San ká kapṛá	Saner kapar
Lining	Astar	Kaparer astar
Loop	Phánḍá	Fańs
Necklace	Hár	Hár
Needle	Suí	Súch
Pocket	Jholí	Ṭali, Jeb
Pin	Tánchní (is the Maráṭhí, but pins are not used by Indians)	Alpin
Ribbon	Fítá	Fitá
Ring	Angúṭhí	Anghiriya, Anguthi
Seam	Silái	Silái, Jor
Shirt	Kamíj	Kámij, Jámá
Shoe	Jútá	Juta
Silk	Reshm	Resam
Skirt	Gher	Jámá
Sleeve	Ástín	Ástin
Stocking	Mojá	Moja
Thimble	Ṭop	Anguṭáná
Thread	Dorá	Suṭá

English.	Hindí.	Bengálí.
Turban	Pagrí	Pákaṛi
Veil	Parda	Mukhosh
Velvet	Makhmal	Makmal
Woollen	Ún	Pásmí
Food.	*Kháneká Sámán.*	*Khádya.*
Asparagus	Nágdaun	Satamul
Appetite	Bhúkh	Kiday, Kshudhá
Barley	Jau, Jab	Yab
Boiled	Síjá	Sidha kará
Beef	Gau ká máns	Garur más
Bean	Sem	Sim, Barbati
Bread	Roṭi	Ruti
Breakfast	Házirí	Sakáler kháhár
Brinjal	Baigan	Begun
Bottle	Boṭal	Botal
Broth	Suruá	Jhole
Butter	Makhan	Mákhan
Cabbage	Kobi	Báṅdhá Kapi
Cauliflower	Phúlkobí	Ful kapi
Cheese	Panír	Panir
Cork	Kák	Kák
Cream	Maláí	Sár
Curds	Dahi	Dai, Dadhi
Dainty	Miṭhái bhoj	Saswadu Khádya
Dinner	Kháná	Madyanha bhojan
Drink	Píná	Jalpan Kara
Feast	Bhojan	Nimantran
Flesh	Máns	Máṅsa
Flour	Aṭá	Atá, Moyadá
Fried	Bhunná	—
Glass	Gilás, Shíshá	Káṅch, Glas
Gravy	Suruá	Mánsu jhol, Suruá
Greens	Tarkárí	Shák tarkári
Guest	Atíth	Atithi,Nimantrata
Host	Gharwálá	Nimantrak
Jam	Murabba	Marabbá
Jelly	Jeli	Jeli
Knife	Chhurí	Chaku, Chhuri
Milk	Dúdh	Dugdha, Dudh
Millet	Bájrá	Ek rakam gáekh
Minced	Kofta	Khanda khanda kare kátá
Mustard	Rai	Rái
Mutton	Bherí ká máns	Bheṭar maṅsa
Napkin	Tauliá	Gamcha
Oil	Tel	Tel
Pickle	Aćhár	Labaner jale prastútfal, Kásandi
Pepper	Mirich	Marich
Plate	Thálí	Básan
Roast	Senkhá húá	Salla maṅsa

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Rice	Cháńwal, Bhát	Chaul, Bhát
Salt	Namak	Lún, Lavan
Sauce	Chaṭní, jush	Achár
Spoon	Chamcha	Chamach
Stewed	—	Alpa jale sidhakara
Sugar	Khand	Chíní, Sakará
Supper	—	Rátri bhojan
Sweetmeats	Mithái	Mitái
Tablecloth	Chadar	Mijir chádar
Tray	Thál	Thál, Barkos
Veal	Bachharu ká máns	Bachhir Máńsa
Vinegar	Sirká	A'ker ras
Wheat	Gehuń	Gam
Wine	Dáru, Sharáb	Mad

House, Furniture, &c.	*Ghar ká Sámán.*	*Griha, Griha Sámagri.*
Arch	Khilan	Khilán
Bag	Thaili	Thole, Bág
Basket	Ṭokrí	Chubri
Barber	Hajjám, Nái	Napit, Harámánik
Bearer	Kahár	Behárá, Pahabáhak
Bath	Asnán	Náwá, Snán
Bed-room	Sone kí kothrí	Sowarghar, Sayanghar
Beam	Karí	Kaṛi
Bench	Takhta	—
Bell	Ghanṭá	Ghanta
Bedstead	Khaṭ	Khát, Palang
Bedding	Bichhanná	Bichháná
Box	Petára, Bokas	Báksa
Board	Paṭṭa	Tákhtá
Bolt	Belna, Khil	Hurko, Khil
Brick	I'nt	It, Pátkel
Bucket	Ḍol	Balti
Building	'Imárat	Kotá, Imárat
Candle	Batti	Bátí
Carriage	Gárí	Gárí
Carpet	Darí	Gálichá, Carpet
Casket	Ḍibbiyá	Dibá, Konta
Chink	Ched	Chhidra, Phuta
Chamber	Koṭhri	Kámrá, Kuṭuri
Chair	Chaukí	Kedárá
Chest	Ṣandúḳ	Sindhuk
Cistern	Chah-bacha	Kunda
Cook	Rasoi	Rańdhuni
Corner	Koná	Kone
Counting-house	Daftar Khána	Daftar
Comb	Kanghí	Kánkní, Chirunì

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Cover	Ḍhákná	Chaṇdni, Aṛal, Parda
Coverlet	Oṛhná, Chádar	Palang Posh, Chádár
Cup	Piyála, Katorá	Peyala, Bátí
Cupola	Gumbaz	Gumbaz, Golchhad
Cradle	Hindolá	Dolná, Dolá
Curtains	Pardah	Pardá, Masárí
Discharge	Chhuṭṭi	Roksad, Bidáya
Door	Dwár	Dor, Darwázah
Drain	Mori	Nálá, Muri
Expenses	Byay, Kharch	Byaya, Kharach
Floor	Zamín	Shán, Meje
Footman	Piyádá	Padátík, Pyádá
Foundation	Neo	Buniyád, Tola, Bhit
Furniture	Sámán	Grihasamagrí, Asbáb
Gardener	Málí	Máli
Groom	Sáis	Sáis
Hall	Dálán	Dálán
Handle	Dastah	Bant
Hire	Bhára	Majúri, Bhárá, Keráyá
Hole	Chhed	Chhidra, Fák
Jar	Ghaṛá	Ghádá
Kettle	—	Ketli, Dek
Key	Chábi	Chábi
Kitchen	Rasoighar	Ránnághar
Labourer	Majdúr	Majúr
Lamp	Díyá	Dip, Pradíp
Library	Kitáb Kháná	Pustakálaya
Lime	Chuná	Chuna
Lock	Tálá	Tálá, Kulup
Looking-glass	Áína, Ársí	Ayaná, Ársí, Darpan
Mat	Chaṭái	Chyátái, Mádur
Oven	Tandúr	—
Pálkí	Palki	Pálki
Pillar	Khambá	Thám, Stambh
Pillow	Takiyah	Bális, Takiyá, Gadi
Porch	Deoṛhí	Dewḍí, Dárayá
Porter	(*doorkeeper*) Dwárpál, Darbán; Kulí	Kuli
Plaster	Lep	Lep
Pot	Hándí	Patra, Bháńd, Básan
Roof	Chhappar	Chád
Scissors	Kenchí	Káńchí
Servant	Naukar	Chákar
Sheet	Chádar	Chádar
Slave	Bandah, Dás	Dás, Golám
Soot	Kájal	Jhul, Kájal

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Stair	Paurhí	Shiṅḍí
Step	Dháp	Paiṭá
Storey	Manzil	—
Sweeper	Mehtar, Hári	Zárudár, Zatune, Hárí
Table	Mez	Mij, Tebil
Tailor	Darzi	Darji
Terrace	Chabutará	Chátál
Tile	Khaprail	Táli
Top	Máthá	Máthá, Agá, Sikhar
Tongs	Chimtá	Chimtá
Torch	Mashál	Mashál
Torch-bearer	Mashálchí	Masháldhárí
Wages	Betan	Betan, Majuri
Wall	Díwál	Dewal, Prachír
Washerman	Dhobi	Dhopá
Water-carrier	Pánakyá	Bhári, Bhistí
Window	Khirki	Jánálá
Wood	Lakrí	Kát, Kásṭa
Bit, bridle	Kaziyá, Lagám	Lagam
Curry-comb	Kharára	Kharva brus
Girth	Peti	Ghorar Peti
Martingale	Zerband	Ghorar mukhband
Saddle	Zín	Zin
Spur	Kántá	Rikáb, Káṅtá
Spectacles	Chashmah	Chashmah
Stable	Tawelí	Astápal, Avashálá
Stirrup	Rikáb	Rekáb

A Garden.	*Bághicha.*	*Udyán Prakaran.*
Fruit	Phal	Fal, Mewa
Husk	Chilká	Tus, Chhál
Kernel	Gar	Faler bichi
Stone *or* seed	Pathar	Bichi
Almond	Bádám	Bádám
Apple	Seu	Sib, Fab
Cherry	Cherí	Cheri
Betel Nut	Sopárí	Supári
Cocoa Nut	—	Narikel
Citron	—	Kanta lebu
Custard-apple	Saripá	Áta
Date	Khajur	Khejur
Fig	Anjír	Dumbur
Grapes	Angúr	Angúr
Guava	Amrud	Piyárá
Lemon	Limbu	Nebu
Lime	Kághazi limbu	Bákari chum
Mango	Ám	Ám, Ámra
Mangostein	—	—

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Melon	Kharbuja, Phúṭ	Tarmuj
Mulberry	Tút	Tut, Gachh
Olive	Jalpái	Jalpi
Orange	Nárangí	Kamlá lebu
Peach	Saftálu, Pích	Pích
Pear	Náshpáti	Náspáti
Pine-apple	Ananás	Ananás
Plantain	Kelá	Kela
Plum	Álu bokhárá	A'lu bukhárá
Pomegranate	Anár, Dáṛim	Dálim
Quince	Bedáná	Bedáná
Raisins	Kismis	Kismis
Sugar-cane	U'kh, I'kh	A'kh
Tamarind	Imlí	Teńtul
Walnut	Akhrot	A'krot

Trees and Flowers, &c.	*Per aur Phúl.*	*Bara gachh o Ful gachh.*
Anemone	—	Báyu Puspa
Bambú	Báńs	Bańs
Blackwood	Sísú	Sisu
Boxwood	Deodár	Devadáru
Coffee	Kahwá, Káfí	Káfi
Cypress	Saro	—
Figtree	Anjír	Dumbur gachh
Myrtle	Mehndí	Medi
Pine	Chil	Devadáru Saralá
Tamarisk	Jháo	Zau gachh
Teak	Ságwán	Shagan
Vine	Dákh	Dráksa Latá
Anise	Soṅf	Maurí
Asparagus	—	Satamúlí gachh
Beet-root	Chaukundar	Bít hálim
Cabbage	Kobí	Kopi
Capsicum	Mirchá	Marich
Caraway	Ajwáyan	Salufár nyaya Bítbisesh
Cardamom	Iláyachí	Eláchi
Carrot	Gájar	Gázar
Chamomile	Babúná	—
Coriander	Dhaniyá	—
Cresses	Hálim	Halim sák
Jasmine	Chameli	Malliká, Chambeli
Lily (water)	Padam, Kamal	Padma, Kamal
Nosegay	Guchhá	Toṛá
Poppy	Post	Posta gachh
Rose	Gulál	Goláp
Tomato	Biláyati baigan	—
Violet	Banafsa	—
Wreath	Málá, Toran	Málá
Bark	Chhilká	Chhál

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Berry	Dána	Benguch
Blossom	—	Mukul
Branch	—	Sákhá, Dál
Flower	Phúl, Puhup	Ful
Gum	Gond	Gond
Leaf	Pattá	Pátá
Plant	—	Chhotá gachh
Root	Jaṛ	Gachar shikar
Trunk	—	Do guri
Cucumber	Kakaṛí	Kákur
Fennel	Súá	Salufá Sák
Fenugreek	Methi	Methi
Flax	San	San
Garlic	Lahsan	Rasun, Lasun
Gourd	Kaddu	Kadu, Láu
Hemp	Sanpáṭ	San
Indigo	Níl	Níl
Leek	Gandaná	—
Lentil	Masár	Masurídál
Lettuce	Saláḍ	—
Linseed	Alsi	Tis
Mint	Podina	Pudiná
Nettle	Khajwat	Bichuti gachh
Nightshade	Dhatúrá	Dhalwiá
Onion	Piyáz	Pinyas
Parsley	Ajmud	—
Peas	Matar	Matar
Saffron	Kesar	Záffron
Spinach	Pálak	Pálak
Thistle	—	Siálkántá
Turnip	Shalgham	Shalgam
Jet-d'eau	Phawárá	Fowárá
Aqueduct	Nálá	Nálá, Jalanali

Arable Land.	*Jaráyat.*	
Barley	Jab	Jav
Barn	Kothár	Golá, Báṛi
Bran	Bhúsí	Tus, Bhúsi
Cart	Gárí	Gorur gari
Chaff	Bhúsí	Bhúsa
Corn	Anáj	Sasya
Farm	Jot, Ijára	Jot
Farmer	Jotdár, Ijáradár	Jotdár
Field	Khet	Maṭ, Khet
Grass	Ghánṣ	Ghás
Harrow	—	Binde
Harvest	Fasl	Phasal, Sasya
Hay	Súkhá ghás	Sukna ghás
Hedge	Beṛhá	Berá
Husbandry	Khetí	Chásh
Labourer	Mazdúr	Majur, Krisár

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Landlord	Zamíndar	Zemindár
Meadow	Maidán	Máṭ, Maydán
Plough	Hal	Naṅgal
Reaper	Káṭnewálá	Chasi, je sasya káte
Reaping-hook	—	Káste
Rice	Cháṅwal	Tandul, Chául
Sower	Bonewálá	Bíjbapankari
Spade *	Kodáli, *lit.* mattock	Kodal, Kodali
Straw	Bichhálí	Khaṛ
Stack	Ḍher, Rási	Dhibi, Gádá, Rási
Tenant	Raiyat	Prajá
Wheat	Gehun	Gam
Wild	Jangal	Baṅ, Jangal
Yoke	Júá	Joyál
Yoke of Oxen	Joṛá	Baladr joṛá
Of Banking and Accounts.	*Sahukári aur hisáb.*	
Account	Hisáb	Hisáb
Acquittance	Farigh Kháṭṭí	Khálás, Mukti
Address	Thikána	Ṭikáná, Sironámá
Advance	Dádan	Dádan
Advertisement	Bigyápan	Vijyápana
Agent	Aṛhatí	Pritinidhi, Muktiar
Agreement	Karár	Karár
Answer	Jawáb	Jabáb, Uttar
Apprentice	Shágird	Sikshánabis
Asset	Punji	Jamá
Auction	Lilám	Nilám
Balance	Bákí	Báṅki
Banker	Sahu, Koṭíwal	Kutiál
Bankrupt	Diwáliyá	Diyuliá
Bill	Huṇḍi	Huṇḍi
Bond	Khat	Khat
Broker	Dalál	Dálál
Business	Kám káj	Káj, Karma
Buyer	Kharídár	Khariddár
Capital	Punji	Múl Dhan, Púṇji
Charges	Kharach	Dávi, Kharach
Commerce	Bepár	Vyápár, Ványa
Constituent	A'rhati	—
Contract	Bandobast	—
Credit	Udhár	Dhár, Jamá
Creditor	Máhájan	Mahájan
Custom-house	Parmiṭ ghar	Parmit, Másulghar
Date	Tárikh	Tarikh
Day-book	Roznámcha	Roj namchá
Debit	Kharach	Kharach

* Spades are unknown in India; instead they use the mattock, called kodáli.

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Debt	Karz, Udhár	Karja, Dhar
Debtor	—	Dendár
Delay	Deri	Deri
Demand	Dávi, Talb	Dávi, Tágádá
Evasion	Tálmatál	Etána, Pariharan
Excuse	Bihána	Ojor, Báháná
Export	Raftaní	Raptani
Factor	Gomashta	Gamasta, Kárbári
Famine	Kaht, Akál	Durbhikh, Akál
Goods	Mál	Mál
Grain	Anáj	Sasya, Bhusi mál
Handicraft	Hathauṭí	—
Import	Á'mdani	Amdáni
Interest	Byáj, Súd	Byáj, Sud
Lease	Patta	Páttá
Leisure	Fursat	Phursat, Abasan
Letter	Chiṭhí	Chiṭhi, Patra
Loan	Udhár	Dhár, Rin
Loss	Nukṣán	Loksán, Ksati
Manufacture	Kárkhána	Kárkháná
Market	Bázár	Háṭ, Bazar
Memorandum	Yáddásht	Smarana lipi
Merchant	Saudágar, Bepárí	Vyápári, Sadágar
Merchandize	Mál	Saudá, Mál
Message	Sambád	Khabar, Sambád
Money	Paisá	Artha, Táká
Mortgage	Bandhak	Bandak
Note	Chiṭṭhí	Chiṭhi, Patra
Overplus	Fálṭu	Fajil Baṅki
Packet	Gaṭhri	Tárá, Gaṅtri
Partner	Sharík	Bhágídár, Aṅsidár
Passport	—	Chhat chiṭí, Parwána
Payment	Bhar dená	Bitan, Dewá
Pedler	Pheráwálí	Pheríwálá
Penalty	Daṇḍ	Danda
Plenty	Bhar púr	Prachur
Pledge	Gahná, Bandhak	Gachhit Dhan
Post	Ḍák	Dák
Poverty	Gharíbí	Dáridriya
Price	Bháo	Dám, Mullya
Principal	Asal	Múḷ, Pradhán
Profit	Munáfá	Láv, Munáfá
Property	Milkiyat	Dhan, Sampatti
Rate	Bháo, Ḍar	Hár, Bháw
Receipt	Rasíd	Ráshid, Kabaj
Rent	Bhárá	Khájná, Kar
Sample	Nimúna	Námuná
Scarcity	Ghaṭṭi	Durbhiksá
Seller	Bechnewálá	Bikreta
Shop	Dukán	Dokán
Signature	Sahí	Sahí, Dastakhat
Sum-total	Mot	Mot, Jamá
Trade	Bepár	Vyápár, Banyya

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Usage	Dastur	Dhárá, Vyabahár, Ríti
Wages	Betan	Majuri, Vetan
Warehouse	Gudám	Gudám
Wealth	Dhan	Dhan daulat
Wharf	Ghát	Ghát
Of Shipping.	*Jaház ká Kám.*	*Jahaz prakaran.*
Anchor	Langar	Langar
Boat	Kishtí, Nau	Nauká
Cable	Rássá	Káchhi
Cargo	Bojhái	Bozái, Mál,
Commander of boat	Nákhudá	Kapten, Mánjhí
Compass	Kampás	Kampás
Ferry-boat	Nau	Páráni Nauka
Flag	Báotá	Nishán
Mast	Dol	Mastul
Mate	Malam	Málim
Oar	Dáṅr	Daṅr
Passenger	Ráhgir, Jánewálá	Arohí, Charandar
Prow	Muhra	—
Rope	Rassí	asi, Daṛá
Rudder	Sukkán	—
Sail	Pál	Pál
Sailor	Mánjhí	Maji, Nábik
Twine	Sutlí	Tun, Dari
Voyage	Safar	Samudra Játrá
Yard	Ḍandí	Ḍandí
Of Law and Judicial Matters.	*Ain aur Adálat.*	*Ain o Adálat prakaran.*
Abuse	Gálí	Gáli, Galaj
Acquittal	Khalás, Rahái	Khalas, Muktí
Adultery	Ziná	Vyabhichár
Amputation	—	Hastapadádichhed
Arbitration	Pancháyat	Panchayat
Arbitrator	Panch	Madyasta
Attorney	Vakíl	Ukil, Mukhá
Award	Nishpat, Faisla	Nishpattí
Bail	Zámin	Zámin
Bribery	Ghúa	Ghush
Civil Court	Diwáni Adálat	Diwáni Adalat
Chain	Beṛi	Beri, Chhikli
Clause	—	Prakaran
Clerk	Keráni	Keráni

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Confession	Ikrár	Kabul jawáb
Convict	Kaidí	Aparádhí
Conviction	Sabút, Pramán	Dospramánkaran
Copy	Nakl	Nakal
Crime	Aparádh, Gunáh	Aparádh
Criminal Court	Faujdári 'adálat	Faujdári 'adálat
Decree	Faisala	Dicri, Hukum
Defendant	Asámí	Asámi, Pratibádi
Deed	Dastáwez	Dalil, Dastáwez
Denial	Inkár	Aswikár
Divorce	Tulák	Biyojan
Evidence	Gawáhí	Pramán
Executioner	Jalád, Badhak	Jahlád
Executor	Wasí	Achhi
Ex-parte	Ek tarfah	Ek tarafá
Fee	Rasúm	Talabana
Fine	Dand, Jarimána	Jaripainá
Forgery	Jál	Jál
Gaol	Jehal khána	Jelkháná
Gallows	Phánsí ki lakrí	Phánsí Kát
Highwayman	Dakáit	Dákát
Hanging	Phánsí	Phánsí dewa
Judge	Jaj	Jaj, Bicháraр
Legacy	Wasíyat	Mumúrsú Kalidalli sampatti
Legatee	Wáris	Dáyád, Uttarádhikari
Murder	Khún	Khún
Murderer	Khúní	Khúni
Nonsuit	Nainsúṭ	Nalis námanjur
Notice	Noṭis	Noṭis, Khabar
Oath	Ḥalaf	Halap
Pardon	Máfi	Máf
Perjury	Jhuṭí sákhí	—
Plaintiff	Muda'i	Fariyádí
Prison	Jehalkhána	Jailkhánä
Prisoner	Kaidi	Kayedi
Proof	Pramán	Pramán
Punishment	Sajá, Ḍand	Sájá, Danda
Quarrel	Jhagrá	Zagrá, Ḳaziya
Reader	Parhnewála	Patak
Respite	Muhlat	Birám
Right	Hakk	Hak, Svatwa
Scourge	Koṛá	Chábuk, Koṛa
Sentence	Faisala	Dandáyná
Suit	Mukaddamá	Muḳaddámá
Summons	Saman	Saman
Testator	Muwassí	Dátá
Theft	Chorí	Churi
Thief	Chor	Chor
Tribunal	Adálat	Adálat
Trial	Tajwíz	Vichár
Will	Wasiyat náma	Uil
Witness	Sákhí	Sákshi

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Of Governments.	*Sarkárí Kám.*	*Rájya prakaran.*
Ally	Dost	Mitra Rájá
Ambassador	Elchí	Dút
Authority	Adikhár	Adhikár
Alliance	Dostí, Miláp	Mitratá
Boundary	Siwáná	Símá
Canopy	Chándná	Chándayá
Capital	Rájdháni	Rájdání
City	Shahr	Shahar, Nagar
Coin	Sikkah	Múdrá
Crown	Táj	Mukuṭ
Dynasty	Bans	Ráj vanah
Deputy	Náib	Pratinidhi, Sahakárí
Duty	Kám	Kartavya
Edict	Hukm	Rájágná
Emperor	Bádsháh, Samráṭ	Bádsháh, Samrát
Empress	Bádsháh, Samráṇí	Mahárání
Excellency	Rájasrí	Rájáshrí
Exchequer	Khazána	Kházánákhána
Foreigner	Pardésí	Videsi
Faction	Gol	Goljog
Gentleman	Ṣáḥib	Bhadralok
Granary	Bhandár	Bhandár
Inhabitant	Nibásí	Adhibási
Journey	Safar	Safar
King	Rájá	Rájá
Lane	Galí	Galí
Levee	Darbár	Darbár
Majesty	Jahán panáh	Rájásrí
Mint	Ṭaksál	Tanksalá, Tánksál
Monarch	Rájá	Rájá
Native	—	Desi, Desiya
Night-watch	Rát kí chaukí	Ratrir chaukí
News	Khabar	Khabar, Sambád
Nobleman	Amír	Sambranta Lok
Patent	Sanad	Sanad
Pomp	Dhumdhám	Jáṅk, Jamak
Populace	Lok	Lok
Port	Bandar	Bandar
Province	Prades	Prades
Queen	Rání	Ráni
Quarter	Mahallah	Mahaḷ, Bhág
Rebellion	Balwá	Bidroha
Register	Regiṣtar	Daptar, Registeri
Republic	—	Sádháran tantra
Retinue	—	Anujatrik
Riot	Dangá	Hallá
Secretary	Muḥarir	Sampádak
Signet	Muhr	Mohar, Mudra
Spy	Jásús	Gupta Dut, Guptachar

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Stage	Aḍḍá	Aḍḍá
State	Hálat	Abastha
Street	Rásta	Rástá
Successor	Anugámi	Uttarádhikárí
Subject	Raiyat	Prajá, Ráyat
Throne	Takht	Sinhásah
Titles	Kitáb	Upádhi, Khetáb
Town	Nagar	Shahar, Nagar
Traitor	Daghábáz	Rájdrohí
Treaty	Sulh náma	Sandhi
Treasurer	Khazánchí	Kosádhyaksa
Tribute	Peshkash	Kar
Tyrant	Zálim	Julumbáz
Usurper	—	Balapurvak, Apahári
Umbrella of state	Chhatr	Rája chhatra
Viceroy	Pratinidhi	Rája priti nidhi

Professions and Trades.	*Dhandhá.*	*Byabasá, Banyya.*
Armourer	Sikalgar	Astrakár
Artificer	Karigar, Kami	Kigár, Shilpi
Artist	Musawir	Shilpanipun
Baker	Rotíwálá	Rutíwálá
Beggar	Bhikhárí	Bhikhárí
Blacksmith	Lohár	Kámár, Karmakár
Bookseller	Pothí bechnewálá	Pustakbikretá
Brazier	Káńsárí	Káńsári
Bricklayer	Ráj	Ráj
Butcher	Kasáí	Kasi
Carpenter	Baṛhái	Sutár, Sutradhar
Confectioner	Halwái	Mítriwálá
Cook	Bawarchí	Randhuni
Dancing-girl	Tawáif	Nartakí
Druggist	Pansári	Bene, Ausadhbikreta
Dyer	Rangrez	Rang Karankári
Farrier	Nálband	Nálbandh
Greengrocer	—	Sák sabzuya Bikretá
Grocer	Mudi	Mudi
Goldsmith	Sonár	Sarnakár
Horse-breaker	Chabuksawár	Aswa chikitsak
Hunter	Shikárí	Shikárí
Jeweller	Jauharí	Manikar, Jahuri
Juggler	Bázigar	Bajikar, Aindrajálik
Linen-draper	Bazaz	Kápuré, Bastra Byabasáyé

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Musician	Bajantri	Bazandar, Badyakar
Painter	Chitrakár	Pato
Physician	Baid, Kabiráj	Kabiráj, Baidya
Ploughman	Halia	Langaliya, Krishak
Porter	Darwán	Majur, Darwan (*carrier of loads*) Daraban (*house*)
Ropemaker	Rassi banánewálá	Je dari páká
Saddler	Jingar	Jinkar
Sculptor	—	Murtikar
Shepherd	Gaderiyá	Meshpálak
Shopkeeper	Dukandár	Dokáni
Sawyer	—	Karáte
Shoemaker	Mochi	Muchi, Bunamakar
Singer	Gánewálá	Gáyak
Surgeon	Baid	Astra, Vaidya
Tailor	Darjí	Darji
Turner	Kharádi	Kuńduri
Vintner	Sundi	Sanri
Waterman	Bhisti	Bhári
Weaver	Julláha	Tariti, Tantubáy
Workshop	Kárkhána	Kárkháná, Dokán
Anvil	Nihái	Nehi
Awl	Sutari	Turpun
Axe	Kulhárí	Kuṛul, Kuṭar, Kuṭarí
Brush	Kunch	Kuńchi
Chisel	Rukháni	Bátáli
Compasses	Kampás	Kompasses
Enamel	Miná	Mina
File	Reti	Ukha
Fish-hook	Kántá	Barsi
Furnace	Bhatti	Hápar
Gilding	—	Sonali Karmo
Glue	Sres	Shiris
Hammer	Martol	Hatuṛi
Hand-mill	Chakki	Hat jantá
Inlay (to)	—	Jaḍawa Káj
Line	Dorí	Doṛí
Loom	Tant	Taṅt
Leather	Chamrá	Chamrá
Mallet	Mogarí	Mugar, Mudgar
Mould	Sáncha	Chhańch
Nail	Mekh, Prek	Peraik
Net	Jál	Jál
Paint	Rang	Raṅg
Plane	Rendá	Reṅdá
Press	Chápakhána	Chhapákhána, Jantra
Ruler	—	Kasítánar danda
Saw	Árá, Karat	Karat

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Sieve	Chalní	Chaluni
Screen	Parda	Pardá
Shuttle	(no word)	Turi, Maku
Tool	Hathiyár	Hatiyar
Water-mill	Panchakki	Jalachalita jantra
Wind-mill	Pawanchakki	Bayu chalita jantra
Wedge	Khunti	Kájlajonj
Wire	Tár	Tár

School and College.	*Maktab aur Kálij.*	*Pátsháld o Kálij.*
Author	—	Granthakár
Ball	Gend, Golí	Bhaṅtá, Golak
Bat	—	Badur
Blot	Dágh	Dág
Book	Kitáb, Pothí	Kitáb, Pustak
Chapter	Báb	Adhyáya
Column	Khambh	Stamba
Conclusion	Samápti	Samápti
Copy	Nakl	Nakál
Dictionary	Kosh, Abhidán	Abhidan
Dunce	Bewakuf, Anári	Murkha
Education	Sikhyá	Shiksá
Exercise	Abhyás	Abhyás
Fable	Kathá	Galpa, Kathá
History	Itihás	Itihás
Index	Fihrist, Súchi	Anukramaniká
Ink	Siyáhí	Kálí
Leaf	Pattá	Patra, Pálá
Lecture	—	Vyákhyán
Lesson	Páṭh	Patha
Line	Satar	Chhatra
Margin	Háshiyá	Dhár
Maxim	Prabád	Prabád
Page	Pushtah	Pristhá
Paper	Kághaz	Kágaz
Pen	Kalam	Kalam
Pencil	Pensil	Pensil
Pen-knife	Chakku	Cháku, Chhurí
Pasteboard	Jorá kaghaz	Jora kagaz
Play	Khel	Khelá
Play-fellow	—	Kriṭá sahachar, Khelár Sháti
Play-ground	Khelne ki jagah	Khelár jayga, Kriṭa-bhumi
Poet	Kabi	Kabi
Preface	Díbáchah	Prastábaná
Professor	Ustád	Adhyápak
Prose	Gadya	Gadya
Proverb	Kaháwat	—

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Rule	Kánún	Niyam
Rhyme	Jamak	Mil, Yamak
Rod	Láṭhí	Chharí
Scholar	Tálib	Chhátra
School	Maktab, Páṭhsálá	Vidyálaya, Pátshálá
School-hours	—	Páker shamay
School-master	Miyánji	Vidyalayer siksak
Section	Bibhág	Bibhág
Student	—	Chhátrá
Teaching	Sikhháná	Siksá
Tutor	Tálim, Sikhak	Siksak
Verse	Padya	Kabita, Padya
Writing	Likhá	Rachaná, Lekhá
Word	Shabd, Lafz	Sabda

Colours.	*Rang.*	*Barna, Rang.*
Black	Kálá	Kála, Krisna
Blue	Nilá, A'smání	Nil
Brown	Kháki, Bhúrá	Kolá, Badámi
Green	Sabz	Shabz, Harit
Indigo	Níl	Nil
Orange	Nárangí	Kamalá Lebur Rang
Purple	Baiganí	Beguni
Red	Lál	Lál, Lohit
Scarlet	Lál	Raktabana
Spotted	Butedár	Bichitra, Butidár
Striped	Dhárídár	Patidár
Vermilion	Sindur	Hingul
White	Safed	Dhabal, Svet
Yellow	Pílá	Pilá

The Senses.	*Indriya.*	*Indriya.*
Hearing	Sunná	Srabankarna
Seeing	Dekhná	Darsan
Smelling	Sunghná	Ghrán
Tasting	—	Rasaná
Touching	Chhúná	Twak
Element	—	Tatwa, Bhut
Figure	A'kár	A'kár, Akriti
Fragrance	Khushbú	Sugandha
Hardness	Sakhtí	Káhinya
Relish	Mazah	Aswád
Speech	Bolí	Báni, Buktritá
Silence	Chup honá	Chup, Nistavdhatá

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Shade	Chhán	Chháyá
Size	Kad	A'kár
Softness	Narmí	Mridutwa, Komalatá
Sound	A'wáz	Sabda
View	Darsan	Dristi, Darsan
Admiration	Acharaj	Ascharya, Bismaya
Anger	Ghussa, Kop	Krodh, Ráj
Awe	Ḍar	Bhay
Belief	Biswás	Biswás
Choice	Ikhtiyár	Pachhanda
Compassion	Daya	Dayá
Curiosity	—	Jijnásá
Dislike	Ghiṅ	Apríti
Doubt	Shak	Saṃsaya, Sandehti
Emulation	—	Pratiyogitá
Envy	Írsá, Ghairat	Íssá, Hiṃsa
Enjoyment	Khushí	Upabhog
Error	Bhúl	Bhram, Bhul
Fear	Daḥshat	Bhay
Friendship	—	Mitratá, Bandhutá
Guilt	Gunáh, Páp	Aparádh
Happiness	Chain	Sukh
Hatred	Bairatá	Dwesh
Hope	Umed	A'shá
Honour	Izzat	Pratiṣhṭha, Mán, Gourab
Ignominy	Beizzat	Apratiṣhṭha, Apamán

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Of landing and going to an Hotel.	*Kináre utarná aur hotel ko jáná.*	*Jáház hate námá o hotel ejáwá.*
I want to go ashore.	Kináre jáne cháhtá.	Ámi tire jete chái.
Is this your boat?	Yih tumhárá nauká haí?	Ei ki tomár nauká?
Will you take me ashore?	Hamko kináre pahuńcháoge?	Tumi ki ámáy tíre niye jábe?
What will you charge?	Kitná paisá loge?	Tumi kata nebe?
These boxes are all mine.	Yih sab bokkas hamáre.	E sakal báxa ámár.
Put them in the boat.	Nauká men rakho.	E guli nankáy rákha.
Is the surf high to-day?	A'j maujá bhárí hai?	Áz ki dhen bara uchu uṭchhe?
Is there much current?	Páni ká tán bahut hai?	Bara srot hayeche ki?
How long will it take to land?	Kináre pahunchne men kitní der hogí?	Tíre jete kata samay laghe?
I want a palanquin.	Pálkí cháhiye.	Ámi ek khán pálkí chái.
Take me to the hotel.	Hotel ko lejáo.	Ámáy hotele niye chalo.
Which is the best hotel?	Sab se achchhá hotel kaun hai?	Kontí sarbotkrisna hotel?
How far is it off?	Kitní dúr hai?	Uhá ekhán theke kata dur?
In what street is it?	Kaun sarak men hai?	Ihá kon rástáy?
Go quickly, but don't shake the palanquin.	Jaldí chalo, pálkí mat hiláo.	Jaldi chalo, kintu dekho jína pálkí dulioná.
Take up the pálkí.	Pálkí uṭháo.	Pálkí tola.
Set it down.	Pálkí rakho.	Pálkí námáo.
Put it in the shade.	Chháńh men rakho.	Ihá chháyáy rákho.
Where are the Khaskhas taṭṭis?	Khas ki taṭṭi kahán haiń?	Kháskhas tatigulikothay?
Throw water on them.	Unke upar páni do.	Ai sakaler upar jal chhitáyiá deo.
Torch-bearer, run a little before me.	Masálchi hamáre áge thoṛá dauṛo.	Mashál oálá ámár áge áge ektu daunṛe chala.
Keep to the lee-side.	Níwáń or raho.	Báyur pratikul dike rákha.
Don't let the torch flare in my face.	Mashál ki lau hamáre muńh par mat áne do.	Dekha jena masháler zálus ámár chakhe ná lágе.
I want to stop at Mr. ——'s house.	—— Ṣaḥib kane utarenge.	Ámi ——— sháheber bátite námite chái.
Call there on your way to the hotel.	Hotel játe wahán* raho.	Hotele jábár samay okhán díye chalo.

* Usually pronounced *huán* or *hwán*.

I will pay no more than the regular tariff.	Nirakh se jáste denge nahiṅ.	Niyamita másular adhik diba ná.
Here, Khidmatgár, pay these men.	Are khidmatgár yih log ko dám do.	Khidmatgár! ihádigake chukáyiyá deo.
If you overcharge I will complain to the Magistrate.	Agar beshí talab karte, Majisṭreṭ Sáhib ke pás nálish karenge.	Jadi tumi adhik lao, ámi tomár náme Magistrater káchhe nális kariba.
Hold your tongue.	Chup raho.	Jib sámál kara *or* chup kara.
Go about your business.	Chale jáo.	Ápnár káj dekha.
Don't say another word.	Aur ek bát mat bolo.	Dwitíya kathá boloná.

Of Hiring Servants.	*Naukar log ko rakhne ki bábat.*	*Chákar rákhár bibaran.*
What is your name?	Tumhárá nám kyá?	Tomár nám ki?
Of what caste are you?	Tumhárá kyá ját?	Tumi ki jat?
I am in want of a servant.	Hamko ek to naukar cháhiye.	Ámár ek jan chákarer darkár.
What wages do you require?	Kitná talab mángte?	Tumi ki betan cháo?
I will not give so much.	Itná nahiṅ denge.	Ámi eta dite páriná *or* Ami eta dibaná.
With whom did you live last?	Sab se píchhe kis ke pás naukar the tum?	Tumi shes káhár kachhe chhile?
How long were you with that gentleman?	Us Sáhib ke pás tum kitne din rahe?	Tumi sé bhadra laker káchhe kata din chhile?
Have you a character from him?	Sáhib ke háth kí chiṭṭhí hai?	Tomár charitra bisaye tini kona chiṭi diachhen ki?
Have you any objection to travel?	Safar karne ká kuchh uẓr hai?	Bhramane tomár kona ápatti a'chhe ki?
Have you any friends who will be surety for you?	Tumhárá koi bhái barádar hai, jo tumháre wáste zámin hogá?	Tomár eman bandhu bándhab ácche ki jáhárá tomár jámin hate páre?
You must keep exact accounts.	Hisáb ṭhík rakhne hogá.	Tumi ṭik ṭik hisáb rákhibe.
Write down all that is expended.	Jo kuchh kharch ho so likhne hogá.	Já já kharach hayechhe sab likhe rákha.
Don't omit the smallest item.	Ek kauṛi bhi nahiṅ chhoṛná.	Chhota chhota báb o chheṛá ná.
I agree to take you.	Tumko naukarí dete.	Ámi tomáy nite ráji halem.
I will give you a trial.	Házir raho, tumhárá kám dekhenge.	Ámi tomáy paríksáy rakhilám.

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Of Dressing and Washing.	*Kapra pahirne aur ghusul karne ki bábat.*	*Posák pará o hát mukh dhoyá.*
Call me early.	Hamko sabere* jagáo.	Ámáy bhore deka. [deka.
Call me at five, or a quarter-past.	Páńch ki sawá pánch ko jagáo.	Ámáy páńchtá ki sowá páńchter samay
Have water ready for a bath.	Ghusul ke pání taiyár rakho.	Snán karibár jal jena prastut thake.
Have some warm water ready.	Garm pání taiyár rakho.	Khániktá garamjal o jena prastut thake.
Let the water be as cold as possible.	Pání jitná ṭhanḍa mil sake, le áo.	Jata dur sambhav jal jena ṭánḍá hay.
Pour it over me from the leather bag.	Masak se ḍálo hamáre upar.	Mosak hate jal ámár máthay dhele deo.
Where are my bathing drawers?	Jánghiyá kahán?	Amár Snáer pájámá kothay?
Bring two clean towels—one hard, one soft.	Do sáf tauliyá le áo ek sakhat† ek narm.	Du kháni pariskár táwel niye esa, ek kháni khaskhase o ek kháni naram.
Bring a basin and soap.	Baul aur sabún láo.	Ek kháni pátra o ek khańi sábán niye esa.
Pour the water over my hands.	Hamáre háth par pání ḍálo.	Ámár háte jal dhele deo.
Tell the barber to come.	Bálwar ko buláo.	Parámánikke ásite bola.
I would rather shave myself.	Apní hajámat karenge.	Ámi baran nije kámái.
Where are the razors and strop?	Usturá paṭṭí kahán?	Ksur o chámáti kothay?
Look for my brushes.	Brús talásh karo.	Ámár brús khońja.
Brush my coat.	Kúrtí ko brús karo.	Amár kot brús kara.
Give me a clean shirt and socks.	Sáf kamíz aur moze‡ do.	Ámáy ekti pariskár kámij o ek joṛá pariskár stocking deo.
Find my slippers.	Silpaṭ talásh karo.	Ámár choti jutá dekhe deo.
This is not clean.	Yih sáf nahiń.	Iha pariskár nay.
This is very dirty.	Yih bahut mailá hai.	Iha atisay maylá.
Tell the washerman to call.	Dhobí ko buláo.	Dhapáke áshite bala.
Give these clothes to him.	Usko yih kapṛá do.	E kápaṛ guli táháke deo.
Count the number of pieces.	Gino, kitne ṭukṛe haiń.	Kata guli kápaṛ hala gune deo.
If he does not take more pains, I will discharge him.	Beshí mihnat na kare ham usko maukúf karenge.	Jadi sé besí jatna ná kare, ámi táháke chháṛaiyá deba.

* Also pronounced *savere* or *sawere*.

† Words of this form are generally made into two syllables colloquially.

‡ Generally pronounced *moja*.

Put out a white jacket and clean shoes.	Safed jakaṭ aur sáf jútí báhar karo.	Ektá sádá jacket o ek joṭá sáf jutá deo.
Before you close the mosquito curtains, beat out all the mosquitos with a towel.	Masahrí ko band karne ke áge machchhar ko tauliyá se jhárke nikál do.	Masári goñjár purber ek kháni towel diye masá taṛáiyá ber kare deo.
Let the feet of the bed stand in water, to keep the ants off.	Palang ke chároṅ pair pání meṅ rakho, ki chyúnṭí chaṛhne na páwe.	Kháter páyá jaler upar rákho, táhale pipṛe uṭṭe párbena.
The bearers must pull the pankhah all night.	Pankhá wálon ko rát bhar pankhá tánne hogá *or* khainchne hoga.	Beháradigake samasta rátri pákhá tanite habe.
Of Meals, and Dining Out.	*Kháne ki, aur báhar kháne ki bábat.*	*Ghare o báhire bhojan.*
Bring a cup of tea after my ride.	Jab ham hawá kháne se phir áweṅ chá láo.	Ghoṅṛa chaṛár par ámáy ek piálá chá dibe.
I like it strong.	Khúb gáṛhá pasand karte.	Ámi kaṛá chá bhálo bási.
This is not sweet enough.	Aur míṭhá chahiye.	E chá khub misti nay hái.
I like it weaker.	Is se patlá pasand karte *or* is meṅ aur pání cháhiye.	Ámi ihár cheye kam rang bhála bási.
Put plenty of milk.	Dúdh bahut dálo.	Uháte anek kare dudh deo.
Don't bring cow's milk, but buffalo's milk.	Gáe ke dúdh mat láo bhains ke dúdh láo.	Garur dudh ena ná, mahesr dudh ena.
Do you call this milk?	Is ko dúdh kahte ho?	Eke ki tumi dudh bala?
There is more water than milk.	Is meṅ dúdh se páni jáste hai *or* is meṅ dúdh kam, páni ziyádah.	Ete dudher cheye jaler bháj besi *or* Eke dudh há bale baraṇ jal balle bhálo háy.
Take care the water boils before you make the tea.	Jab tak páni khúb phúṭá na ho, chá mat banáo.	Dekha jena jal tag bag kare ná futle táháte chá deo ná.
Put a teaspoonful of brandy, or a little ginger in it.	Ek chá ke chamach brandi yá thoṛá soṇth us men do.	Iháte ek chámche brandy athabá kichhu suṅt deo.
I don't like green tea.	Hara chá hamko pasand nahin.	Ámi sabuj chá bhála basiná.
Let it be all black.	Sab kálá rakho.	Dekha jena sab kála chá hay.
Bring breakfast quickly.	Házirí jaldí láo.	Prátarás sighra deo.
Bring the eggs, some hard boiled and some not.	Aṇḍá láo, kaiek sakht boil aur kaiek half boil.	Dim gulike kathak besi siddha o kathak alpa siddha kare niya esa.

ENGLISH.	HÍNDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
These eggs are not fresh.	Yih anḍá bási haiṅ.	E guli tátká dim hay
Which are the best sorts of fish?	Machhlí ká kaun kaun kism achchhá?	Kon kon máchh utkrisna?
Let me have mango fish and hilsá.	Ham ko tapsí machhlí aur hilsá mile.	Ámay ámb máchh o hilsá máchh deo.
Get some black pomfret, and some white.	(These fish are sea-fish and unknown in inland Hindustani).	Kichhu kála o kichhu sádá, *pomfret* (?) niye esa.
Let me have two or three sorts of curries.	Ham ko do tín kism kárí diyá jáwe.	Ámáy du tin rakam tarkári deo.
Toast some bread, and butter it well.	Tos banáo,* aur us par khúb makhan do.	Rutir tukrá seṅka, o táte jabjabe kare mákham deo.
I have several friends coming.	Kai ek Sahib log áweṅge.	Ámár anekguli bandhu áschen.
Get breakfast for four.	Chár ádmí kí házarí taiyár karo.	Chár janer janya kháher prastut kara.
Hand that gentleman a knife, fork, and spoon.	Us Sáhib ko chhurí, kántá aur chamach do.	Ei bhadra lokke chhuri, káṅtá, ebaṇ chámche deo.
Give him a clean cup and saucer.	Usko sáf pirich piyála do.	Uṅháke ekti pariskar piálá o ek khani rekábi deo.
Take care there is good cream, honey, and fruit.	Achchhí malái (*or* kirím) shahad aur mewah maujúd karo.	Dekhia jena uttam málái, uttam madhu, o uttam falfuluri hay.
Don't smoke the milk.	Dúdh ko dhúáṅ na lage.	Dekha jena dudhe dhoṅáte gandha ná hay.
Take care the coffee is not burned, and that it is well ground.	Khabardár ki káfí jáste bhuná na jáwe; aur achchhí taraḥ se písá jáwe.	Dekhiyo jena coffee dhariyá ná jáy, ebaṇ ihá jena bhála kare pishá hay.
I should like some game.	Hamko shikár kâ gosht cháhiye.	Ámi kichhu shikár karte ichhá kare.
Tell me the name of each thing as I eat it.	Jaisá ki har chíz kháte taisá ham ko nám uská samjháte jáo.	Ámi jeman khete thákba, pratyek jinisher ek ekti kariyá nam bale debe.
Say—This is an ortolan, quail, partridge, or florican.	Mislan—kahoyih bageri, yih bater, yih títar, yá———.	Bala—eti ortolan paksí, eti bata paksí, eti titir paksí, athabá eti florican ityádi.
Where is the cold meat and the ham?	Ṭhanḍá gosht aur ham kaháṅ?	Ṭánda chhágmánsa o shúkarer mánsa kotháy?

* **Roti senkho is more correct, but** *too* **correct for hotel waiters and khidmatgárs.**

Put the tea-pot here, the coffee-pot at the other end, and the salt-cellars at the sides.	Chápochí yahán rakho aur káfí dán (*or* kahwádán) us sire par, aur nimakdán donoń baghl meń.	Chádán ekháne rákho, coffee dán o kone rákho, o labaner patra du páshe rákha.
The bread is bad and gritty.	Roti kharáb aur kirkirá hai.	E ruti bara kháráp o bhusiporá.
I am going to dine out.	Kháná báhir hogá.	Ámi báhire kháná khete challem.
Direct the bearers where to go.	Pálkí wáloń ko batáo kahán jáne hogá.	Kothóy jete habe beháráder bale deo.
Let one man carry a torch or a lanthorn.	Ek ádmí mash'al ya láltín leáwe.	Ekjan ektá laltan ba ektá mashál niye chaluk.
Mind you stand behind my chair and attend to my wants.	Hamárí chaukí ke píchhe raho, aur hamko sab chíz dete raho.	Ek jan jena ámár cheyárer páshe dáńráyiyá thóke o ámár já já cháijogáiyá dey.
Give me a glass of wine.	Ek glás sharáb do.	Ámáy ek gelás mad deo.
Is there red wine as well as white?	Lál aur sádah donoń sharáb hain?	Ráńá o shádá uvayprakár mad achhe ki?
Don't fill the glass so full.	Itná mat bhar do.	Gelás eta puro puro kare dhelaná.
That is enough.	Bas.	Jathesta hayechhe.
Bring me a tumbler of water.	Ek tamleṭ pání láo.	Ámáy ek gelas jal deo.
Get me some chicken.	Múrghí láo.	Kichhu murgir bachchár máńsa ána.
No more, I thank you.	Aur nahín.	Aí ná, tomáy dhanyabád kare.
Hand me the vegetables.	Tarkárí do.	Ámáy tarkári deo.
Give me pepper, mustard, vinegar, and salt.	Mirich, ráí, sirká aur nimak do.	Ámáy golmarich, ráí, sirká, o laban deo.
Give me a glass of beer after the curry.	Kári kháne ke bád hamko ek gilás bír sharáb do.	Ámáy káliyer par ek gelás beer deo.
Where is the butter-knife?	Makhan ki chhurí kahán?	Mákam kátá chhuri kothóy?
Give me the rice.	Cháńwal do.	Ámáy bhát deo.
Give me a small plate for the cheese.	Panír ko wáste chhotá bartan do.	Panir khábár janya ámáy ek kháni chhota rekab deo.
Cool the wine with saltpetre.	Sharabko shore se ṭhanḍá karo.	Shorá diye mad ṭándá kara.
Ice the water and the soda water.	Pine ke páni aur bilávatí pání barf se ṭhanḍá karo.	Jale o soda-watere baraf deo.

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Of a Journey.	*Safar ki bát.*	*Bhramaner bisay.*
I am going to Alláhábád to-morrow.	Kal ham Iláhábás (*vulgo* Ilábás) ko jáenge.	Ámi kál sakále Alláhábade jachche.
I shall go by dák.	Dák gárí meń jáenge.	Ámi dák gaŕite jába.
Where is the post-office?	Dák ghar kahán?	Dák ghar kothay.
I want bearers to ———.	Hamko fulane jagah tak le jáne ke wáste behrá log cháhiye.	——— parjanta ámár behárá chái.
What must I pay?	Kitná dene hogá?	Ámáke kata dite habe?
Must I give largesse?	Bakhshish dene hogá?	Baksis dite habe ki?
What is the custom?	Dastúr kyá hai?	Ki niyam? *or* Riti ki?
Give me a receipt.	Rasíd do.	Ámay ek khán rashid deo.
Tell the bearers their reward depends on their conduct.	Behrá log ko kaho kih achchhá kám karne se in'ám milegá.	Bihárader bale deo je táder baksis táder byábahárer upar nervar karchhe.
If they go quick they shall be well paid.	Jaldí jáne se achhá bakhshish milegá.	Táhádigake bale deo je jadi táhárá jaldi jáy, táháder bhala baksis milibe.
If they put the palkí down to rest one or two must remain with it.	Dam lene ke wáste agar pálkí ko rakhte, to do ek ádmi házir rahenge.	Jadi bisrám karibár janya pálkí námáy, ek jan ki diyan jena pálkir káchhe tháke.
Have done with your smoking and go on.	Hukká aur mat piyo, áge chalo.	Ekhan ta támák kháoyá hala, ekhan abár chala.
As you value your place see that there is a torchbearer with each set.	Hamárí naukarí meń agar rahne cháho, to khabardárí se dekho kih ek ek adde par masálchí howe.	Tomár chákrir garaj thákе ta dekha jena pratyek jorár sange ek jan kare mashál oyálá thákе.
See that he has abundance of oil for each stage.	Dekho kih adde bhar jáne ká tel ho.	Dekha jena pratyek mashaloyálár sange ek adda pouńchhanor upayukta tel thákе.
How far is it to ———?	——— yahán se kitní dúr hai?	O jáygáy jete kata dur?
What sort of a road is it?	Kaisí sarak hai?	E ki rakam rástá?
Are there any rivers or water-courses?	Nadi yá nálá hai?	Májhe nádi bá nálá kichhu áchhe ki?
Can they be crossed, and if so, how?	Pár ho sakte? kaisá utarenge?	E sab pár haoyár upáy áchhe ki? jadi thákе ta se kirúp?

Are there plenty of supplies at each station?	Ek ek paṛáo par rasad púrá hai?	Pratyek adḍáy jathesta khábár achheta?
What kinds of food are there?	Kaun kaun kism ká rasad miltá.	Ki ki khábár sekháne páoyá jábe?
Is there good and wholesome water?	Wahán ká páni achchhá hai? uske pine se kuchh bemárí lagtá nahin? (*or* uske pine se log bemár to hote nahiṅ?)	Bhála o swásthyakar khádya sekháne páoyá jábe ta?
Is this water from a tank, river, or well?	Yih taláo ká páni, yá nadí ká, yá kueṅ ká hai?	E jal pukurer, nadír, bá kúper?
Shew me where you got it.	Kahán se láyá; dikhláo.	E jal kothá hate peochha dekháo.
What is the name of that village, fort, or mountain?	Us gáṅw, garh, pahár ká nám kyá?	E gramer, durger, bá parvater nám ki?
What temple or mosque is that?	Wah kaun mandir yá masjid hai?	O mandir bá masjider nám ki?
Is there a European banglá or a native inn for travellers?	Wahán biláyati bangalá yá sarái hai?	Sekháne biláti bangla bá desi panthambás ki achhe?
Is this bed clean?	Yih palang sáf hai?	E bichhána ki pariskár?
Are there any bugs, fleas, or other insects?	Usmeṅ khaṭmal pissu yá aur kói kism kirá hai?	Sekháne chhárpoká, pissu, bá anya konakít patanga áchhe ki?
Is there any epidemic in the village?	Gáṅw meṅ kisí taur ki wabá hai?	O gráme kona marak achhe ki?
Is there small-pox, cholera, or fever?	Sítalá, haizá, yá bukhár (*or* tap) hai?	Okháne basanta, oláutá, athabá jwar jwálá achhe ki?
Is this a healthy place?	Yahán ki hawá achchhá hai?	E ki swásthyakar jáygá?
Is it so now?	A'jkal bhí achchhá hai?	Ihá ki ekhana ei rúp?
Has any sick person slept on this bed lately?	Thoṛe dinoṅ meṅ koi bímár ádmí is palang par soá hai?	A'j kál kona rogi' e bichhánáy suye chhila ki?
What was his ailment?	Us ko kyá bímárí thí?	Tár ki rog chhila?
Call the sweeper and let him clean the place.	Mihtar ko buláo, jagah sáf karáo do.	Záruoyáláke dáka, ebaṅ táke e ghar pariskár kare dite bala.
Take care where you pitch the tent.	Dere ko achchhí jagah meṅ khaṛá karo.	Dekha jena bhála jáygáy táṅbu gáṛá hay.
Let it be in a dry place.	Sukhí jagah meṅ lagáo.	Sukhná jáygá dekhe jena gáṛá hay.
Are there any snakes, scorpions, or other reptiles here?	Yahán sámp, bichhú ya dusrá koí burá jánwár haiṅ?	Ekháne sáp, bichchhu, athabá anya kona rakam sarísripa achhe ki?
I shall ride this stage in preference.		A'mi naraján apeksá aswaján bhála bale ek áddá ghoṛay chaṛe jába.

ENGLISH.	HINDÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.
Of Sickness and consulting a Doctor.	*Bímárí aur dáktar ke pás jáne ki bát.*	*Rog o baidyer sahit roger par'amarsa.*
What is the matter with you?	Tum ko kyá húá?	Tomár ki hayechhe?
I have got a fever.	Bukhár lagá.	Ámár jwar hayechhe.
When were you taken ill?	Kab se húá.	Tomár kabe pirá hayechhe?
Last night at bed-time.	Kal rát ko, sone ke wakt par.	Gata rátri suibár samay.
What do you complain of?	Tumko kyá dard hai?	Tomár ekhan ki játaná bodh hachche?
I have great pain and giddiness in the head.	Sir men baṛá dard aur ghumrí hai?	
My skin is very hot, and I have great thirst.	Badan bahut garm, aur piyás bahut.	Ámár gá bara garam hayechhe; eban ámár bara pipásha páchche.
Let me feel your pulse.	Nárí dekhuń.	Dekhi, tomár hát dekhi.
Show your tongue.	Jíbh dikháo.	Tomár jibh dekhi.
Have you a bad taste in your mouth?	Muńh ká swád bigaṛ gayá.	Tomár mukh ki bara betár hayechhe?
Yes; I have great clamminess and a very bitter taste in the morning.	Háń, muńh chipchipá, aur taṛke karwá lagtá.	Háń; sakále ámár mukh bara chatchate hay, o mukhe bara biswád bodh hay.
Have you any sickness at stomach?	Matlái hoti hai?	Tomár peter kona dosh achhe ki?
Yes; and last night I vomited once.	Háń, aur kal rát ek ubkái húí.	Háń; gata rátri ámi ekbar bami karechhilám.
Have you any appetite?	Kuchh bhúkh lagtí.	Tomár ektu ksudhá bodh haehche ki?
Very little, and nausea after meals.	Bahut thoṛa aur khaúe ke bád peṭ gaṛbaṛátá.	Kichhui ná, o kichhu khelei bami áse.
Are your bowels regular?	Jháṛá phirná thík hotá?	Niyamit rupe kosto sáf hay ta?
I am rather costive.	Peṭ kuchh band hai.	Ámár baraṇ kosta badha thake.
When were your bowels moved?	Kab tum ko dast huá.	Kabe tomár báhye hayechhela?
This morning.	Aj sakále.	Aj práta kkále.
Have you any pain in your limbs?	Gáton meń dard hai?	Tomár gáy kona bedaná bodh hachche ki?
No pain except in my head.	Sir bhinn aur dukh nahin.	Máthá bhinna ár kona kháne bedaná nái.
You must take an emetic.	Kai kí dawá lene hogá.	Tomáke bami karar asudh khete habe.
Dissolve this powder in a cupful of cold water.	Ék piyálah bhar thanḍá pání men yih puriyá ghol do.	Ei guńṛá asud ek piyálá ṭándá jale mishóo.

Drink one-half now, and the other fifteen minutes after, if the first does not make you sick.	A'dhá abhí pío, aur pandrah miniṭ men jadi kai na ho to báki píná.	Ekhan ardhektá kháo, táte jadi kichhu ná hay, ponera minit hare ár ardhek pán karo.
As soon as you feel sick, drink two or three cupfuls of warm water to promote the vomiting.	Matlái hone se kai ko barháne ke wáste do tín piyálah garm páni pio.	Jei gá bami bami kare uṭbe, amni du tin piyálá garam jal kháibe, tahale bami shighra habe.
What must I eat?	Ham ko kyá kháne hogá.	Ámi ki khába.
You must eat nothing to-day but gruel and kánji.	Áj pichh aur kánjí ke siwá aur kuchh nahin.	Aj, manda o káñje bhinna tumi ár kichhu khate pábená.
Do not cover yourself with too many clothes.	Beshí kapṛá nahin oṛhná.	Gáy kathakgulá kápaṛ chopaṛ jaṛioná.
Keep as cool as you can.	Badan ko jitná dur ho sake thandá rakhná.	Gá jata dur sambhao ṭándá rákhibe.
I shall see you again to-night.	A'j sánjh ko phir áwenge dekhne ko.	A'j rátre ábár tomáy dekhe jába.
Give the patient these two pills at bedtime, and the draught to-morrow morning.	Sone ke wakt sikmán ko yih do goli do, aur tarke dawái piláo.	Ei duiti baṛi rahila, rogike suibár samay kháite dibe, ár je ek puriá guṛa asud rahila táhá sakále khete dibe.
Tell him to put his feet in hot water.	Garm páni men páṅw rakhne ká hukm do.	Táke garam jale pá dubiye rákhte bala.
Is there any medical man in this place?	Is jagah meṅ koi hakím hai.	Ekháne kona dácṭer baidya achhe ki?
Is he a native or European?	Desi hai ki Sáhib?	Tini desi ki bilátí?
Send for him whoever he may be.	Jo ho usko bulá bhejo.	Tini jáhái haun, taṅháke dákiye páṭáo.

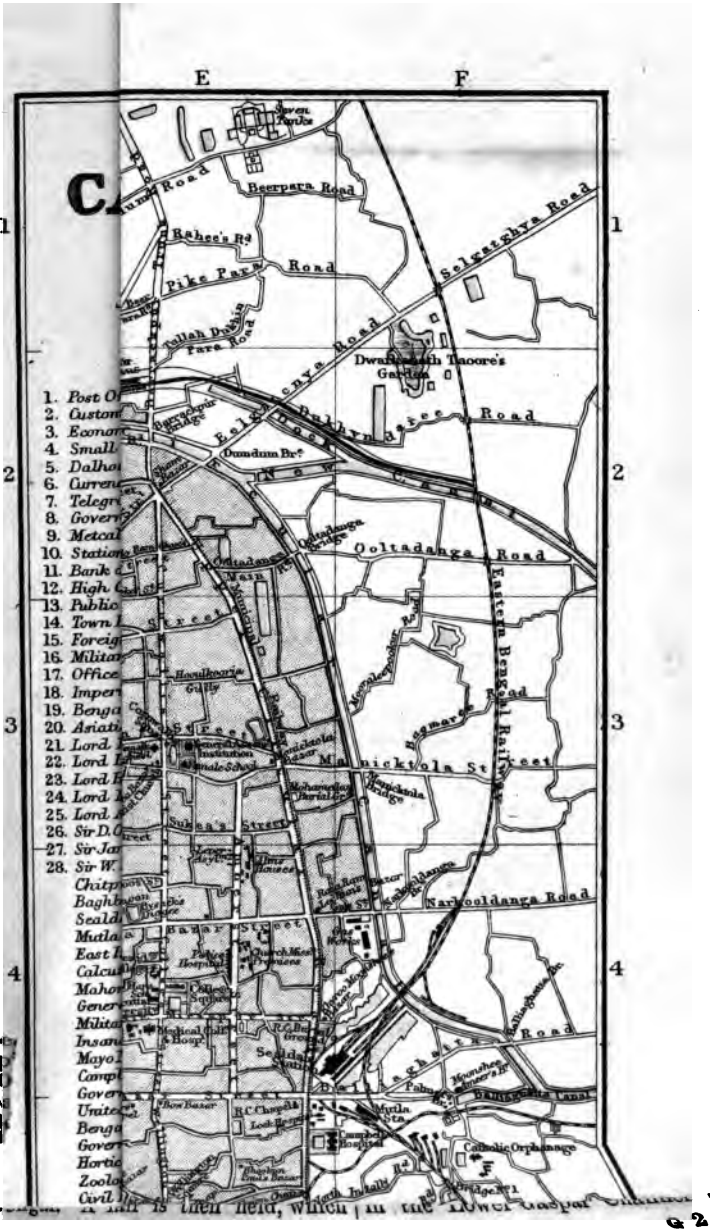
SECTION II.

CALCUTTA CITY.

Calcutta City—Hugli River and Landing Place at Calcutta—Ságar Island—Tamluk—Dámodar River—Faltá—Ulubáriá—Hotels—Clubs—Boarding Houses—Conveyances—The Esplanade—Government House—Ochterlony Monument—Statues—The Town Hall—The Legislative Council Office—The High Court—Fort William—St. Paul's Cathedral—Zoological Gardens—Belvedere, the Lieut.-Governor's Palace—Race Course—Garden Reach—Palace of the King of Awadh—St. John's Cathedral—New Post Office—New Telegraph Office—The Old Fort—The Memorial of the Black Hole Massacre—Calcutta University Senate House—The Greek Church—Armenian Church of St. Nazareth—The Roman Catholic Cathedral—The Bráhma Somáj—Scotch Kirk, or St. Andrew's—Old Mission Church—Dalhousie Institute—The Secretariate—The Asiatic Society—The Indian Museum—St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church—Mosque of Prince Ghulám Muhammad—The Economical Museum—Metcalfe Hall—The Mint—Charities—Botanical Gardens—Bishops' College—Barrackpúr.

Hugli River and Landing Place at Calcutta.—In sailing to Calcutta from Galle, a distance of 778 m., it is not usual to see any of the 11 lights which exist on the E. coast of the Madras Presidency at Divi, Machhlípatnam, Koringa, Kokanáda, Santipili, Kalingapatnam, Gopálpúr, Púri, and False Point. But at Pilot's Ridge during the S.W. monsoon, that is from the 15th of March till the 15th of September, there is a floating Light vessel, which is a guide to vessels making the Hugli Pilot Station. At this point then, the traveller enters the domain of the Calcutta Pilots, who may fairly be said to be the best in the world. They are better paid,* better educated, and occupy a higher position than any other pilots, and it is quite right that they should do so, for the Hugli is a most dangerous and difficult river. There is in the first place the dread of cyclones, which may take place in any month, except February, when they are unknown. The worst months are May and October. In some of these cyclones, a storm wave has covered the adjacent shores, and many thousands of persons have perished. The cyclone of 1874 covered Ságar Island with water. But in addition to the possible danger of storms, there is the normal one of shoals and tides. New shoals are continually forming, and nothing but a daily experience of the river can enable a pilot to take a vessel up safely. There is for instance the most dangerous shoal called the James and Mary, which is a corruption of the Indian words *jal*, "water," and *márí*, according to Hunter "fatal," but more properly "striking," between the mouths of the Dámodar and Rúpnáráyan rivers, which fall into the Hugli. Here, on what is called Nynan Lumps, the *Ethel* and *Agamemnon*

* There are 41 pilots in all, who receive from 280 to 550 rupees a month, which does not express, however, the whole of their emoluments.


E
F
1
2
3
4
Beerpara Road
Rahee's Rd
Pike Para Road
Tollah Pukhria Para Road
Solgatchya Road
Dwarkanath Tagore's Garden
Dumdum Br.
Dolta Road
Oultadanga Road
Eastern Bengal Railway
Maniktola Street
Nariooldanga Road
Bazar Street
Suhan's Street
Hogmarie Road
Circular Road
Lower Circular Road
Beadon Street
Cornwallis Street
Harrington Street
Amherst Street
Chitpore Road
Baitakhana Bazar
Mahomedan Institution
Female School
Hospital
Medical College & Hospital
Church Mission Premises
Police Hospital
Native Hospital
R.C. Chapel
Lock Hospital
Cemetery
Entally Bridge
Entally Market
Entally Gate
Circular Canal
Bridge No. 1
Catholic Orphanage
Hoolkhoorie Gully
Mahomedan Burial Ground
Sealdah Station
Sealdah Bridge
Mayo Hospital
Medical College
Police Hospital
Native Hospital
Free School
Mission Premises
Bow Bazar
Chitpore Bridge
Baghbazar Bridge
Maniktola Bridge
Nariooldanga Bridge
Oultadanga Bridge
Dumdum Bridge
Sealdah Bridge
Entally Bridge
Bridge No. 1
Circular Canal
Eastern Bengal Railway
Lower Circular Road
Beadon Street
Cornwallis Street
Harrington Street
Amherst Street
Chitpore Road
Baitakhana Bazar
Maniktola Street
Nariooldanga Road
Bazar Street
Suhan's Street
Hogmarie Road
Circular Road
Eastern Bengal Railway
Solgatchya Road
Pike Para Road
Beerpara Road
Rahee's Rd
Tollah Pukhria Para Road
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Nariooldanga Road
Bazar Street
Suhan's Street
Hogmarie Road
Circular Road
Lower Circular Road
Beadon Street
Cornwallis Street
Harrington Street
Amherst Street
Chitpore Road
Baitakhana Bazar
Maniktola Street

Opera House	E. 5.
Corinthian Theatre	E. 5.
Lewis	D. 5.
Theatre	C. 4.
St. Paul's Cathedral	E. 7.
Roman Catholic	D. 4.
St. John's	D. 5.
St. Andrew's Scotch Church	D. 4.
Armenian	D. 4.
Old Mission	D. 5.



were lost, the *Ethel* having dragged its anchor and fallen foul of the *Agamemnon*, when both vessels took the ground and were rolled over by the tide. Many persons were drowned, and in 4 hours not a vestige was to be seen of the unfortunate ships. The collision took place on the 22nd of April, 1868. On the morning of the 11th of August, 1877, another disaster happened. The ship *County of Stirling*, from Calcutta to Hull, with a cargo of 1,444 tons of wheat, etc., grounded on the Faltá Sand, a little north of the "James and Mary," and was turned literally upside down, the water rushing in with terrific force. She disappeared in 8 minutes. Of the crew, 21 men, 5 were lost. The pilot was acquitted. On the morning of the 28th of September, 1878, the British steamer *Queen Anne*, with 2,400 tons of general cargo, grounded on the Faltá Sands, and capsized in 2 minutes. Out of her crew of 78 men, with 2 passengers, 6 lives were lost. The rest were saved when clinging to the vessel's bottom by the steam-tug *Columbus*. The cargo and vessel were entirely lost. The river is most dangerous in May, August and September, when the freshes are strong, and then if a ship takes the ground, she is lost at once. It is of vital importance that a vessel ascending or descending the Hugli, should have its after-helm ready to be used in a moment in case of the chain of the fore-helm snapping. The Hugli cannot be navigated at night, nor until the tide makes can it be ascended. It is usual, therefore, to anchor near Ságar Island until occasion serves.

Ságar Island.—This island is terribly infested with tigers, so much so that it is dangerous even to land, and many persons have been carried off. In spite of this, a gathering of from 100,000 to 200,000 pilgrims from all parts of India, but principally the Bengal Districts, takes place on the day when the sun enters Capricorn in the early part of January, the day of the great Bathing Festival of Bengal. A *fair is then* held, which lasts for 3 days. The site of the fair is a sand-bank on the S. shore of the island just to the W. of Pagoda Creek. An offering is made to the sea of cocoa nuts, fruits or flowers, and especially of 5 gems, a pearl and diamond, an emerald, a topaz and a piece of coral worth a rupee or two. Formerly children used to be cast into the sea. After bathing, the pilgrims go to the temple of Kapila Muni. Leases for cultivating the land have been granted to a Mr. Beaumont, in 1811, and to others, but all attempts at cultivation have failed. The island was surveyed in 1812, and found to contain 143,268 acres. It is still covered with a dense jungle, swarming with tigers and wild beasts. In an article in the Calcutta Review, No. 36, it is asserted that before Calcutta was founded Ságar contained 200,000 inhabitants, who were all swept away in 1688 in one night. The lighthouse was commenced in 1808. It is at Middleton Point, at the S.W end of the island, 200 yds. from low-water mark. The light is white, flashing every 20 seconds, and visible in clear weather 15 m. The lighthouse is of iron, coloured red and white in 4 alternate bands. The building is 76½ ft. high from base to vane. The present light was first lighted in 1852. There is a house to the S. of it. The Flag-staff is to the N. Vessels at anchor sometimes fish with nets, when snakes are almost invariably caught together with the bobil and other fish; the bite of these snakes is deadly. There is a telegraph line from Ságar to Calcutta. There is a Light vessel at the entrance to the E. channel in 9 fathoms of water; the light is white, flashing and visible 12 m. From the 15th of March to the 31st of October, a blue light is burned every ½ hour, and a maroon at the intermediate quarters. During the rest of the year a blue light is burned every hour, and a maroon at the intermediate ½ hours, commencing at 7 P.M. There is another Light vessel between the East Channel and Lower Gaspar Light vessels in 6¼ fathoms, and in the Lower Gaspar Channel there

is a light vessel in 25ft. of water, and there is another light in the Gaspar Channel in 21ft. of water. The distance from the mouth of the Hugli to Calcutta is about 90 m., and at 40 m. from Calcutta the town of Kálpi is passed on the E. bank. It contains a large market place for the sale of rice grown in the interior, and there is a road from it to Calcutta, and at 30 m. from Calcutta, as the crow flies, is Diamond Harbour, marked by a large number of trees where the E. I. Company's ships used to anchor in old times. It is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the same name, and a telegraph station. There is a Harbour-master here, with an establishment of Custom House officers, who board ships proceeding up the river. It is understood that a railway is to be constructed to this place, which will enable passengers to reach Calcutta sooner and more safely. At 28 m. from Calcutta is the Rúpnáráyan river, which flows into the Hugli on the W. bank. The Rúpnáráyan when it enters the district is called Dhalkisor, and is called the Rúpnáráyan from the point at which it touches Midnapúr. It is 60 m. long, and carries off a large body of water. It is navigable by boats of 4 tons, as far as Ghátál. From this the town of Tamluk is about 8 m. distant.

Tamluk.—This town is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the same name, and has a pop. of 5849. It stands in 22° 17′ 50″ and 87° 57′ 30″ E. long. It was a very famous city in ancient times, and was a maritime port of the Buddhists, and is the place where the Chinese pilgrim Fa Hian embarked for Ceylon in the beginning of the 5th century A.D. Hiouen Thsang 250 years later speaks of it as an important Buddhist harbour washed by the ocean, with 10 Buddhist monasteries, 1000 monks, and a pillar of Ashoka, 200ft. high. Under the rule of the Peacock Dynasty, the palace and grounds were said to have covered 8 m. There is a temple here sacred to the goddess Kálí. The shrine is surrounded by a curious triple wall, the foundation of which consists of large logs, placed in rows, covered with bricks and stones to a height of 30ft. On this is built a wall, 60ft. high, its width at the top of the foundation being 9ft. The roof is dome shaped. The stones used are of enormous size. The temple is dedicated to the wife of Shiva, but at the top is the Chakra of Vishnu, surmounted by a peacock. Durgá is represented with 4 hands; the upper of the 2 right hands holds a three-pointed spear, and the lower one a sword. The upper left hand grasps another sword, and the lower holds the head of a demon. The goddess stands on the body of Shiva. The temple has 4 divisions, the Vimána or inner sanctuary, the Jagmohan or hall of audience, the Jajñamandap, hall of sacrifice, and Nátmandir or dancing hall. A flight of stairs connects the outer gate of the temple with the public road below, and has 2 pillars on either side. Within the enclosure is a Kelikádamba tree, to which women suspend bricks by ropes made of their hair, and pray for children. When the Maráthas ravaged Bengal, they refrained from plundering Tamluk, and made offerings to the temple. There is also a Vaishnavite temple at Tamluk, and it is said that Támrahdwaj, a prince of Tamluk, defeated Arjuna and Krishna and took them prisoners, when they were escorting the horse which Yudhishthir had chosen for sacrifice. The present Rájá is a Kaibartta, an aboriginal tribe, and he is the 25th in descent from the founder.

The Dámodar River.—Dámodar is a name of Krishna, from *Dám*, a rope, and *Udar*, the stomach, because when Krishna was a child, Jasodá, his foster-mother, tied him with a rope round his stomach to prevent him from doing mischievous tricks. This river enters Hugli District from Bardwán, and proceeds past the villages of Amptá and Bághnan, the former on its E. the latter on its W. bank, to Mahishrákhá Ghát, where it is crossed by the Ulubáriá Midnapúr canal, and flows into the Hugli opposite Faltá. It is navigable as far as Ampta, which is 25 m. from its mouth, by boats of from 10 to 20 tons.

By this river large quantities of coal are brought from the Ráníganj mines.

Fultá is a large village just opposite the mouth of the Dámodar. It is the site of a Dutch factory, and is the place to which the English ships sailed on the capture of Calcutta by Siráju 'd daulah.

Ulubáriá, a small town on the W. bank of the Huglí, is now passed. At this place the main road from Calcutta to the temple of Jagannáth at Purí crosses the Huglí, and here begins the Midnapúr High Level Canal. Ulubáriá is 15 m. S. of Calcutta. A few m. N. of this, on the E. bank, are the Akra brickfields, belonging to Government, which are very extensive, and are managed by a superintendent with a salary of 1,000 rupees a month. At 7 m. from Calcutta, the first view of that city is obtained, and then the King of Awadh's residence is passed on the E. bank, and the Botanical Gardens and Bishops' College on the W. Then follows next to the King of Awadh's Palace, Garden Reach, where are some of the best villas at Calcutta, and the river is now crowded with ships anchored tier after tier, all the way up to the Landing Place. The view is very striking, and the forest of masts, the vast plain of the Esplanade, the fort and the fine buildings in the background, all give the idea of a great commercial capital, and the seat of a powerful government.

Every vessel that arrives at Calcutta must be berthed by the Harbour Master, and should he be absent, much delay takes place. Should the vessel be detained in this way, passengers may land at Prinsep's Ghát, which is just opposite the S. extremity of Fort William. The fee is 2 ánás for each person, and 4 ánás for luggage. After getting out of the boat there is a walk of about 40 yds. to the place where hired vehicles can be got. This Ghát is marked by a very neat pavilion of stone, supported by pillars, and inscribed "James Prinsep." The proper landing-place is a little to the N. of the Fort, and each great Steam Company has one of its own. The passenger will be *careful to* take with him a pass from the Custom House officer, without which he cannot get his luggage into a carriage. From the Jetty to the street is about 100 yds., through the enclosure of the Custom House, a space of ground excessively dusty and dirty.

Hotels.—The principal hotel at Calcutta is the Great Eastern, which is about 1 m. from the Landing Place, and close to Government House. The cost will be, including wines and carriage, from 10 to 20 rs. per day. Opposite is Spence's Hotel, a very small building.

Clubs.—The Bengal Club is on the S. side of the Esplanade, at No. 33, Chauringí (Chowringhee) Road, to which are attached the houses No. 1, Park Street, and Nos. 1 and 5, Russell Street, divided into chambers for members who are permanent residents. There is also at 33, Chowringhee Road, a large house, where are sleeping-rooms for members. The Club House was formerly the residence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, afterwards Lord Macaulay. Members of this Club are honorary members of the Madras, Bombay, and Shanghai Clubs, and *vice versâ*. It was founded in 1827. The entrance-fee for permanent members is 200 rs., and resident members pay in advance a quarterly subscription of 25 rs. Non-resident members living within 100 m. of Calcutta pay a quarterly subscription of 12½ rs. Those residing beyond 100 m., or who visit India for a period not exceeding one month, pay in advance a subscription of 25 rs. The United Service Club is at 31, Chowringhee, and at 1, 2, and 3 Kyd Street, and 56 Park Street; the entrance-fee is 100 rs. and a fee of 10 rs. for the Library and 10 rs. for the Billiard-room. The subscription is 12 rs. per annum, paid in advance, and in addition 3 rs. a month for residence in Calcutta.

Boarding Houses.—The use of hotels in Calcutta is comparatively limited, and instead, it is usual to reside at boarding-houses, where the charge is 150 rs. a month, or 5 rs. a day, for board and lodging. The residents take their meals together, and a very comfortable table is kept. In this

charge wine and liquors are not included, and each boarder must bring his own, as wine is not procurable in the house. Boarding-houses are very numerous; but Nos. 3 and 9 Middleton Row and No. 1 Little Russell Street may be strongly recommended, as situated in a salubrious and convenient locality. Suites of rooms and single rooms may be engaged there, with a private table or table d'hôte by day, week, or month.

Conveyances. — Carriages may be hired at from 5 to 10 rs. a-day, and there are an abundance of cabs (Shigrams) for which the charge per hour is very moderate.

Description of Carriage.	For any distance within, and not exceeding 1 mile.	For any distance exceeding 1 mile.	For any time within, and not exceeding 1 hour.	For every hour or part of hour beyond 1 hour.	For half a day or 5 hours.	For a whole day, consisting of 9 hours.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	R.	R. A.
Second Class	6	4	12	6	2	3 0
Third Class .	3	2	6	3	1	1 8
Palanquins .	3	3	6	3	1	1 8

The Esplanade.—At the N.W. corner of the Esplanade lining the Strand are the Eden Gardens, for which Calcutta is indebted to the Misses Eden, Lord Auckland's sisters; here a band plays every evening. On the S. side is a fine marble statue of Sir William Peel, with this inscription :—

SIR WILLIAM PEEL, V.C., K.C.B.,
Commander of the Naval Brigade,
In the war of the Indian Mutiny.
Born 4th of November, 1824.
Died at Kánhpúr,
27th of April, 1858.

On the north side is,

W. Theed, Sc., London.

On the N. side of the Gardens, at the end opposite to that where stands the statue of Peel, is that of Lord Auckland; he is represented standing bareheaded, with the right foot advanced, *and as if* speaking; he holds his robe with both hands, and also a paper. The statue is inscribed :—

To
GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND,
Governor-General of India.
This Statue was erected by men
Of whom some were the instruments of
His Government,
Of whom many knew that Government only
Through its benign effects.
All of whom agreed in the affectionate desire
To perpetuate the memory of the six years
During which he ruled the destinies of
British India.
For this just reason, that throughout the
whole course of those years
He laboured earnestly and unremittingly
To make
Security from rapine and oppression,
Freedom of internal trade,
The Medical Sciences of Europe,
The Justice which is blind to distinctions
of race,
The English Language,
And the moral and intellectual affluence
which it opens,
A common and perpetual inheritance
To all the Nations who inhabit this Empire.
1848.

In the Gardens is also a Barmese Pagoda, brought from Prome in 1854, and set up in 1856. Close to the Gardens is the Ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club. There is a good drive along the river's side from the Gardens past Fort William to Belvedere, the Lieut.-Governor's residence, and another E. from the Gardens to Government House. There is also a drive on the S. side of the Esplanade to the Cathedral and Chowringhee. The Esplanade itself is a magnificent open space of about 1½ m. diameter.

A little to the N. is Bábú's Ghát, named from Ráj Chandra Dás, who constructed it. There is a handsome Colonnade with Doric pillars; it bears the following inscription :—

The Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General of India, with a view to encourage public munificence to works of public utility, has been pleased to determine that this Ghát, erected at the expense of Bábú Ráj Chandra Dás in 1838, shall hereafter be called Bábú Ráj Chandra Dás Ghát.

Government House.—This stands in grounds of 6 acres. The first brick was laid on the 1st of February, 1799, by command of Lord Wellesley. The architect was Captain Wyatt, R.E., and it cost 13 lákhs. The design is copied from that of Kedlestone Hall, Derbyshire, built by Robert Adam

for Lord Scarsdale, which is a central building with 4 wings connected with the centre by galleries. The building stands N. and S., and the grand entrance faces the N. There is here a grand flight of steps in 2 divisions; the first having 17, and the second having 16 steps; at the bottom this flight is more than 100 ft. broad. It leads to a platform 67 ft. broad within the rails, and including the parts beyond the rails, 74 ft. broad. Over half this platform is a grand porch formed by 2 pillars and a pilaster to W. and E., and by 4 pillars in front to the N. The pillars are 45 ft. high, and are of the Ionic order. Passing under this porch you enter a suite of 3 great rooms, the breakfast and tiffin room, the dining room and the throne room. The Breakfast Room is 32½ ft. broad from N. to S., and 114½ ft. long from E. to W. On the right as you enter is a finely executed statue of the Marquis Wellesley, in white marble. The top plinth of the pedestal is inscribed "F. Bacon, junior, Fᵗ," and under that, "London, 1809." The statue is the size of life, and represents Lord Wellesley standing, bareheaded, and dressed in uniform, with his right hand on his hip, and a scroll in his left. His left foot is advanced. He wears the collar of the Bath, and his face is youthful and eminently handsome and aristocratic. On the pedestal is inscribed :—

MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor-General of India
From 1798 to 1805.

Erected by the
British inhabitants of Bengal,
In testimony of their high sense of the
Wisdom, Energy and Rectitude
Of his Administration.

Moving to the left you come next to a portrait facing the entrance, inscribed "Earl Canning, 1856—1862." His lordship is seated, wearing the riband of the Star of India and the Star. He holds a paper in his left hand, and the right leans on a table. The face is handsome, intellectual, and thoughtful. Opposite and looking towards the large room is a portrait, inscribed "Marquis of Hastings, 1813—1823." He is in the uniform of a general, and is standing, with a *scroll in his right hand* and his left on his sword. The face is handsome, and the black eye-brows contrast well with the white hair. Opposite and looking up the rooms is the portrait of the "Earl of Mayo, 1869—1872." He wears a red uniform and the cloak of the Star of India. In his right hand he holds his plumed hat, and his left rests on the hilt of his sword.

The Dining Room comes next, and is 89 ft. 10 in. long from N. to S., and 64 ft. 4 in. broad from E. to W. The walls are covered with white chunam. At 10 ft. from either wall are 2 rows of 10 pillars and 2 pilasters. The floor is of veined white marble. To the E. is a broad verandah with 6 lofty pillars. On either side along the wall are ranged 6 marble busts of the Cæsars. These were taken from a French ship during the war, perhaps by Admiral Watson, and are well executed. The dining-room leads into a third room, which runs parallel to the breakfast-room, and is of the same length, but only 29½ ft. broad. It is called the Throne Room, as there is placed in the centre of the S. wall under a canopy, and with the arms of England embroidered over it, the throne of Tipú, a gilt chair with a low back and low sloping arms and red cushions. At either end of this room are 4 white chunam pillars, and in the centre of them 2 splendid white marble vases, 5 ft. 6 in. high, made at Jaipúr, and brought thence by Lord Northbrook. The pictures are, 1st, on the r. the Queen seated, with the crown on her head and in her royal robes, by Sir George Hayter, a most indifferent picture; on the l., Queen Charlotte standing, in an ermine-bordered robe; next is King George III. also standing, with his right hand on his hip, and his left holding his ermine-bordered robe and resting on the table, his age apparently about 25. These two pictures are supposed to be by Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Next is Major-General the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, 1803, in uniform, his right arm thrust under the breast of his coat, and his left on the hilt of his sword. He stands on the brink of a low rampart



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ture, wearing the red riband of the Bath, and holding his cocked-hat in his right hand, and in his left a stick, which he plants firmly on the ground. This is a very spirited picture by Nathaniel Dance.

There are also pictures of Louis XV. and his Queen, perhaps by De la Roche; of Lady William Bentinck, by Beechy; of the Núwáb S'aádat 'Alí Khán, by Chinnery; the Sháh of Persia, 1798; Jaswant Singh, Maháráját of Bhartpúr, by Anger; and the Amír of Kabul, by W. M. White.

Above the dining-room and the adjoining rooms, is a splendid ball-room, with pillars resembling those below, and two ante-rooms of the same dimensions and character as the breakfast-room and the throne-room. The floor is of polished teak, and the ceilings are beautifully panelled, after designs by Mr. H. M. Locke. In the centre of the ball-room is a large chandelier, and 6 smaller ones, 3 on either side. They are said to have been captured with the busts of the Cæsars from the French. They were, no doubt, thought very fine a century ago, but would sell for very little now. At the W. end of the S. ante-room is a billiard-table, and a large picture of the Marquis Wellesley, standing under curtains, in the uniform of commander-in-chief. There are steps from the place where he stands down to the ground, where are soldiers with a flag. On a table are the subsidiary treaty of Ḥaidarábád, 1798, the partition treaty of Maisúr, 1799, and subsidiary treaty of Shrírangpatnam, 1799. The S. windows look out on the extensive grounds, which are well kept, and at 40 yds. from the verandah on the ground floor is a platform, on which a fine brass 32-pounder, taken at Aliwal, is mounted. At the N. end of the platform is written "Aliwal, January 28th, 1846," and on the gun is an inscription in Gurmukhí. On either side is a 6-pounder brass tiger gun, taken from Típú, on platforms about 40 yds. off. There is an English inscription on the base of the platform, "Seringapatam, 1799," and on the gun itself in Persian is "*Made in the capital*," and "weight 6 mans." On the N. side is a large brass gun on a platform, which is inscribed "Miání, 17th February," and also "Ḥaidarábád, 30th of March, 1843." On this gun, which seems to be an 18-pounder, but the barrel of which is much broken and worn, is written :—

This gun belongs to the factory of Khudá Yár Khán Bahádur 'Abbási Ṣábit Jang, 1263.

On the N. side is also a vast iron gun, with a carriage representing a dragon inscribed, "Atkinson, 1844. Cossipure." It seems to be about a 42-pounder, and on the platform is inscribed :—

EDWARD, LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
Governor-General of India in Council,
Erected this Trophy
Of guns taken from the Chinese,
In commemoration of the Peace
Dictated to the Emperor of China,
Under the walls of Nankin,
By the Naval and Military forces
Of England and of India,
Under the command of
Vice-Admiral Sir WILLIAM PARKER,
And of
Lieutenant-General Sir HUGH GOUGH,
In August, 1842.

There is, also, a small brass gun to the N.W., curious on account of its extreme age. There is no inscription on it but XXI., cut probably by the prize agents. On the platform is :—

Ghazní, 6th of September.
Kábul, 16th of September, 1842.

In the middle of the gun are 2 small lions of brass. The cupola of Government House can be ascended by a rope ladder, which is placed there; a strong single wire forms the banister. The cupola is of metal, and the heat inside is like that of an oven. At top is a circular space of about 8ft. in diameter, surrounded by a rail; in the centre of all is the flag-staff.

Ochterlony Monument.—Not far from Government House, in the centre of the Esplanade, is a column 165 ft. high, to Sir David Ochterlony, Resident in Malwá and Rájpútáná, in 1823. It is fluted, and has 2 galleries at top, from which a fine view over Calcutta is obtained. W. of it are several statues.

Statues.—First comes the bronze equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge.

He is bare headed, with his sheathed sword by his side. On the side of the base is "J. H. Foley, R.A., Sculptor, London, 1868." On the other side is "Elkington, Mason & Co., Founders." It is a good likeness and well executed. On the granite pedestal is inscribed :—

This Statue was erected
By the Inhabitants of British India,
Of various races and creeds,
To
HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE,
In grateful commemoration of a Governor,
Who, trained in War,
Sought by the Arts of Peace
To elevate and improve the various nations committed to his charge,
And when re-called to Arms by unprovoked invasion,
At Mudkí, Fírúzshahr and Sobraon, maintained the reputation which in youth he won,
By turning the tide of victory, at Albuera.

W. of this statue is that of Lord Lawrence, standing bare headed, at present without an inscription. On the Chowringee Road side, is the equestrian statue of Sir James Outram. He is represented bare headed, with a drawn sword in his right hand, as if about to strike an enemy on foot. His horse is violently reined in, and the right leg pawing the air is rather unnatural. The inscription is :—

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.*
Lieutenant-General, G.C.B., and Baronet.
His life was given to India.
In early manhood he reclaimed wild races by winning their hearts.
Ghazní, Kelat, the Indian Caucasus, witnessed the daring deeds of his prime.
Persia brought to sue for peace.
Lakhnau relieved, defended and recovered,
Were fields of his later glories.
Faithful servant of England,
Large-minded and kindly ruler of her subjects.
In all the true knight,
The Bayard of the East.

Born 4th of January, 1803.
Died 11th of March, 1863.
J. H. Foley, Sculptor, R.A.

On another side is "R. M. Moorfield & Co., Founders, London, 1873." On the plot of ground to the E. of Lord Hardinge's statue is an equestrian bronze statue of Earl of Mayo, inscribed :—

To the honoured and beloved
Memory of
RICHARD SOUTHWELL,
6th Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Humane, courteous, noble and enlightened,
Struck down in the midst of a
Mild beneficiant (beneficent) career,
On the 8th of February, 1872,
By the treacherous hand of an assassin.
The people of India, mourning and indignant,
Raised this Statue.

Born 21st of February, 1822,
Assumed the Vice-royalty,
1st of January, 1867.
T. Thornicroft.

The Town Hall.—This fine building stands W. of Government House. It was built by the inhabitants of Calcutta in 1804, and cost £70,000. The style is Doric, with a fine flight of steps leading to a portico on the S. There are 4 gigantic columns in front, and 2 at the side 16 ft. round. The carriage entrance is to the N. under a portico. The centre of the building is occupied by a saloon 162 ft. long, and 65 broad. In the S. front is a central room 82 ft. long, by 30 broad, and there are 2 smaller rooms 43 by 21. The lower story is 23 ft. high, and has a marble pavement. The upper story is 27 ft. high. In the S. vestibule is a marble statue of Warren Hastings, by R. Westmacott, R.A., in-

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* The original inscription, written by Colonel Yule, C.B., Member of the Council of India, is as follows :—

His life was given to India.
In early manhood he reclaimed wild races by winning their hearts.
Ghazní, Kelat, the Indian Caucasus, witnessed the daring deeds of his prime.
Persia brought to sue for peace,
Lucknow relieved, defended, and recovered,
Were fields of his later glories.
Many wise Rulers,
Many valiant Captains,
Hath his country sent hither;
But never any loved as this man was
By those whom they governed or led to battle.
Faithful servant of England,
Large-minded and kindly Ruler of her subjects,
Doing nought through vainglory,
But ever esteeming others better than himself.
Valiant, incorrupt, self-denying, magnanimous,
In all the true knight.

If an opponent once styled him
The Bayard of India,
They who set up this Memorial
May well lack words
To utter all their loving admiration.

scribed, " To the Right Honorable Warren Hastings, MDCCCXXX." He stands between a Muḥammadan and a Hindú. At the W. end of the lower saloon is a marble statue by J. Bacon, junr., of the Marquis of Cornwallis, inscribed :—

In honour of the Most Noble the
MARQUIS OF CORNWALLIS, K.G.,
Governor-General of India,
September, 1786, to October, 1793.
Who, by an administration uniformly conducted
on the principles of
Equity, wisdom and sound policy,
Improved the internal resources of
the country,
Promoted the happiness of its inhabitants,
Conciliated the friendship of the
Foreign powers,
Confirmed the attachment of the
Allies of the Company,
And established the reputation of the
British name in Hindústán,
For good faith and moderation.
By fixing in perpetuity the public demand
for the landed revenue,
He gave for the first time,
To the proprietor of the soil,
A permanent interest in it.
And by the formation of a code of regulations
For every department of the Government,
He bestowed on the natives of India
The benefit of a constitution, and a
Security before unknown
In the enjoyment of their rights of property.
Forced into a war
By the unprovoked aggression of
Tipú Sulṭán,
His eminent military talents in the
Conduct of it
Were no less conspicuous than his
Moderation in victory.

As a lasting
Memorial of these important services,
And as a testimony of their
Respect and esteem for a Governor-General
Under whose administration
Public spirit was encouraged, and
Merit liberally rewarded,
This Statue was erected by the
British Inhabitants of Bengal,
A.D. 1803.

In the vestibules are busts of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., and John Palmer, Esq., and portraits of Lord Lake, Lord Gough, Sir C. Metcalfe, Sir H. Durant, Dwárkanáth Thákúr, Bishop Wilson, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, and others. There are also full-length portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, presented by Her Majesty to the city of Calcutta. Opposite the Hall, about 60 yds. off, *is a* bronze statue of *Lord William Bentinck*, with a bronze tablet of a *sati* below inscribed as follows :—

To
WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,
Who during seven years
Ruled India with eminent prudence,
integrity and benevolence,
Who, placed at the head of a great empire,
Never laid aside
The simplicity and moderation of
a private citizen,
Who infused into Oriental despotism
The spirit of British freedom,
Who never forgot that the end of Government
Is the welfare of the governed,
Who abolished cruel rites,
Who effaced humiliating distinctions,
Who allowed liberty to the expression of
Public opinion,
Whose constant study it was to elevate
The moral and intellectual character of the
Nation committed to his charge.

This Monument was erected
By men who, differing
In race, in manners, in country and religion,
Cherish with equal veneration
and gratitude,
The memory of his wise, upright
And paternal administration.
CALCUTTA, *February* 4, 1835.

The Legislative Council Office.—As the Legislative Council is close to the N.W., it may be visited next. The Council of the Bengal Government assembles in it. The S. front is adorned with Corinthian columns.

The High Court.—A plan of this building is kept in the Public Works Department, where it may be inspected; it is dated July 4, 1870, and signed by William Duff Bruce, engineer, R. Clarke, assis. engineer. It was finished in May, 1872. It is oblong, and runs N. and S. The S. face is 420 ft. long, the E. face 300 ft. There are 22 windows in front, and a large central one, and 2 large side ones. There are 3 stories, and the windows are arched. The building faces S. The Chief Justice's Court is in the S.W. corner, with an area of 2279·6 ft., and there are 2 Courts 1880·10 ft., with rooms on each side 887·5 ft. The Court of First Instance is at the S.E. corner, and is of the same size as that of the Chief Justice. In the E. face is the Barristers' Library, to which each barrister pays a fee of 250 rs., besides 100 rs. annually. There are 40 practising barristers who subscribe, and 16 non-practising. The names of de-

faulting attorneys are put up here. The Attorneys' Library is in the E. corner, and there is a portrait here of Justice Norman, and a photograph of Mr. Abbott, Registrar of the Diocese, and photographs of 15 judges in the Great Rent Case, Thákúráńí Dási *v.* Bishnu Bar Mukájí, decided by 14 to 1 against Sir B. Peacock. There is also a photograph of a candelabrum, presented to Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells. Next is the Vakíl's Library, in which there are not many books. Then comes the room where the papers for cases for the Privy Council are made up, of which 50 copies are printed by the Court, at 2 rs. a page, paid for by the appellant. Of these 5 copies are retained, and 2 go to the respondent. Next is the room where translations are made from Bengálí and Urdú, for which the fee is 9 rs. for 150 words. Next is the 'Amalah's room, where papers are put in order for the Judge. The Court of First Instance is turned into a Criminal Court by opening a trap door, which discloses a staircase, up which the prisoner is brought into the dock. This is removed when the Court is for civil cases. In this Court are 3 portraits: Sir William Burroughs, Bart., inscribed "Sir Thomas Lawrence, pinxit, A.D. 1818." Sir William is represented standing in dark robes, with his right hand on a book that rests on the table. Next is Sir Frederick Workman McNaghten, Knight, C.J., inscribed, "Chinnery pinxit, A.D. 1824." The attitude is the same as that of Sir W. Burroughs, but the robes are scarlet, with an S. S. collar of Chief Justice. Next is Sir Elijah Impey, Knt., C.J., inscribed, "Kettle pinxit, A.D. 1778." He is dressed in red, and is seated with his left hand on a table, and his right on the chair. The next room is the 2nd Bench Appellant's side, with a picture of Shambu Náth Pandit, the first Indian Judge who actually took his seat. He was a native of Kashmír, and used to wear a turban. He is represented seated, with a paper in his left hand. In the Chief Justice's Court are 3 pictures: Sir E. Impey, Knt., C.J., inscribed, "Zoffany pinxit, A.D. 1782." He is in red robes, standing with right hand upraised as if speaking. Next is Sir Henry Russell, Bart., C.J., inscribed, "Chinnery pinxit, A.D. 1872;" he is robed in red, and seated with his hands on a chair. Justice sits in the background, with the eyes bandaged. Next is Sir John Anstruther, Bart., C.J., 1805. He is robed in red, and seated with his hands on a chair. In the centre of the E. side is a statue inscribed :—

To
SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, Baronet,
Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of Bengal.
A principal founder of the Hindú College
For promoting
Liberal education in India.
The Native Inhabitants of Calcutta
Caused this Statue to be raised,
A.D. 1821.

On the side is—

Chantrey, Sc., London, 1828.

In the Library are "Notes of Cases," by Justice Hyde, in 1770. He came out with Impey. The *Indian Observer* of April, 1874, and April, 1875, page 261, vol. vii., January to June, has extracts from these notes, *e.g.*, "This day only Impey, C.J., and I, John Hyde, were present. Impey told me that though Chambers did not come into Court, he was very well." In the Judges' Library are 6 pictures, for which Government gave a grant of £500; *viz.*, Justice Trevor, standing with his right hand on the table; H. B. Harington, sitting at a table, speaking to an Indian clerk, who is seated on the floor—the Judge is dressed in light-coloured clothes, with knee-breeches; Sir John Colvin, who died at Agra—a very handsome man. Opposite are Sir Edward Ryan, in red robes with white ermine lining, and his left hand on a book, inscribed "Sir Martin Shee pinxit, A.D. 1844;" Sir Robert Chambers, Knt., C.J., inscribed "C. J. Davis pinxit, A.D. 1794—his hand is placed on a table, and supports his head (this is a good picture, and the face is fine); Sir Lawrence Peel, Knt., C.J. The inner quadrangle is 240 ft. from E. to W., and 155 ft. from N. to S.

The height of the tower is 180 ft., and from the floor to the roof of the body of the tower is 100 ft. There is a garden in the centre quadrangle, and a fountain.

The *Second Day* will be spent in visiting Fort William, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Zoological Gardens, Belvedere, site of the Duel between Warren Hastings and Sir P. Francis, the Race Course, Garden Reach, and the Palace of the King of Awadh (Oudh).

Fort William was fortified and received its name from the then King of England, but its site was changed after the battle of Plassey, from that which is now occupied by the Post Office to the river bank, in 1757, where Clive commenced a new and much more formidable fortress, which was finished in 1773, and cost two millions sterling. It is an irregular octagon, of which 5 sides look landward and 3 on the river. It is surrounded by a fosse 30 ft. deep and 50 broad, which can be filled from the river. It mounts 600 guns of various sizes, and can hold a garrison of 10,000 men, though there are now only 2 regiments, 1 English and 1 N. I., and 1 battery of artillery. There are 6 gates, Chowringhee, Plassey, Calcutta, and Water Gate, as well as St. George's and the Treasury Gate. Opposite the Water Gate is the Gwáliár Monument, erected by Lord Ellenborough, in 1844, in memory of the officers and men who fell in the Gwáliár campaign of 1843. It was designed by Colonel W. H. Goodwyn, Beng. Eng. It is of brick, faced with Jaipúr marble, surmounted by a metal cupola supported on pillars, and manufactured by Messrs. Jessop & Co. of Calcutta, from guns taken from the enemy. It is 58½ ft. high. In the centre the names of those who fell at the battles of Maháráipúr and Panniar are engraved on a sarcophagus. There is also a sallyport between Water and St. George's Gate. Entering by Chowringhee Gate, you pass to the Governor's residence, used as a Soldiers' Institute and Garrison School, next which is the Fort Church, St. Peter's, built in 1835. The Catholic Chapel, St. Patrick's, was built in 1857. The Military Prison is built on a massive storehouse, on which is a tablet inscribed: "This building contains 51,258 mans of rice, and 20,023½ mans of paddy, which were deposited by order of the Governor-General and Council, under the inspection and charge of John Belli, agent for providing Victualling Stores to this Garrison, in the months of March, April, and May, 1782." The Arsenal is worth a visit. The Fort commands the river, and is a formidable defence to Calcutta.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—After seeing the Fort, the traveller will drive to Chowringhee, and proceed to the S.W., when, after about a m., he will reach the Cathedral of St. Paul. A design for this Cathedral was prepared so long back as 1819, but the project lay dormant till revived by Bishop Wilson in 1839. On the 8th of October in that year the foundation-stone was laid. The architect was Major W. N. Forbes, Beng. Eng. The style is Hindú-Gothic, or Gothic modified to suit the climate of India. In the vestry of the Cathedral is a large folio MS. volume entitled "History of the Erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, drawn up by the Rev. J. H. Pratt, Bishop's Chaplain." This contains a plan of the Cathedral at page 265, and the following statement of dimensions:—Length of Cathedral, including buttresses, 247 ft.; extreme breadth, 81 ft., and at transepts, 114 ft.; W. carriage verandah and entrance, 61 ft. × 21 ft. 5 in.; and W. vestibule, 36 ft. × 22 ft.; Tower and Lantern, 56 ft. × 42 ft.; N. transept, 44 ft. × 28 ft.; S. transept, 44 ft. × 28 ft.: body of Cathedral for service, 127 ft. × 61 ft. The exact measurement of the porch is 60 ft. 11 in. long, and from N. to S. 20 ft. 8 in. broad, while the transepts are 94 ft. Over the porch there is a library, the books of which were left to the public by Bishop Wilson. There is here an excellent bust of that Bishop, at the back of which is inscribed "W. Behnes, sculpt., London, 1846." The vestibule

is 36 ft. by 28 ft. The body of the Cathedral is 127 ft. × 61 ft., covered by an iron trussed roof, ornamented with tracery. The E. window represents the Crucifixion, designed by West. It cost £4,000, and was given by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. It was intended to be given by George III. to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, but was not put up there. The Communion Plate was given by the Queen. The organ is by Gray, and the clock by Vulliamy. The building cost £50,000, of which the Bishop gave £20,000, half of which, however, went to endowment. The E. I. Co. gave £15,000, and £12,000 was subscribed in India and £13,000 in England; besides this, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel gave £5,000, and that for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, £5,000. Lastly, Mr. Thomas Nutt of London gave £4,000. The outside gates slide into the railings, and it is well to know this, as servants struggle to force them open. The W. central window is a Memorial Window to Lord Mayo. The lantern under the tower is 27 ft. sq.

The architect of the church is buried in the vestibule on the right as you face the altar. The tablet is inscribed as follows:—

In Memory of
MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM NAIRN FORBES,
Of the Bengal Engineers,
The Architect of this Church,
Of the Calcutta Mint,
And of various other public buildings.

This tablet is surmounted by a fine bust of the deceased, with a noble forehead and intellectual features, and an either side is a female figure, one holding a trumpet and a laurel wreath, and the other a pen and a scroll. Below is inscribed,

This Monument is erected
By the affection of his friends and
Fellow citizens.
He was born at Blackford, Aberdeenshire,
April 3rd, 1796,
And died near Aden, on his way to England,
May 1st, 1855.

On the side is—

W. THEED, Sept., London, 1857.

On the left side of the vestibule is a *very handsome and peculiar* black marble tablet to 16 officers of the Bengal Engineers, who fell during the Indian Revolt in the year 1857-58. It is ornamented with 16 bronze medallions, representing the heads of the officers whose names are recorded. Below is a bronze entablature representing an officer creeping along a bridge and firing the powder bags at the Kashmír Gate at Dihlí, while some soldiers are removing a wounded officer, who has fallen into the ditch. Next is a tablet to 15 officers who fell in the Bhotán campaign. Next is a very elaborate and peculiar monument. At the top is seated Justice with her scales, below which are 2 compartments: the first represents a man and a woman holding an infant, with an ox between them, and a child seated in front of it and playing with its feet; in the second an Oriental is seated, with a camel beside him, and a standing figure holding out his hand to him. These designs are separated by a tree, the branches of which canopy the figures. Beneath is the following inscription in gold and old English letters, cut deeply into the marble, and divided into 2 compartments:—

1st Compartment.

In Memory of
JOHN PAXTON NORMAN,
Of the Inner Temple,
Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal.
Assassinated on the steps
Of the Town Hall when
Entering the High Court
There held on the
20th of September, 1871.
He expired on the 21st,
In the 52nd year of his age.
This Monument was
Erected by the Government of India.

2nd Compartment.
1 Thess. iv., ver. 13, 14.

Next is a tablet to 7 officers of the 68th Regiment N. I., "who died during the Mutiny of the Native Troops, and subsequent operations, from 1857 to 1859; some on the field of battle, some by the hands of their own followers, others from disease; all doing their duty."

Then follow tablets to Mr. William Ritchie of the Calcutta Bar and Inner Temple, a member of the Council of the Governor-General (this tablet is

surmounted by a bust, which deserves commendation as a work of art) and to Major W. Reveley, Beng. Staff Corps, and then on the left one to Sir H. M. Lawrence, inscribed as follows:—

In Memory of the great and good
SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE,
K.C.B.,
Christian statesman,
Philanthropic soldier,
Who in the
Panjáb, Rájpútáná and Oudh,
Taught how kindly subject races
should be ruled.
Who first in India founded
Asylums for British soldiers' children,
And who fell in the
Memorable defence of Lakhnau,
4th July, 1857.
Beloved and mourned
By Natives and Europeans.

As the Monument he would most have
desired,
The Council of Calcutta and Bengal
Joined with that of Upper India
in founding
A Henry-Lawrence Memorial Asylum
for Soldiers' Children
At Marí in the Hills of the Panjáb.
They also erect this Tablet in the Cathedral,
To keep among them his
Memory and Example.

This is a very handsome tablet, and is adorned with a medallion portrait in white marble. In the centre of the left wall of the passage from the vestibule to the transepts and body of the church, is a monument to Lord Elgin. At the base of it, painfully low down for those who wish to read it, is the following inscription :—

In Memory of the
RIGHT HON. JAMES BRUCE,
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
K.T., G.M.S.I., G.C.B.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Who died in the execution of his office
At Dharmsála in Northern India,
And there lies buried.

This Monument is erected by the
Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
In recognition of the many
Eminent services rendered by him
To his country in
Jamaica, Canada, China and India.
Born July 20th, 1811,
Died November 20th, 1863.

At the top of the monument is a medallion head of Lord Elgin, which hardly does him justice. Below the head are four designs in bronze, with the words "Jamaica," "Canada," "China," "India," written at the bottom. The *first represents* a white man, a planter or preacher, speaking to negroes. In the second are European woodmen felling trees, while an Indian chief in a recumbent attitude, and a squaw with an infant in her arms, observe their labours. In the third, Lord Elgin is addressing a mandarin, while a Chinese lays the flag of China on the ground. The fourth represents a scene in an Indian camp, with a tent and elephant in the background, and a Pársí, a Sikh soldier, and other Indians in front. Below is a black marble slab with the inscription that has been given above. It projects about 18 in. from the wall. Within the transept are inscriptions, the first of which is—

To the Memory of
SIR MOUNTSTUART GOODRICKE
JACKSON, BART.,
Of the Bengal Civil Service,
Assistant-Commissioner at Sítápúr in Oudh,
Who, at the age of 21, after
Many months of privation and suffering,
Was murdered at Lakhnau,
On the 16th of November, 1857.

Also of
AMELIA GEORGIANA JACKSON,
Aged 20 years,
Sister of the above,
Who, in escaping from Sítápúr,
Was separated from her brother,
And after enduring for several months
Great suffering and exposure,
Perished at Lakhnau in the massacre,
On the 24th of September, 1857.

Eldest son and daughter of the late
SIR KEITH ALEXANDER JACKSON, Bart.
Of Arlsey, county of Bedford.

Then follows a tablet to Captain Gowan of the 27th Regiment B. N. I., who was killed while endeavouring to recall the mutinous Sípáhís of his own corps to obedience. With him lie his wife and infant son, murdered by the mutineers. At a few feet from the S. wall, and in the S.E. corner of the S. transept, is the tomb of Lady Canning, brought from Barrackpúr. It consists of a platform or base of white marble with reddish veins, 15 ft. 2½ in. long and 8 ft. broad, on which is a sarcophagus, 10 ft. 4 in. long, on which is inlaid a cross, upon the upper end of which flowers are represented as growing. Lower down are 2 coats of arms, surmounted with coronets, one of the Stuart de Rothesay family, the other quartering the Canning arms. The

former has in the left top and right lower quarter 3 Moors' heads, and in the other quarters a hand, with a star between 2 crescents. At the S. end of the sarcophagus rises a slab 7 ft. 4 in. high, surmounted with a cross. Round the sarcophagus, beginning at the S. end, is written, "Sacred to the Memory of Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, born at (N. side) Paris, 31st of March, 1817, died at (E. side) Calcutta, 18th of November, 1861, wife of Charles John Viscount and Earl Canning, 1st Viceroy of India." The inscription on the headstone is

Honours and praises
Written on a tomb are at best
A vain glory, but that her charity,
Humility, meekness, watchful faith in
Her Saviour, will, for that
Saviour's sake,
Be accepted of God, and be to her a Glory
Everlasting, is the firm trust of those
Who knew her best
and most dearly
Loved her in life, and who cherish
The memory of her departed.

The above words were written
November 22nd, 1861, by
EARL CANNING,
Who survived his wife but 7 months.
He left India on the 18th of March,
Died in London on the 17th of June,
And was buried in Westminster Abbey
On the 21st of June, 1862.

There are also tablets to Sir Henry Miers Elliott, K.C.B., 3rd son of John Elliott, Esq., of Pimlico Lodge, Westminster, born March 1st, 1808, for 26 years a member of the Civil Service, who died at the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th of December, 1853, aged 45 years, and to Sir Richard De la Tour St. George, Bart., Beng. Art., and Sir Robert Barlowe, Bart. of the B.C.S., who for more than 16 years was a judge of the Sadr Court at Calcutta. There is also a tablet to Colonel Yule, with an inscription written by his brother, of the Council of India, as follows :—

To the dear and beloved Memory of
LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT
ABERCROMBY YULE,
Born at Inverness, N.B.,
28th October, 1816.
A man greatly beloved,
A modest and accomplished soldier, and
As brave as ever drew a sword.
He fell
On the evening of the 19th of June, 1857,
At the head of his gallant regiment,
In an encounter with the rebel forces
In rear of the camp at Delhi.
His dust rests there,
His spirit, we trust, with the Saviour,
To whom he humbly looked upwards.
1 Chron. xix. 13.

Also to Bishop Cotton, as follows :—

In Memory of
GEORGE EDWARD LYNCH COTTON,
6th Bishop of Calcutta, and
Second Metropolitan in India.
Born October 29th, 1813,
Consecrated May 13th, 1858,
Suddenly called to rest in Christ,
October 8th, 1866.

To the left of this are paintings in mosaic : 1st, Our Saviour preaching ; 2nd, the Flight into Egypt ; 3rd, the Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds ; 4th, the Annunciation. To the left of these is a tablet inscribed :—

In Memory of
THE RIGHT REV. DANIEL,
5th Bishop of Calcutta,
Metropolitan in India,
8 years Vicar of Islington, and
25 Bishop of this Diocese.
Born July 2nd, 1778,
Died January 2nd, 1858.

This Tablet is erected by the
Bishop's executor,
In conformity with his will.

The ascent to the top of the tower is at the N. end of the carriage porch. There are first 81 steps to a landing, and then a wooden ladder with 12 steps, whence you come out on a flat surface under the zinc roof, which is very hot when the sun is up. You then enter a door and ascend 77 steps, up a very narrow winding staircase, with iron steps. At the 56th step you come to a landing, and 21 more take you to the open balcony round the clock, where are 4 small bells, and a large one. The view is extensive. Other interesting tablets are the following :—

Not near this stone,
Nor in any consecrated ground,
But on the extreme frontier of the
British Indian Empire,
Lie the remains of
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
and
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Lieut. 1st Bombay Fusileer Regiment,
Assistants to the
Resident at Lâhûr.
Who being deputed by the Government

To relieve,
At his own request,
Díwán Mulráj, Viceroy of Multan,
Of the fortress and authority which he held,
Were attacked and wounded
By the garrison
On the 19th of April, 1848,
And being treacherously deserted by the
Sikh escort,
Were, on the following day,
In flagrant breach of
National faith and hospitality,
Barbarously murdered
In the 'Idgáh, under the walls of Multán.
Thus fell these two young
Public servants,
At the age of 25 and 28 years.
Full of high hopes, rare talents, and
Promise of future usefulness.
Even in their deaths doing their
Country honour.
Wounded and forsaken
They could offer no resistance,
But hand in hand
Calmly awaited the onset of their assailants.
Nobly they refused to yield,
Foretelling the day when thousands of
Englishmen
Should come to avenge their death,
And destroy Mulráj,
His army and fortress.
History records how the
Prediction was fulfilled.
They were buried with military honours
On the summit of the
Captured citadel,
On the 26th of January, 1849.
The annexation of the Panjáb to the
British Empire
Was the result of the war,
Of which their assassination
Was the commencement.

The assistants to the Resident at Láhúr
Have erected this Monument
To the memory of their friends.

There is also a tablet to George Montizambart, Major of H.M.'s 10th Regt. of Foot, who gallantly fell in action at the siege of Multán on the 12th of September, 1848: "raised in friendship and in regret by his schoolfellow, the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of India," and a very handsome one to Col. Richard Baird Smith of the Bengal Engineers, C.B. and aide-de-camp to the Queen. The inscription is written by Colonel Yule, of the Indian Council; also one to Captain John Peyton Davidson, who fell at his post fighting nobly while in command of the Crag Picquet, Ambela Pass, November 13th, 1863.

The Zoological Gardens.—These gardens are near the Lt.-Governor's house in 'Alípúr, and a carriage can drive through them. There are the usual wild beasts, and a good number of birds. The only special curiosity is an electric railway, on a small scale, which only serves to amuse visitors. The Menagerie mentioned by Newman at Barrackpúr has been removed to these gardens.

Belvedere, the Lt.-Governor's Palace.—This fine building stands in extensive and well-kept grounds. There are perhaps too many trees about the house, in consequence of which the mosquitoes are very numerous. On reaching the landing-place at the top of the stairs, the visitor will observe some handsome trophies of Indian arms, and full-length portraits of Sir John Peter Grant and Sir William Grey. The drawing-room is 114 ft. long, and when occasion requires is divided off into a dining-room, and smaller drawing-room. There is a fine flight of steps at the S. end, descending to the lawn-tennis ground and garden. On the landing at the top of these steps breakfast is generally taken. At the W. entrance of Belvedere, on the 'Alípúr road, was fought the duel between Warren Hastings and Sir Philip Francis, in which the latter was wounded. In the *Englishman* of March 12th, 1881, will be found some interesting remarks on the subject.

Race Course.—In driving to Belvedere, the Race Course will be passed on the right. The ground is perfectly level, and the distance is 2 m. Here, the Prince of Wales during the month of January, 1876, witnessed an exciting steeple-chase and other races.

Garden Reach.—Here are numerous fine villas, most of which were built between 1768 and 1780. The house of the Messageries Maritimes, and that of the P. & O. Co. are on the banks of the river. Just above Garden Reach is the village of Kidderpúr, so called after Mr. Kyd, who constructed the present Government Dockyard.* Between 1781 and 1821, according to the Calcutta Re-

* Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal," vol. i., pp. 100, 101.

view, No. XXXVI., p. 237, ships were built at the Kidderpúr Docks, at a cost of more than 2 millions sterling, and in 1818, the *Hastings*, a seventy-four gun ship, was launched there. At the W. extremity of Garden Reach, or in its vicinity, was situated the small fort of 'Alígarh, and opposite to it, on the other bank of the river, was the Fort of Thánā, both of which were taken by Lord Clive in the re-capture of Calcutta, on the 30th of December, 1756. Near the last house in Garden Reach, about 5 m. from Calcutta, the Revenue Surveyor mentions in 1857, a ditch about a hundred feet in breadth, forming three sides of a square, which he thought had very much the appearance of a moat, and may have been the site of the 'Alígarh Fort. A short distance to the E. of 'Alípúr, and immediately S.E. of Calcutta, is the suburb of Baliganj, within the limits of the S. Suburban Municipality, and the residence of many European gentlemen. The lines of the Viceroy's Body-guard are situated here, and consist of brick-built ranges of barracks with stables.

Kálighát, celebrated as the site of a temple in honour of the goddess Kálí, the wife of Shiva, is situated on the bank of the old bed of the Ganges, a few m. S. of Calcutta. The place derives sanctity from the legend that when the corpse of Shiva's wife was cut in pieces by order of the gods, and chopped up by the disc (*sudarsan chakra*) of Vishṇu, one of her fingers fell on this spot. The temple is supposed to have been built about 3 centuries ago. A member of the Sábarna Chandhú family, who at one time owned considerable estates in this part of the country, cleared the jungle, built the temple, and allotted 194 acres of land for its maintenance. A man of the name of Chandíbar was the first priest appointed to manage the affairs of the temple. His descendants have now taken the title of Háldár, and are at present the proprietors of the building. They have amassed great wealth, not so much from the proceeds of the Temple lands as from the daily offerings made by pilgrims to the shrine. The principal religious festival of the year is on the 2nd day of the Durgá-pújá, when the temple is visited by crowds of pilgrims, principally belonging to the District of the 24 Parganas and the surrounding villages.

Palace of the King of Awadh (Oudh).—Passing over Kidderpúr bridge the visitor arrives at the garden gate of the King of Awadh's grounds, and will there descend from his carriage. He will observe on the wall to the right hand a large picture of the Russians and French and English fighting in the Crimea, perhaps at Inkerman. In the 1st quadrangle on the right hand are pigeons, said to number 50,000, at all events there are thousands. On the wall facing the visitor is the picture of a semi-nude female, reclining in a garden, with several attendants and a sentinel or guard. In the 2nd quadrangle is a large fish tank. In the 3rd quadrangle is a banglá, in the fore part of which are fantail pigeons, of the kind called Ríshmí, or silken-tailed, a pair of which, according to the guide, are worth 1500 rs. To the right is a long range of cages with very close bars, with all sorts of monkeys, one of which at the word of command dances. In the 4th quadrangle is a large tank of about 2 acres, swarming with every kind of water-fowl, cranes, ducks, geese and pelicans, and to the right a long range of cages which are not shewn. On the left is a fine panther, with extremely white paws and chest; next to him a large lion. There is also a Dum Daráz, a sort of civet cat. In the 5th quadrangle you are requested to put down your umbrella, as being near the rooms of His Majesty the King. Here are ostriches, cassowaries, sámbar or elk, deer and 2 immense turtles on which men can stand. There is a very handsome banglá here, into which visitors are not allowed to enter. The visitor will now walk some distance past one or two more banglás, where lattices conceal the inmates. At about ¼ m. further on is the Snake House. The earth has been excavated to the

depth of 5 ft. The sides are bricked and chunamed over, and the wall rises 1 or 2 ft. above the ground. A snake could hardly ascend the polished surface. At 2 ft. from the wall is a gigantic rockery, with hundreds of beehive-looking compartments, closed in, with only a round aperture of about 2 in. diameter in each. Here thousands of serpents live. Some shew half their bodies, and others only the end of the tail or head, others are wriggling up and down the building, which is 12 ft. high in the centre. Here and there is a large cage with iron bars, in which are the large serpents, boa-constrictors and the rock snakes. Often the larger snakes are seen to swallow the smaller ones, and appear with a foot or two of the bodies of their victims hanging from their mouths. There is a small banglá here, with some very beautifully coloured snakes in glasses. Visitors are not allowed to see the King, who, however, sometimes drives out in the public promenade.

The Third Day will be occupied in seeing St. John's Cathedral, the New Post Office, the New Telegraph Office, the Old Fort, the Memorial of the Black Hole Massacre, the Calcutta University, the Greek and Armenian Churches, the Bráhma Somáj, the Scotch Kirk, and the Old Mission Church.

St. John's Cathedral.—Called the Old Cathedral, which stands to the W. of Church Lane before you come to the General Post Office. Council House Street is written on the S.E. gate pillar. The compound is shaded with many trees. On the S. side of the compound is a long shed in which the pankhás are hung, when not used in the church. Outside the church to the N. of the W. entrance is a domed pavilion about 50 ft. high, with 12 pillars. The platform of this pavilion is 4 ft. 5 in. from the ground, and is 28 ft. 6 in. in diameter. It was erected in commemoration of those who fell in the first Afghán war, but strangely enough there is no inscription. The church, which is a fac-simile of the one destroyed by Siráju 'd daulah when he took Calcutta, was built *in 1787, and consecrated* on the 24th of June in that year by a special act of consecration, sent out by the Primate. The Revd. W. Johnstone and S. Blanchard were the first chaplains. The compound might be made very ornamental, being shady and with a considerable extent of grass, but it has been terribly neglected, and the N. end is generally filthy and covered with rubbish. At this part is an octagonal pavilion, containing some remarkable epitaphs to be mentioned presently. The tower is covered with a brown-coloured plaster, which is very unsightly.

From the altar on the E. to the large vestibule on the W. is 109 ft. 8 in. and the vestibule is 26 ft. 7 in., so that the total length is 136 ft. 3 in. The breadth from N. to S. is 70 ft. There is no transept. The galleries contain seats for 257 persons. The organ is in the gallery facing the pulpit and the communion table. The pulpit is inlaid with marble, and there is a very fine stained glass window above the communion table, and in this part the pavement is all of fine marble. The church cost rs. 184,836. There are seats for 830 persons.

On either side the church is divided by 5 Corinthian pillars and a pilaster, whitened with chunam. There are entrances under fine porches to E. and W. That on the E. has 6 lofty pillars, and the roof of the W. porch is supported by 12 pillars. The W. vestibule has on the right as you enter an inscription, which says General Claud Martin left the interest of 50,000 rs. to the poor of Calcutta. On the opposite wall is a large picture of the Lord's Supper, painted and presented to the church by Sir John Zoffany, in which the Apostles are all portraits of certain well-known inhabitants of Calcutta. The head of Our Saviour is said to have been taken from a Greek clergyman, called Parthenio, and St. John from Mr. Blaquire, the well-known police magistrate. In the vestry, which is on the right as you enter the vestibule, there is a plan of the ground floor of the church, and a large map of Calcutta, done in 1847—48 by Fred. W. Sim, C.E. There

also engraved portraits, in the order from right to left, of the Revs. C. Cotton, Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, W. C. Brownhead, W. R. Johnstone, 1847, John Ward, 1808.

In this church and its compound are the oldest and most interesting tablets to be found in Calcutta; amongst these, within the church, are those to Lt. and Adjutant Robert Harvey Turnbull, killed in action with the Choárs, on the 1st of January, 1833; to Captain and Brevet Major John Griffin, who fell at the battle of Fírúzshahr on the 21st of December, 1845; to Colonel W. C. Faithful, C.B.; Captain John Martin, lost in the *Protector* in a gale off the Sands Heads, October, 1838; also to James Pattle of the B. C. S. and his wife; Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin, one of the judges of the Supreme Court; to Lieut.-Col. T. J. Anquetil, who was killed at Jagdallak while commanding Sháh Shújá's force, on the 22nd of January, 1842; to Lieut.-Colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick, who was 9 years Resident at Ḥaidarábád, at a very important period, and died at Calcutta, October 15th, 1805; to Lieut. Peter Lawtie, who, disguised as a native, first penetrated the passes into Nípál, and mainly contributed to the victories of Sir David Ochterlony, by the officers of whose army this monument was raised; to Bishop Corrie, Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop of Madras, the friend and fellow-labourer of Henry Martyn; to the Rev. Lloyd Loring, first Archdeacon of Calcutta; to Bishop Turner of Calcutta; to Sir Charles Blunt, Bart., who died at Paltah, September 29th, 1802; to William Butterworth Bayley, some time Governor-General, and Henrietta Francis, his daughter, wife of J. S. Campbell; to John Adam, member of the Supreme Council, acting Governor-General from January to August, 1823; to Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, drowned at Kushteah in 1866. In the compound in the pavilion, at the N. end, is a tablet to William Hamilton, who, in 1717, having cured the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, obtained for the E. I. Company the right of importing their goods free of duty, and other great privileges. The inscription is as follows:—

Under this Stone lyes interred
the Body of
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Surgeon,
Who departed this life
The 11th of December, 1717.
His Memory ought to be dear to this Nation,
For the credit he gained the English
In curing FARRUKHSIYAR,
The present King of Indostan,
Of a malignant distemper,
By which he made his own name famous
At the Court of that Great Monarch,
And, without a doubt,
Will perpetuate his Memory
As well in Great Britain
As all other Nations in Europe.

There is also the same inscription in Persian.

Close to this is a tablet to Job Charnock, one of the first Governors of Bengal.

D. O. M.
JOBUS CHARNOCK, ARMIGER,
Anglus et nuper in hoc
Regno Bengalensi
Dignissimus Anglorũ
Agens
Mortalitatis suæ exuvias
Sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut
In spe beatæ resurrectionis ad
Christi Judicis adventum
Obdormient,
Qui post quam in solo non
Suo peregrinatus esset diu
Reversus est domum suæ Æternitatis decimo die Januarii,
1692.
Pariter jacet
MARIA Jobi primogenita
Caroli Fyre Anglorum
Hicce Præfecti
Conjux charissima,
Quæ obiit 19 die Febriy,
A.D. 1696—7.

At about 50 yds. to the W. is a domed building, supported outside by 4 pillars, and inside by several more. The following is the inscription:—

Beneath
Are deposited the Remains
of
MRS. FRANCES JOHNSON.
She was the second daughter of
EDWARD CROOKE, Esq.,
Governor of Fort St. David,
On the coast of Coromandel.
And was born the 10th of April, 1725.
In 1738 she intermarried with
PARRY PURPLE TEMPLER, Esq.,
Nephew of Mr. Braddyl,
The Governor of Calcutta,
By whom she had two children,
Who died Infants.
Her second Husband was
JAMES ALTHAM of Calcutta, Esq.,

Who died of the smallpox a few
Days after the marriage.
She next intermarried with
WILLIAM WATTS, Esq.,
The Senior Member of the
Supreme Council of Bengal,
By whom she had issue four children:
AMELIA, who married
The Right Hon. CHARLES JENKINSON,
Afterwards Earl of Liverpool,
By whom she had issue one child,
ROBERT BANKS,
Now Earl of Liverpool, etc., etc.;
EDWARD, now of Hunslope Park,
In the County of Bucks, Esq.;
SOPHIA, late the wife,
And now the widow of
GEORGE POYNTZ RICKETTS, Esq.,
Late Governor of Barbadoes;
And WILLIAM, who died an infant.
After the death of Mr. WATTS she, in 1774,
Intermarried with the
Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON,
The principle (*sic*) Chaplain of the
Presidency of Fort William,
By whom she had no issue.
She died on the 3rd of February, 1812,
Aged 87.
The oldest British resident in Bengal,
Universally beloved, respected and revered.

A few yards to the S. is the tomb of Admiral Watson, who with Clive retook Calcutta. It has a large square base supporting an obelisk, inscribed as follows:—

Here lies interred the Body of
CHARLES WATSON, Esq.,
Vice-Admiral of the White,
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's
Naval Forces in the East Indies,
Who departed this life
On the 16th day of August, 1757,
In the 44th year of his age.

Geriah (prop. Garhiya)
Taken February 13th, 1756,
Calcutta freed, January 11th, 1757,
Chandranagar taken, March 23rd, 1757.
Exegit monumentum ære perennius.

The New Post Office.—This is one of the finest buildings in Calcutta. It looks E. on Dalhousie Square, formerly Tank Square, and S. on Koilah Ghát Street. The ground floor covers 49,471 sq. ft., and the first floor 29,713 ft., the remainder being covered by out-offices. It cost 630,510 rs., and occupies an area of 103,100 sq. ft., is on the site of the S. face of the old fort, and was opened in 1870. At the S.E. corner is a lofty dome, supported on an octagonal base and 28 Corinthian pillars. From floor to spring of arch is 101 ft. 9 in., the tower itself being 120 ft. 1½ in. *high. The front towards* Dalhousie Square has 11 pillars, and that towards the Koilah Ghát Street, 12, all Corinthian. According to the Government plan, the site of the Black Hole is marked by the 3rd and 4th pillars in the side fronting the Square, counting from N. to S. This side, the E., is 160 ft. long, exclusive of the tower, which has a diameter of 90 ft. The S. side is 345 ft. long, and the W. 210 ft. The building is 2-storied, and was built from the designs of Walter B. Granville, Gov. Arch. Under the lantern is a lofty circular hall, in which are the public letter-boxes. The rooms of the Postmaster-General are upstairs in the 2nd story, and those of the Presidency Postmaster on the ground floor to the N. of the entrance. On the 30th of November, 1880, there were employed in the Calcutta General Post Office building 558 clerks and 429 servants. There were delivered in that year from the Calcutta Post Office letters, postcards, newspapers, books, pattern-parcels, 4,359,229. In 1877–78 there were 6,798,515, but in the next year a great amount of the work was done by postmen attached to sub-offices, so that there is no real falling off, but a steady increase at the sub-offices.

The New Telegraph Office is also a very fine building. It stands at the S. corner of Dalhousie Square. It was commenced in 1873, but was not opened till 1876. The building stands on a plinth 4 ft. 6 in. high, and is itself 66 ft. high. The tower, which stands on the E. side, is 120 ft. high. The main block, which faces Dalhousie Square, and the E. wing, have 3 stories, and the other wings have 2 stories each.

The Remains of the Old Fort.—The first Fort William lay between Tankshall Street, now Koilah Ghát Street, on the S., and Fort Ghát Street, now Fairlie Place, on the N. Its W. side fronted the river, and its E. Old Fort Street, now Dalhousie Square. The E. and W. sides were longer than the S., and that longer than the N. Entering the N. gate of the present Post Office, and walking to the W., about 80 ft., you come to what remains of the S. curtain of the fort, which is in

the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross, and is 172 ft. long, and 51 ft. 6 in. broad, divided into 2 parts lengthways. The part where you enter is 21 ft. broad, and the other 22 ft. 6 in. The wall is 3 ft. 6 in. broad, and made of bricks, now hard as a rock. There is a row of arches 10 ft. high in the wall where you enter, and also in the partition wall that has been made lately. The place is now used as a workshop, with stables at the W. end. Here were the barracks, which, according to Holwell, were open to the W. by arches corresponding to the arches of the verandah without. According to some authorities the Black Hole was at the 2nd arch where you enter.

The Memorial of the Black Hole Massacre.—A monument was erected to those who perished in the Black Hole in June, 1756, by their surviving fellow-sufferer, J. Z. Holwell. This Memorial was removed by the Marquis of Hastings, owing to some weak scruples. It is now to be restored near the lamp in front of the Post Office, which is supposed by some to be the place where the Black Hole was. The monument consists of a fluted obelisk on an octagonal base, ascended to by 4 steps, each 10¼ in. high. The base itself is 14 ft. high, and the obelisk 33 ft., and 4½ ft. diameter at bottom. There are 2 inscriptions on the base, which is 17 ft. broad, and with the footings 25 ft., with an urn at each of the 4 corners; that on the front of the monument is as follows :—

To
The Memory of
EDWD. EYRE, WM. BAILLIE, Esqrs., The Rev. JAMES BELLAMY, Messrs. JENKS, REEVELY, LAW, COATES, NALICOURT, JEBB, TORRAINO, E. PAGE, S. PAGE, GRUB, STREET, HAROD, P. JOHNSTONE BALLARD, N. DRAKE, CARSE, KNAPTON, GOSLING, DOD, DALRYMPLE; Captains CLAYTON, BUCHANAN, WITTINGTON; Lieuts. BISHOP, HAYS, BLAGG, SIMPSON. S. BELLAMY; Ensigns PACCARD, SCOTT, HASTINGS, C. WEDDERBURN, DUMBLETON; Sea Captains HUNT, OSBORN, PARNEL; Messrs. CAREY, LEECH, STEVENSON, GUY, PORTER, PARKER, CAULKER, BENDOL, ATKINSON, who, with sundry other inhabitants, Military and Militia, to the number of 123 persons, were, by the tyrannic violence of Sirâju 'd daulah úba of Bengal, suffocated in the Black Hole Prison of Fort William, in the night of the 20th day of June, 1756, and promiscuously thrown, the succeeding morning, into th ditch of the Ravelin of this place.

This Monument
Is erected by
Their surviving fellow-sufferer,
J. Z. HOLWELL.

On the reverse side is inscribed—

This horrid act of violence
Was as amply
As deservedly revenged on
SIRÂJU'D DAULAH,
By His Majesty's Arms,
Under the conduct of
VICE-ADMIRAL WATSON and
COLONEL CLIVE,
Anno 1757.

Calcutta University Senate House.—The traveller will drive along Lower Chitpúr Road and Kalutollah Street to College Square, to the N.W. of which he will find the Presidency College, Hare School, and the Calcutta University. The University Senate House is a grand hall 120 ft. by 60 ft., in which the Convocations for conferring degrees take place. It has a noble portico, ascended to by a fine flight of steps, and supported in front by 6 lofty pillars. Close by is the Hare School, which is self-supporting, and is a handsome building, erected out of the surplus fees of students. The Hindú College was founded in 1824, and opened in 1827. The total cost was 170,000 rs. In the year 1855 it was merged in the Presidency College. The foundation stone of the new building of this College was laid in 1872 by Sir George Campbell.

The Greek Church.—Turning to the W. down Canning Street, the traveller will come to the Greek Church, built in 1780 by subscription, Mr. Warren Hastings heading the list with 2,000 rs.

The Armenian Church of St. Nazareth is close by. It was founded in 1724, and 10 years after a steeple was added, and other improvements were made in 1790.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is in Portuguese Church Lane. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of Rosario. It cost 90,000 rs., of which two-thirds were raised by public subscription, two gentlemen of the Baretto family contributing the largest proportion. It is built on the site of an old brick chapel, erected in 1700. The first

stone of the new building was laid 12th of March, 1797.

The Bráhma Somáj is the reformed Theistic sect of Hindús, and has settlements at Haurah (Hourah), Konnagar, Basuá, Balutí, Baidyabátí, Chinsurah, Huglí, and Chandranagar. The sect has very little hold on the rural population, the members being generally men of good social position. In Huglí District they number about 1200 (see "Statistical Account of Bengal," vol. iii. p. 293). The sect was founded by Rájá Rám Mohan Rai, in 1830, when he purchased a house in the Chitpúr Road, and endowed it with a small fund for the maintenance of public worship, which he placed in the hands of trustees. The deed stated that "no sermon, preaching, discourse, prayer, or hymns be delivered, made, or used in such worship, but such as have a tendency to the promotion of the contemplation of the Author and Preserver of the universe, to the promotion of charity, morality, piety, benevolence, virtue, and the strengthening of the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions and creeds." In 1858, Keshab Chandra Sen joined the Somáj, being then 20 years of age. In 1862 he was ordained minister of the Calcutta Bráhma Somáj. In October, 1865, his secession took place, and next year a new body was organized by Keshab, entitled the Bráhma Somáj of India, and in January, 1868, the first stone was laid of a new church for the progressive Bráhmas or Keshab Chandra Sen's party. In 1872, on the application of Keshab, Sir John Lawrence passed the Native Marriage Act, which enacts that the parties must be unmarried, the bridegroom and bride must have completed the age of 18 and 14 years respectively, must not be related within certain degrees, and if under 21, except in the case of a widow, must have the written consent of parent or guardian. In the "Bráhma Pocket Almanac," printed at 249, Bow Bázár Street, will be found a chronological table of the chief events with regard to this sect.

The Scotch Kirk, or St. Andrew's, is situated in Rádha Bázár, and occupies the site of the Old Court House. It is called by the natives Lárd Ṣáḥib Ká Girjah, *Lord Sahib's Church*. This refers to the Countess of Loudon and Moira, wife of the Marquis of Hastings, who was present when the foundation-stone was laid on the 30th of November (St. Andrew's Day), 1815. It was opened on March 8th, 1818. It cost £20,000. To the N. and S. are vast porticoes, the roofs supported by lofty pillars of the Doric order, arranged in groups of 4, 2, 6, 2. This church sends a representative to the General Assembly at Edinburgh. It seats 500 persons. The organ is by Gray and Davison, and cost 10,000 rs. in 1868. The clock cost 5000 rs. in 1855. In the vestry there is a portrait of Dr. James Bryce, the first minister, by Sir John Watson Gordon. There are some handsome monuments within the church.

The Old Mission Church. — This Church is called the Lál Girjah, or *Red Church*, by the Indians. This, with the parsonage and the office of the Church Missionary Society, is in a pretty compound in Mission Row. It is 125 ft. long from E. to W. and 81 ft. 10 in. broad, and seats 450 persons. It was built by the celebrated missionary Johann Zacharias Kiernander, who was born at Azted, in Gothland, in Sweden, on the 21st of November, 1711, and educated at the University of Upsal. Being offered a post as missionary, he left England in the *Colchester*, Indiaman, on the 29th of April, 1740, and married Miss Wendela Fischer on the 29th of September, 1758, and opened a school in Calcutta on the 1st of December in that year. Having lost his wife, he next married Mrs. Anne Wattey, on the 10th of February, 1762. At her death she left valuable jewels, with which he founded a school. He called his Church Beth Tephillah, "House of Prayer." When blind he was deceived into signing a bond, which ruined him. The church was seized by his creditors, but redeemed by Mr. Charles Grant for 10,000 rs. He then went to Chinsurah, and died there in 1799. There is

good engraving of him in the Mission Room, with an inscription in German. There are many interesting tablets in the church, particularly one to Mr. Charles Grant, and one to the Rev. Henry Martyn, also to Bishop Dealtry of Madras, to Bishop Wilson, and to an Arab lady of distinction, who was converted to Christianity: the inscription on which is as follows:—

Erected by a Friend
To the Memory of
WALIU'N NISÁ BI'GAM,
A native of Jedda,
And daughter of a Hájí.
Driven in early life to seek a peace
Which Muhammadanism could not afford,
After many years of trials
and disappointments,
She found rest in Christ,
And was baptized in this Church,
February 16th, 1871.

After labouring in the cause of
The Gospel in the Zanánah Mission
At Lakhnau,
She died at Murshidábád,
December 8th, 1876.

CALCUTTA.

The Dalhousie Institute stands on the S. side of Dalhousie Square, and was built "to contain within its walls statues and busts of great men." The foundation-stone was laid on the 4th of March, 1865, but the entrance-portico preceded it, having been built in 1824. It contains a statue of the Marquis of Hastings, by Chantrey, inscribed:—

In honour of the Most Noble the
MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K.G.,
Governor-General of British India,
From the year of Our Lord
1813 to 1823.
Erected by the
British inhabitants of Calcutta.

The hall is lined with marble, and measures 90 × 45. It contains a statue of the Marquis of Dalhousie, by Steele, R.S.A., and one of the Right Hon. James Wilson, and a bust of Edward E. Venables, indigo planter, 'Azimgarh, by the same artist. Also a bust of Brig.-General Neil, C.B., and of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., by Noble; and busts of Major-General Sir James Outram and Brig.-General John Nicholson, who led the storm at Dihlí, by Foley.

The Secretariate.—This noble building stands on the N. side of Dalhousie Square, and occupies the site of the Old Writers' Buildings, where so many illustrious Indian Statesmen commenced their public career. The façade is 675 ft. long, and it is 2 stories high.

The Fourth Day may be spent by the traveller in visiting the Asiatic Society, the Indian Museum, St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, the Mosque of Prince Ghulám Muhammad, the Economical Museum, and the Mint.

The *Asiatic Society* is at 57, Park Street. This institution was established in 1784. There are now 355 members. The entrance fee is 32 rs. The subscription for members residing in Calcutta is 9 rs. a quarter. For those residing in the Districts, it is 6 rs.; for foreign members, 4 rs. All these subscriptions may be compounded for, by a payment of 300 rs. There is a meeting on the 1st Wednesday of every month, except in September and October, when the Rooms are closed. The "Asiatic Researches" began to be issued in 1788, and went on to 1839. The "Journal" began in 1832, and from that time to 1839, both publications were issued. Each number of the "Journal" costs 2 rs., but to members 1½ rs. The curiosities have all been sent to the Indian Museum, where the Society was to have had rooms. This having been denied to them, Government made a grant to the Society of 1½ lákhs in compensation. A catalogue of the pictures, &c. is being prepared. The Library consists of 15,000 volumes.

The Indian Museum is at 27, Chowringhee Road. It is an immense building, and from its enormous weight and the want of solidity in the ground on which it is built, the walls have cracked in the centre from top to bottom. It was founded by Act XVII. of 1866, re-enacted by Act XXII. of 1876. It is governed by trustees, of whom the Home Secretary, the Accountant-General, the President of the Asiatic Society, and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey are *ex officio* members. Five other members are nominated by the Viceroy, and four by the Asiatic So-

ciety; three are elected by the Trustees. It is closed from the 1st to the 15th of May, and from the 1st to the 15th of November, and on Fridays. It is open on all other days, including Sunday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., from the 1st of February to the 1st of November, and for the other months from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. There are on an average 1170 native visitors a day and 760 Europeans a month. On the ground-floor is a very fine collection of Fossils, Minerals, and Rocks. On the 1st floor is the Geological Gallery, also very rich in specimens, the Library, and Offices. There is also a Gallery of Antiquities well worth inspection, particularly those brought from Bharhut. (See Fergusson's Hist. of Arch., pp. 85 to 91, 135 and 168.) A popular Guide to the Geological Collections is in course of being printed, and 3 numbers have already appeared: No. 1., Tertiary Vertebrate Animals, by R. Lyddeker, B.A.; No. II., Minerals, by F. R. Mallet; No. III., Meteorites, by F. Feddery. Other numbers will follow, and may be now seen in manuscript.

Amongst the Siwalik Fossil Remains, observe the Hyænarctos or Hyæna-Bear, the Amphicyon, a dog-like animal as large as the Polar bear, the Machairodus or Sabre-tooth tiger, whose canine teeth were 7 inches long, also the Siwalik cat, which was at least as large as a tiger—it is distinguished by a ridge running along the upper part of the skull. Amongst the American Edentata remark the Megalonyx, long-nailed animal, and the Glyptodon, a gigantic armadillo, whose armour was all of one piece, so that it could not roll itself up. There is the skeleton of a Megatherium brought from America, and one of an elephant 11 ft. high; also of Hodson's antelope, whose 2 horns seen in a line were thought to belong to a unicorn. Amongst Siwalik birds there are the shank-bone and the breast-bone of a wading-bird as big as an ostrich. This bird has been called the Megaloscelornis, and these bones are the only ones belonging to this species existing in the world. In the wall case at the W. end of the Upper Palæontological *Gallery*, there are many bones of the Dinornis. Amongst the reptiles, remark a Magar or crocodile, from Matlah, 18 ft. long, and a snake of the Python species, also of that length. There are the jaws of the Balænoptera indica, which must have belonged to a fish between 80 ft. and 90 ft. long. These are on the N. side of the 1st floor, and at the end of the same Gallery are a tiger and lion fighting, very well set up. Observe also the remains of the Crocodilus crassidens, an extinct species of enormous dimensions. There is also a specimen of the Siwalik Colossochelys, a gigantic tortoise of prodigious size. It will be noticed that whereas all the species and many of the genera of the Siwalik Mammals and Birds are entirely different from those inhabiting the earth, all the genera of the Reptiles have living representatives in India. The Collection of the Fossil Vertebrata of the Siwaliks is the most complete and comprehensive in the world.

As to Minerals, it may be said that most of the diamonds exhibited are Indian, from Bandalkhand, S. India, and Sambhalpúr. There are also models of the most celebrated diamonds, such as the Regent, the most perfect brilliant in existence, the Koh i Núr, the Great Nizám, &c., all of which were obtained in India. Amongst the Meteorites, remark the Model No. 16, of one which fell on the 23rd of January, 1870, at Nedagolla, 6 m. S. of Párvatipúr, in the Madras Presidency. The original weighed over 10 lbs. There is a portion of the original weighing 7 oz. 260·8 gr., numbered 90, in the collection. It is the only Indian meteoric iron here.

St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church.—This is a handsome building, and is in Middleton Row, not far from the Indian Museum; it was commenced in 1841, the first stone being laid on the 11th of November. It has 3 marble altars, of which the central one is surmounted by a fine stained-glass window. Close by is the Convent of Our Lady of Loretto.

The Mosque of Prince Ghulám Muhammad.—This is the finest Mosque in Calcutta, and stands at the corner of

Dharamtolla Street, and may be visited when driving up Chowringhee, from which it is conspicuous. It is inscribed, "This Masjid was erected during the Government of Lord Auckland, G.C.B., by the Prince Ghulám Muḥammad, son of the late Tipú Sulṭán, in gratitude to God, and in commemoration of the Honourable Court of Directors granting him the arrears of his stipend in 1840."

The Economical Museum. — Those who desire to study the products of the country may visit this Museum, which adjoins the Custom House, and contains an interesting collection of mineral and vegetable specimens, and also samples of native manufactures. It was founded by Sir G. Campbell in 1873. Close by at the S.W. corner of Hare Street is the

Metcalfe Hall, founded in honour of Sir C. Metcalfe, by subscription and contributions from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society and the Calcutta Public Library, which are here located. The 1st stone was laid on the 19th of December, 1840, and the structure was finished in 1844. The design is copied from the Portico of the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The entrance is on the E., under a roofed-in colonnade. There is a fine bust of Sir C. Metcalfe facing the entrance.

The Mint.—From the Metcalfe Hall the traveller will drive along the bank of the river to the Mint, which is at the W. end of Nimtolla Street. It was built in 1824–30, the architect being Major W. N. Forbes, B.E. The foundations are 25 ft. deep. The style is Doric, the central portico being a copy in half size of the Temple of Minerva at Athens. The area of the building and grounds is 18½ acres. The building is in two separate blocks; that to the S. is called the Silver Mint, and the N. block added in 1865 is the Copper Mint. On the left is a large building occupied by the Mechanical Engineers, and one on the right by the Military and Police Guard. Beyond is a tank, and on the opposite side of the road is the house of the Warder in charge of the Mint Gate, who receives visitors and sends a man round with them. The Bullion Dépôt is first shown, where the blocks of silver are severed by the steam-hammer. The Melting Room comes next, where the silver is fused in plumbago crucibles. In 3 hours the metal becomes liquid, and the crucibles are then lifted out of the furnaces by cranes, swung round, and poured into iron moulds. The ingots are then dipped into cold water. Next comes the Gas Melting Rooms, where the furnaces are heated with gas. Here is a quadrangle, in the centre of which are the Bullion Vaults. Next comes the Bullion Room, where the silver is weighed and brought to the quality required by law, that is, 11 parts of pure silver and 1 of copper alloy. In this room is a marble bust of Major-General Forbes. Next comes another Melting Room, and next a room where the ingots are drawn out into strips of one-sixteenth of an inch. The copper cakes are similarly treated. After this the metal goes to the Rolling Room, where it is reduced to the proper thickness, and then to the Cutting Room, where a punch forms the metal into round pieces the size of a coin. These pieces are sent in bags to the next department, where they are milled, and then sent on to be annealed, in which process they are heated in furnaces to a red heat, when they are dipped in acid, which makes the surface bright. The next is the Coining Department, where there are 12 screw presses in one room and 14 lever presses in another. The former strike the blanks and give the proper impression, while in the other the impression is raised. In the next Room are the Automaton Balances, where the coin is brought to 180 grs. weight. Next comes the Engravers' Room.

Charities.—Amongst charitable establishments, one of the most interesting is the Women's Workshop, at 294, Old Bázár Street. The object is not so much charity as to encourage habits of industry. The rates charged for work are not higher than those paid to the regular tailors. Lists of clothing, with charges for the work, are

obtainable at the Workshop, where orders will be received by the Superintendent.

Sights in the vicinity of Calcutta.—The Botanical Gardens, on the W. bank of the river, opposite 'Alípúr, were founded in 1786, on the suggestion of General Kyd, who was appointed to be the first Superintendent. His successors, Roxburgh, Wallich, Griffith, Falconer, Thomson, and Anderson, have all been celebrated botanists. The visitor may drive to the Gardens from Haurah or cross the river Hugli to them in a boat. The area of the Gardens is 272 acres, with river frontage of a mile. The whole of them may be seen without descending from the carriage. At the N.W. corner is the Haurah Gate, where are 3 fine trees, a *Ficus indica* in the centre, with a *Ficus religiosa* on either side. There is an avenue of Palmyra Palms to the right of the entrance, and one of mahogany trees to the left. The visitor will pass up a broad road in the centre, leaving to the left a sheet of water, and then passing through Casuarina trees, up which are trained specimens of Climbing Palms, will enter the Palmetum, or Palm plantation. A canal divides this from the rest of the gardens, crossed by 3 bridges. Having crossed one of these, the visitor will find the Flower Garden on the right, where are many conservatories and two Orchid Houses, near which is a Conservatory 200 ft. long, and a monument to General Kyd, from which a broad walk runs down to the River Entrance. Leaving this to the left, the visitor will pass along a road which leads to the Great Banyan Tree (*Ficus indica*), which covers ground 800 ft. in circumference; the girth of the trunk is 51 ft., and it has 170 off-shoots. Beyond this towards the river used to be a fine avenue of Mahogany trees, planted at the end of the last century by Dr. Roxburgh. This was almost destroyed by the cyclone of 1864. There is another avenue, on the left of which, going from the great tree, is a monument to Roxburgh, with a Latin epitaph by Heber. There are also tablets in the Garden, near the old Conservatory, to Jack and to Griffith.

Sir J. Hooker, in his interesting work "Himálayan Journals," Vol. I., pp. 3 and 4, speaks of his visit to these Gardens in 1848, and says that "they had contributed more useful and ornamental tropical plants to the public and private gardens of the world than any other establishment before or since." He says also, "that the great Indian Herbarium, chiefly formed by the Staff of the Botanic Gardens, under the direction of Dr. Wallich, and distributed in 1829 to the principal Museums of Europe, was the most valuable contribution of the kind ever made to science," and adds, "that the establishment of the tea trade in the Himálaya and Ásám was almost entirely the work of the Superintendent of the Gardens at Calcutta and Saháranpúr," as will be mentioned in the Route to Darjíling. The Superintendent has a house on a promontory of the river bank at the W. end of the Gardens. Not far from this house is the Herbarium, or collection of dried plants, probably the only one in Asia of the first class. There are from 30,000 to 40,000 species represented in it. Attached to the Herbarium is a very fine Botanic Library.

Bishop's College.—N. of the Gardens is Bishop's College, a very handsome building, which looks well from the river. It was first used as a Sanskrit College, but the whole Staff has been removed, and it is now to be used as an Engineering College.

Barrackpúr.—The visitor may go to Barrackpúr, which the Indians call Charnock, from Job Charnock, who resided there for a period, as has been handed down by tradition to all the inhabitants of Calcutta. The journey may be made either by river or by rail or carriage. Whichever route may be adopted, it is sure to be a pleasant journey. The best course perhaps would be to go with the tide to Barrackpúr, and return by rail.

The stations on the railway of the Eastern Bengal Co. are as follows:—

Miles distance from Calcutta.	Miles distance from Intermediate Stations.	Stations.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class, Mail.	Saturdays only.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class, Express.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, Express.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, Mail.
			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		Calcutta	7.0	7.30	11.0	1.30	3.0	5.0	5.50	6.30	9.30
2¾	2¾	Chitpúr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4½	1½	Dam Dam	7.15	—	11.13	—	3.12	—	6.0	—	—
7	2½	Belgarhía	7.20	—	11.22	—	3.22	—	6.10	—	9.50
9½	2½	Sodpúr	7.30	7.55	11.32	—	3.30	—	6.18	—	—
11¼	1½	Khardahá	7.35	—	11.37	—	3.35	—	6.23	6.54	—
12½	1¼	Tittagarhía	7.40	—	11.42	—	3.40	5.26	—	7.0	—
14	1½	Barrackpúr	7.45	8.5	11.45	1.56	3.45	5.32	6.35	7.5	10.10

Sundays there are Five Trains.

Stations.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class. Mail.	Saturdays only.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class. Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Calcutta	7.30	11.0	1.30	4.30	9.30
Dam Dam	7.44	11.13	—	4.42	—
Belgarhia	7.52	11.27	—	4.49	9.50
Sodpúr	—	11.40	—	4.55	—
Khardahá	8.5	11.45	—	5.0	—
Tittagarhia	8.10	11.50	—	5.6	—
		P.M.			
Barrackpúr	8.16	12.0	1.56	5.20	10.10

Should the traveller desire to go by river, he may leave the Kidderpúr Dockyard about 7.15 A.M., in which case he will reach Haurah Bridge, supposing him to go in a steam launch, at 8.55, and Barrackpúr at 10.20 A.M. The fleets of ships, the countless factories, pretty temples, numerous flights of stone steps down to the river, at which thousands of people, especially during the full moon, will be seen bathing, make up an interesting scene. Just before reaching Barrackpúr, there are some handsome temples on the left bank, then comes the beautiful park, with noble trees and a small pier as landing-place, at which the Viceroy's yacht very often lies. The Viceroy possesses an invalid's carriage, which can be drawn by 2 men. At 300 yds. to the S. of the house, under a fine Imlí or tamarind tree, is a polygonal enclosure, surrounded by a bronze railing imbedded in white stone. Within the railing is the tomb of Lady Canning. It is a white marble sarcophagus with a tall slab, surmounted by a St. Andrew's cross. The white marble platform on which the sar-

* Goods Trains only stop at Chitpúr.

cophagus rests measures 18 ft. × 12 ft. On the slab have been inscribed the words which have been recorded as on her tomb in the Cathedral at Calcutta; the rest of the inscription there is engraved on the top of the sarcophagus. The walk to this tomb is shaded by fine trees. At the end, near the tomb, is a board with "Private" on it. The traveller will next walk to the Hall, built by the Earl of Minto in 1813. It is 100 yds. to the N. of the house. To reach it on coming from the river, turn to the left down a brick walk, which dips and then ascends to the building. The Hall is within a colonnade of Corinthian pillars, 6 in front and 9 at each side. Ascend by 12 steps to the platform on which the Hall is. It measures 38 ft. from E. to W. and 16 ft. 10 in. from N. to S. Over the outside entrance is a black slab, inscribed—

To the Memory of the Brave.

There are 4 tablets in the walls of the Hall. The 1st on the left is inscribed—

This Cenotaph
Was erected by
GILBERT,
Earl of Minto,
Governor-General of British India,
As a
Tribute of personal feeling and respect
to the
Memory of the Brave
Whose names are engraved
In the adjoining Tablets,
And who gloriously fell in the
Service of their Country
During the conquest of the Islands of
Mauritius and Java,
In the years 1810, 1811.

The 2nd tablet on the left is inscribed as follows :—

Lieut. MUNRO, H.M.'s 78th Regt., 10th August, 1811.
Lieut.-Colonel GLASGOW, H.M.'s 60th Regt. } 22nd of August, 1811.
Lieut. SHEPHARD, Madras Pioneers. }
Ensign McLEOD, Madras Pioneers. }
Lieut. PALMER, Royal Art. } 24th of August, 1811.
Lieut. FARNABY, Bengal Art. }
Lieut.-Colonel McLEOD, H.M.'s 64th Regt. }
Major CAMPBELL, H.M.'s 78th Regt. }
Capt. KENNEDY, H.M.'s 14th Regt. } 26th of August, 1811.
Capt. OLPHERTS, H.M.'s 59th, 54th Regts. }
Capt. Ross, H.M.'s 69th Regt. }
Lieut. HUTCHEEN, *H.M.'s 22nd Reg.* }
Lieut. WARING, H.M.'s 59th Regt. }
Lieut. LLOYD, H.M.'s 59th Regt. }
Lieut. LITTON, H.M.'s 59th Regt. } 26th of August, 1811.
Lieut. HEPBURN, H.M.'s 69th Regt. }
Lieut. FERGUSSON, 20th Madras N.I. }
Ensign WOLFE, H.M.'s 59th Regt. }
W. MURRALL, 24th Bengal N.I., 22nd of September, 1811.
Captain SHAW, 13th Bengal N.I., 28th of September, 1811.
Lieut. McLEOD, H.M.'s 14th Regt., 20th of June, 1812.

On the 1st tablet on the right is inscribed—

Officers who fell at the conquest of the Isle of France.

Lieut. MUNRO, 86th Regt., 8th of July, 1810
Lieut.-Colonel CAMPBELL, H.M.'s 33rd Regt.
Major O'KEENE, H.M.'s 12th Regt., between 30th of November and 2nd December, 1810.

On the 2nd tablet to the right is the following inscription :—

EDWARD, LORD ELLENBOROUGH
Directed that this
Tablet should be inscribed
With the Names of the Officers who fell
At Maháráj̱púr and Paniár,
Or died of wounds received in those battles
Fought on 29th of December, 1843.

Maháráj̱púr.

Major-General CHURCHILL, C.B.H.M.S.
Lieut.-Colonel SAUNDERS, C.B.R.E.
Lieut. LEATHES, Artillery.
Major CROMMELIN, 18th Light Infantry.
Ensign BRAY, 39th Foot.
Lieut. NEWTON, 16th N. I.

Paniár.

Captain STEWART, 3rd Buffs.
Captain COBHAM, 50th Regt.
Captain McGRATH, 30th Regt.

The House which is the Viceroy's country residence was commenced by Lord Minto, and enlarged to its present size by the Marquis of Hastings. (See "Stat. Account of Bengal," vol. i. p. 82.) In the dining-room are portraits, beginning from the left, of Shekh Ḥusain, 'Abdu 'l Ḳhálik, Fatḥ Ḥaidar, Ghulám 'Alí Ḳhán, 'Alí Rizá Ḳhán, Shekhu 'll'áh, Pír Ghulám Muḥammad, 1853, son of Típú Sulṭán, Prince Fírúz Sháh, son of Pír Ghulám Muḥammad, 1855. In the corresponding room, to the S. of the drawing-room, are Kishna Rájá Udiawar, Rájá Ḳhán, Badru 'l Zamán, Yasiu Ṣáḥib, Fírúz Sút, and

Manda Rájá. To the N. of the park is Barrackpúr Cantonment, with a population, according to the last census, of 9,591. Troops were first stationed there in 1772, after which it was called Barrackpúr. Four regts. N. I. used to be cantoned in the lines. In 1824, during the Barmese War, the 47th B. N. I., which was ordered on service, mutinied here on the 30th of October, on which the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edward Paget, proceeded to the cantonment with 2 European regts., a battery of European artillery, and a troop of the Governor-General's Body Guard. The mutinous regiment was drawn up in face of these troops, and was ordered to march, or ground arms. The Sipáhís refused to obey, when the guns opened upon them, and throwing away their arms and accoutrements they made for the river. Some were shot down, some drowned, many hanged, and the regt. was struck out of the "Army List."

In 1857, on the night of February 27th, the 19th N. I. mutinied at Barhampúr, and were ordered to Barrackpúr to be disbanded. There were then at that cantonment the 2nd Grenadiers, the 34th, 43rd, and 70th N. I. General Hersey, who commanded the division, endeavoured to restore confidence to them, but on the 29th of March, a private of the 34th, named Mangal Páṇḍé, fired at a sergeant-major, and then at Lieut. Baugh, and wounded his horse. A hand-to-hand conflict then took place, in which the Lieut. was wounded, and some of the Sipáhís struck him as he lay on the ground. General Hersey then came up with several officers, and Mangal Páṇḍé wounded himself with his musket, but not mortally. He was taken to the hospital, recovered, and was hanged on the 8th of April, as was the native non-commissioned officer who commanded the quarter-guard, on the 22nd of April. The 19th Regt. came in on the 31st of March, and was disbanded, but not with any marks of disgrace. The 84th, however, which had stood by while the sergeant-major and Lieut. Baugh were shot at, without attempting to assist them, were disgraced as well as disbanded.

ROUTE 1.

CALCUTTA TO FALSE POINT BY STEAMER.

The antiquities of Orissa are among the most interesting objects in India, and now that the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company run weekly to False Point, Orissa is easily visited. In connection with this line the Kaṭak agents, Messrs. John Bullock & Co., maintain communication with Kaṭak by means of inland steamers, which, with cargo boats in tow, meet each of the Co.'s steamers on the line between Calcutta and Bombay, at False Point, and run up the river Mahánadí, a distance of about 40 m. to Marsaghai, at the mouth of the canal leading to Kaṭak. These steamers afford comfortable accommodation for 4 or 5 passengers, and from Marsaghai to Kaṭak, 44 m., is performed by steam launch. The single fare from False Point to Kaṭak is 25 rs., without food, which must be paid for at an extra charge of 4 rs. a day, and special accommodation can generally be secured at an extra charge by communicating a few days in advance with the agents. The passenger had better take his wine and beer with him, not forgetting his rifle, for which he will

find abundant use in firing at the enormous alligators which are to be seen at the mouth of the canal and other places. The office of the British S. N. Co. is at 16, Strand Road North, and as the steamers often start at daylight, it will be well to go on board the night before. The distances are as follows :—

Places.	Distances in Miles from Fort William by river.	
	Miles.	Furlongs.
Kidderpúr . .	1	0
Garden House . .	2	7
Raiganj . . .	5	5
Faltá House . .	28	6
Lower Faltá . .	35	0
Diamond Harbour .	47	6
Khichrí . . .	67	0
False Point Lighthouse . . .	216	0

The steamer will probably anchor for the first day at Khichrí (vul. Kedgeree), and will reach False Point the next evening. From November till the middle of March the sea is generally calm, with light winds, and it is during this period that the voyage should be made; after that the surf becomes very heavy along the coast, and sometimes excessively dangerous. It is sad to say that, notwithstanding all that Government can do, False Point Harbour is gradually silting up, so that the Co.'s steamers are obliged to lie out at some distance from its mouth, say a couple of m. For small vessels the harbour is safe and convenient, being formed by two spits—Long Island and Dowdeswell Island—of land, which run out to the S. for from 10 to 15 m. On the S. spit, the end of which is called Point Ready, are the house of the Harbour Master, the T. B., and the Landing-place.

False Point.—The account given of this Harbour in the "Stat Acc. of Bengal," vol. xviii. p. 32, is, it is to be feared, somewhat *couleur de rose*. To say that it is the best harbour between Hugli and Bombay is, perhaps, not saying much, as there is scarcely a place in that immense distance which can be called a harbour. It has, however, been very much improved of late years, and could the sand be prevented from silting it up, and could the mouth be dredged out, it might become what it is now represented to be. It derives its name from the circumstance that ships proceeding N. frequently mistook it for Point Palmyras, a degree further N. A lighthouse has been erected close to where the N. spit begins to run out, and about 4 m. as the crow flies from Point Ready. This lighthouse is built of reddish granite, with a large white star in the centre, and is 129 ft. high from base to vane. It was lighted in 1838, and is a white flashing light, visible about 12 m.

In the dense jungle round the lighthouse are many tigers, and one gentleman has there killed 10 or 12. The alligators also are of prodigious size, sometimes 30 ft. in length, and very ferocious. They are also occasionally seen on Dowdeswell Island, where one 15 ft. long, but of huge girth, was killed a year or two ago with 40 lbs. weight of women's bangles in its stomach; 2 of these bangles weigh 1 lb. Tigers, also, sometimes come on the S. spit, but this is a rare occurrence. There are excellent fish in the harbour, but few or no fishermen. During the calm season it would be better to go on to Purí than land at False Point, although the surf is unpleasantly high even in the calmest weather, for if the traveller proceeds to Kaṭak from False Point Harbour, he will have to go over the same ground twice or risk the chance of a long delay, as steamers do not always touch at Purí. In any case, it will be well to land at the S. landing-place, and go to the T. B. There is usually a swell at a projecting bit of land, a ¼ m. S. of the landing-place, but as the landing can be done in a steam launch, there will be little or no inconvenience. The launch draws only 3 ft., but so shallow is the water, that it cannot reach the shore. The visitor will get into a boat, and then be carried some 30 yds. on men's shoulders to the Custom House, which is close to the T. B., which latter has 4 rooms and a wide

verandah. Good oysters are obtainable in the harbour, but should be eaten quite fresh, or else they are unwholesome. It is not possible to proceed to Jagannáth by land from Dowdeswell Island, as the Devi river intervenes and is unfordable, and there is no boat.

ROUTE 2.

CALCUTTA TO PURÍ (POOREE) AND THE BLACK PAGODA.

The distance from False Point Harbour to Puri is 60 m., and from Calcutta to Puri it is 276. There is no shelter whatever for a vessel at Puri. There are, however, plenty of masulah boats, which come off to ships unless the surf be very bad indeed. All natives of India are noisy, but the hubbub raised by the boatmen at this place baffles all description. Even in the calmest weather the surf extends about 80 yds., and the boat is thrown up at such an angle, that it appears as if the crew must be precipitated into the water. The present Collector was upset in the surf, but fortunately had on a life-belt, and was rescued by another boat. The T. B. is about ¼ m. from the landing-place, but close to the beach. The Circuit House is near it, and is roomy, and English gentlemen are sometimes allowed to stop there. The church is about 80 yds. from the T. B. to the N., and the burial-ground 1 m. to the N.E.

This Cemetery is surrounded by a neat and substantial masonry wall, 6 ft. 6 in. high, inclosing an area 150 ft. 9 in. long and 100 ft. broad. There are 26 tombs, but 6 have no tablet. The wooden gate of the inclosure is kept locked. The earliest date on a tomb here, is 1824. No person of consequence is interred here except William Leycester, Senior Judge of the High Court, who was the descendant of an ancient family, and after 40 years' residence in India died at Puri, in May, 1831.

Puri.—The town of Puri is about 1½ m. in breadth from E. to W., that is, from the sea to the Madhupúr river, and 3½ m. long from N. to S., that is, from Balikhand to Loknáth Temple. In the Census of 1872 the pop. was 22,695, but during the great festivals this number is increased by 100,000 pilgrims. The town covers an area of 1,871 acres, including the *Kṣhetra*, or Sacred Precincts. It is a city of lodging-houses, and the streets are mean and narrow, except the Baṛá-dand, or road for the Rath of Jagannáth, when he goes from his temple to his country house. This road runs through the centre of the town N. and S., and is in places ½ a furlong wide. The town is destitute of commerce, and is entirely maintained by the income of the Great Temple, and the offerings made to it. The endowments of the temple amount to £27,000 a year, to which is to be added the present value of the lands granted by the State, £4,000—total of annual income £31,000; but the offerings of pilgrims amount to at least £37,000 a year; no one comes empty-handed. The richer pilgrims heap gold and silver and jewels at the feet of the god, or spread before him charters and title-deeds, conveying lands in distant provinces. Every one, from the richest to the poorest, gives beyond his ability; many cripple their fortunes for the rest of their lives; and hundreds die on the way home, from not having kept enough to support them on the journey. Ranjit Singh bequeathed the Koh i Núr to Jagannáth, though fortunately it never

reached its destination. There are more than 6,000 male adults as priests, warders of the temple, and pilgrim guides, and including the monastic establishments, and the guides, who roam through India, there are probably not less than 20,000 men, women, and children dependent on Jagannáth. The immediate attendants on the god are divided into 36 orders and 97 classes. At the head of all is the Rájá of Khurdhá, who represents the royal house of Orissa, and who is the hereditary sweeper of the temple. He has lately been transported to the Andamans, for murder. There are distinct sets of servants to put the god to bed, to dress and bathe him, and a numerous band of bad women, or *Nách* girls, who sing before the idol.

The temple is situated in the centre of the town, about 6½ furlongs, as the crow flies, to the W. by S. of the T. B. The temple stands upon rising ground, which is called Nílgirí, or the Blue Hill. Rájendralálá Mitra thinks it doubtful whether this rising ground is a sand ridge or the *débris* of the ancient Buddhist structure, over which the present temple has been built. (See "Antiq. of Orissa," vol. ii. p. 112.) The temple is surrounded by a square inclosing stone wall, about 20 ft. 6 in. high—(according to Rájendralálá Mitra, 20 ft. to 24 ft., and he adds the walls were built in the reign of Purushottama Deva, 3 centuries after the erection of the temple)—so that nothing can be seen of the interior except from the E. gate, which is always open, and the upper parts of the tower can, of course, be seen through an opera-glass.* Each side of the enclosing wall is 652 ft. long and 630 ft. broad—(according to Rájendralálá Mitra, 665 ft. × 644 ft.). Within is a 2nd enclosing wall, 420 ft. from E. to W. and 300 from N. to S. Within this, again, is the temple itself—(according to Rájendralálá Mitra, 400 ft. × 278 ft., consisting of a double wall with an interval of 11 ft. between)—which is 300 ft. long from E. to W., and consists of (beginning from the E.) the Hall of Offerings, or Bhog mandir —(it is said to have been built by the Maráthas, in the last century, the architect being Bháskar Pandit, who was 12 years finishing it, at a cost of 40 lákhs of rs. It measures 58 ft. × 56 ft., and the plinth is 7 ft. 6 in. high, itself being 15 ft. 6 in. high. It was part of the Pagoda of Konárak, and was brought thence by the Maráthas)—the Náth mandir, or dancing-hall, which also is of later date—a sq. room, measuring 80 ft. outside and 69 ft. × 67 ft. inside. It is divided by four rows of pillars into a nave and 2 aisles on each side. The pillars are sq. and plain; the 2 inner rows being 4 ft. sq., and the 2 outer 3 ft. 6 in. The nave measures 69 ft. × 16 ft.; the 2 inner aisles 10 ft. 6 in., and the 2 outer 7 ft. 9 in. The walls are plain, with only 2 figures of *dwárpáls*, called Jaya and Vijaya, and a marble figure of Garuḍa, 2 ft. high. There is also a painting in oil of 2 horsemen and a milkmaid ("Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii. p. 119); the Jagamohan, or Hall of Audience, where the pilgrims see the idols. This is 80 ft. sq. and 120 ft. high. The Baráḍewal, or Sanctuary, where the idols are, is also 80 ft. sq. This part consists of a lofty conical tower.

The idols themselves, that is to say, Jagannáth, with his brother Balbhadra and his sister Subadhra, are disgusting, frightful logs, without hands or feet, coarsely carved into a wretched likeness of the human bust. Representations of them may be seen in Rájendralálá Mitra's work on the "Antiquities of Orissa," vol. ii. p. 122. The tower is 192 ft. high, black with time, and surmounted by the Wheel and Flag of Vishnu. It was built in the reign and by order of Anangabhíma Deva, of the Gangetic Dynasty of Orissa, as mentioned in the Temple Records. The date of its erection, therefore, is 1198 A.D., and it cost about half a million sterling. It was repaired in the reign of Pratáparudra, A.D. 1504—1532, when it was plastered and whitewashed. This

* A plan of the Temple, and an excellent account of it and of the town is given in the "Statistical Account of Bengal" by Mr. W. Hunter, vol. xix. p. 96.

was repeated by Nṛisinha Deva in 1647, and again by Kṛishṇa Deva, 1713—1718 A.D., and in 1768 A.D. by the Queen of Vírakishora Deva. The frequent whitewashings completed "the ruin of the temple as a work of art."

The only beautiful thing to be seen at Purí is an exquisite pillar, which was brought from the Black Pagoda at Konárak. It stands outside the Lion, or E. gate of Jagannáth's temple, on a platform of rough stones, measuring 39 ft. from E. to W. and 44½ ft. from N. to S., and 14 in. high. In the centre of this platform is a base of carved chlorite, 8 in. high and 32 ft. in periphery. The carvings on the sides of this platform represent soldiers and men carrying burdens. There are then 4 other circles ornamented with carved patterns, but without figures, of a total height of 3 ft. 6 in. Then comes the pillar, which, reckoning to the top of the seated figure which surmounts it, is 30 ft. high, and adding the heights of the platform and bases, 35 ft. 4 in. The figure at the top is that of Aruna, or the Dawn, and is 14 in. high. It is a human figure and very well carved, and not at all like that given in Hunter, vol. xix. p. 86. The pillar is 16-sided, and if it were washed and re-polished, it would be most beautiful, but it is now disfigured with dirt and a large patch of red paint. The Lion Gate, on entering which the pilgrims are slightly struck with a wand by an official, has its name from 2 large lions of the conventional form, with one paw raised, which stand one at either side of the entrance. The entrance itself is about 15 ft. high, with 2 figures of athletes of a blue colour, painted on either side. The lintels and sides of the doorway have 6 bands painted, one of them red. Then comes a band of figures 1 ft. 4 in. high, then a vandyke ornament, then come 4 figures like supporters, 4½ ft. high, with smaller figures in rear in niches. From these a massive roof goes up to the height of about 48 ft. As the door stands open, it is possible to see the bands of pilgrims within, but not the temples, of which besides the Great Pagoda, there are more than 100, 13 of them being sacred to Shiva. There is also a temple to the Sun.

There is a street about 45 ft. broad all round the Temple. Turning to the left, from the Lion Gate along this road, the visitor comes to the S. gate, where 5 steps lead up to the entrance. These steps are 4 ft. 6 in. high, and they and the gate are of laterite. The entrance itself is 15 ft. high, and above it are five incised cuttings. Above these are the Nan Grahas, or the 9 Planets personified, represented by figures with ugly Hindú faces, seated in a Buddhistic attitude. At either end is a *dwárpál*, of the same size as the other figures. The rafters that support the massive roof are of iron. Above is another tableau of figures, representing Kṛishṇa playing on the flute to the Gopís, who are here called Sakhís, or Friends. This is surmounted by a conventional lion. Altogether, the gate is about 45 ft. high. With an opera-glass, the Great Tower is very well seen from the W. gate. It is ornamented with flutings, of which every 3 are semi-circular projections, without carving, and then comes a flat carved band; for example, one such band represents the Narsingh Avatár, and above an elephant, on which a lion has sprung, and pulled it down on its knees. To the left is Kṛishṇa slaying Bakásur, in the shape of a huge crane. Kṛishṇa has a hand on the upper and lower portion of the bill, and is rending the demon asunder. On the right is Kṛishṇa killing another demon, and above he is seated in a tree with the clothes of the Gopís, who are entreating him to give them back. Above is the same god slaying Kańs. Above he is seated on Garuḍa, and defeating Indra, who is mounted on Airávat. Above the flutings of the tower are 4 large figures of Garuḍa, and lions supporting the bossed finial of the roof, on which is Vishṇu's Wheel.

It often happens that while the visitor is viewing the building, a couple of men will pass by, carrying a bundle by a pole, which is passed

through it, the bundle being a corpse rolled up in a cloth, and so carried to be burned. On the N. face is the coronation of Ráma, and on the S. side his wars with Rávana.

The N. gate has a step up and down, then a flight of 13 steps, and 60 ft. beyond a gateway, with a wooden door and an elephant on either side. The outer gate has above it a tableau of the Nau Grahas and 1 of Krishna playing the flute to the Gopís. There are some fine trees in the inclosure on this side. Leaving the temple and turning to the N.E., there is on the left a new monastery being built, and on the right, about 50 yds. off, a platform 11 ft. high and 40 ft. sq., on which is a scalloped arch of chlorite, with a heavenly alligator on either side, where the arch begins to spring. The arch is about 18 ft. high above the platform, and is called the Phúl Dol, or *flower* swing. Here the idols used to be swung, but as one fell and was broken, the practice has been discontinued. The visitor may now proceed to the S.W. 1 m., and come down to the sea-shore W. of the Circuit House. He will thus reach the Swarga Dwára or *door of Paradise*, where when all the ceremonies are finished, the pilgrims bathe in the surf, and wash away their sins. There is a stump of a pillar 4 ft. high, on the right hand near a small temple. On this pillar offerings are placed, which are eaten by the crows. On the left is what is called the Láhúr Maṭh. The present Abbot Kishn Dás, a good-looking man of about 30, comes from the frontier of the Panjáb. Within the inclosure is a well, with excellent water, which seems wonderful, as the sea is not 100 yds. off. Opposite will be seen hundreds of men and women bathing, the surf rolling over them in its fury. Afterwards they make little lumps of sand, and stick little pieces of wood into them. At this place this year lay the dead carcase of a crocodile, with a blunt head, and huge limbs. It measured 15 ft. and was shot by Mr. Armstrong the Collector, in one of the sacred tanks where the pilgrims bathe. It had been thrown into the sea, but was cast up again by the surf. This circuit will probably suffice for one day.

The next day the traveller will proceed to the N.E. of the city, passing on the left the Chandan tank and temple, a furlong to the W. of which is the Mitianí Tank, and another furlong further to the W. the Markhand Tank and temple. At this latter tank is a very ancient sculptured figure of Garuda under a tree, and idols of Subhadra, Balbhadra and Jagannáth, the latter of a blue colour. A short way beyond the Chandan tank is the Madhupúr river, which further to the N.E. is called the Mutia, and at the part between the two is a Ḍák Banglá and to the N. of it the Athárá Nálah. Here is a bridge said to have been made by the Maráthas, but probably repaired by them. It was built according to Rájendralálá Mitra A.D. 1038—1050. It is 278 ft. long by 38 broad, and has 19 arches. Over this the main road to Kaṭak passes. At vol. i, p. 296, the "Stat. Acc. of Bengal" says, "the massive bridge by which the pilgrims enter Purí at this day, consists of masses of the red ferruginous stone known to geologists as laterite. It spans 290 ft. of waterway, by 18 arches, the central one 18 ft. high by 14 ft. broad, and the piers 8 ft. by 6 ft." The number of arches is here not correctly given, nor the length of the bridge. In January the stream becomes a swamp, with long grass and reeds, which harbour crocodiles. From this the route will be to the S.E. to reach the Garden House, to which the car of Jagannáth is brought at the Car Festival, which takes place in June or July, when pilgrims come trooping into Purí by thousands a day. The great Car is 45 ft. high and 35 sq., and is supported on 16 wheels of 7 ft. diameter. The brother and sister of Jagannáth have separate cars a few ft. smaller. The car is dragged by 4,200 professionals, who come from the neighbouring districts, and during the festival live at Purí gratis.

The Garden House.—This building stands at the end of the broad sandy

avenue called the Baṛádand, 1 m. from the Great Temple. The house is a temple within a garden inclosed with a wall 15 ft. high. The principal gateway looks towards the temple, and is a handsome structure, with a fine pointed roof, adorned with conventional lions. From the gateway to the door of the temple is 80 yds. The central portion of the temple is 100 ft. long and 53 ft. 9 in. broad. These measurements do not coincide with those of Rájendralálá Mitra, which have been probably taken from other points adopted by him. He says: "the temple is 75 ft. high, with a base of 55 × 46 outside, and 36 ft. 8 in. × 27 inside. The ceiling from the floor is 16 ft. 7 in. high. The walls are set off with only a few temple mouldings, but no carvings. On the off side of the temple there is a plain raised seat 4 ft. high and 19 ft. long, made of chlorite, and this is called the Ratnavedi, the throne on which the images are placed when brought to the temple. The porch is a sq. of 48 ft., divided into a nave and 2 aisles by 4 sq. pillars. The nave is 17 ft. broad, and the aisles 8 ft. 7 in. each. The walls are 5 ft. thick. The ceiling is 16 ft. 8 in. from the floor, and the doorway 11 × 6 ft. 8 in. The dancing hall is a rectangle of 48 × 44 ft., divided into a nave and 2 aisles like the porch. It has 3 doors on each side, of which the central one measures 11ft. 3 in., into 9 ft. 7 in., and the side ones 8 ft. 8 in. × 6 ft. 7 in.

The Bhoga Mandir of this temple is peculiar. Instead of being a square or nearly so, as is the case everywhere else in Orissa, it is an oblong room 58 ft. 9 in. × 26 ft. inside, with walls 6 ft. 10 in. thick, and 3 doors on either side 8 ft. 6 in. × 6 ft. 4 in. Beyond the last is a long range of low rooms, which are used as kitchen and store rooms. The legend is that Indradyumna pitched his camp here when he arrived at Purí, and set up an image of Narsingh. Here the Sacred Log from the White Island stranded, and here the Divine Carver made the images of Jagannáth, etc., and here Indradyumna performed the horse sacrifice a hundred times over. Inside the roof is supported by 4 sq. columns with a periphery of 11 ft. The shafts are 15 ft. high to the architraves, which are 5 ft. more. They are of black chlorite or basalt. There is also at the right end a pillar 7 ft. 7 in. high and 5 ft. 4 in. round, with a figure of Garuda at the top. On the walls are some fine carvings of horsemen, etc. The 2 other portions of the temple are each 34 ft. long, so that the total length is 168 ft. Outside over the door, fronting you as you enter, are iron figures of women supporting the roof, and about 2 ft. high. There are also carvings of Brahmá with 4 heads, worshipping Náráyan; of Kṛishṇa playing to the Gopís, etc. The gates to this temple are built upon the Hindú arch system, with a series of slabs supporting the roof, each a little longer than the other, and projecting beyond it. This is said to be a very old temple, but it has not much pretension to architectural beauty.

It takes pálkí bearers ½ an hour to go from the Garden House to the large temple. The Baṛádand is therefore more than 1 m. long. Hunter says that it is not less than a m., but it is certainly more. It is 180 ft. broad in some places. According to Rájendralála Mitra, Jagannáth and some of his peculiar ceremonial observances are of Buddhist origin, and the Car Festival marks the anniversary of Buddha's birthday. The Garden House is also called the Guṇḍichá Gaṛh. The authority just quoted makes the distance about 2 m. from the great temple. It is called a Gaṛh or "fort," because a part (430 × 320 ft.) of the area is surrounded by a masonry wall 20 ft. high and 5 ft. 2 in. thick. Guṇḍichá means the Sacred Log which stranded here. Besides the Car Festival there are the following holy days: 1, Ghornági, "warm clothing festival," when the images are dressed in shawls; 2. Abhisheka, sacred as the anniversary of Jagannáth's coronation; 3, Makara, when the Sun enters the sign Capricorn. This corresponds to the Strenæ of the Romans, the New Year's gifts of the French;

4, Dola Yátrá, or *Holí*, to celebrate the return of spring, the Carnival of India. It falls on the full moon of Phálguna. Next to the Car and Bathing Festivals, this is the most important at Puri; this is the Swinging Festival. "Forty years ago," says Rájendralálá Mitra, there was not a good garden in the suburbs of Calcutta which had not its swing, and only lately English influence has set it aside." 5, Rámavavani, birthday of Ráma, when Jagannáth is dressed as Ráma; 6, Damana-bhanjika Yátra, anniversary of the destruction of a demon named Damanika; 7, Chandana Yátrá, the Florialia of the Romans and the Maypole of modern Europe, a feast of flowers; 8, Rukminí Haraṇa, anniversary of Rukminí's elopement. She was the daughter of Bhíshm, King of Birár, and was betrothed to Shishupál, but ran off with Kṛishṇa; 9, Snána Yátrá, or "bathing festival," when the images are brought to the N.E. corner of the outer inclosure and bathed at noon, then dressed and decorated with a proboscis. After this the images are removed to one of the side rooms for a fortnight, and their room is called Andur Ghar or "sick chamber," and the divinities are said to be laid up with fever in consequence of their unusual bath; the real object is to wash off the dust and soot of the year, and to re-paint the idols; 10, is the Car Festival; 11, the Sayana Ekádashí, on the 11th of the 1st half of Ashádh. This marks the day when Vishṇu falls into his 4 months' slumber. The images are put to bed, and said to sleep for 4 months. 12, Jhúlana Yátrá, on the 11th of the 1st half of Shrávaṇa. Madanamohana, the proxy of Jagannáth, is every night for 5 nights placed in a swing and entertained with singing and dancing; 13, Janam, birthday of Kṛishṇa, a priest acts the father, and a nách girl the mother; 14, Parshva-parivartana Ekádashí, 11th of the 1st half of Shrávaṇa* in honour of Vishṇu when asleep turning on to his right side; 15, Káliya Damana on the day when Kṛishṇa killed the black serpent. Dr. Hunter supposes this to be the anniversary of a victory over the aboriginal Nágas, by the Áryans. 16, Vámana-janam, anniversary of the birth of the 5th incarnation of Vishṇu. Jagannáth is dressed like a dwarf, and provided with an umbrella and an urn; 17, Kuár Púnáí, at the full moon of Áshvina, when the discus of Vishṇu is carried in procession, borrowed from the Buddhist rite of the procession of the Wheel of the Law; 18, Utthápana Ekádashí, the 11th of Kártik, when Vishṇu wakes from his 4 months' sleep.

Statement of Expenses from Puri to Konárak and back, 36 *m. reckoned as* 44.

	rs.	ás.	Remarks.
Conveyance 16 bearers*	9	0	No supplies can be got at Konárak except milk and perhaps eggs. The traveller will do well to carry even water with him.
2 torch-bearers†	1	2	
Oil	0	8	
6 kúlis‡	3	6	
Gratuity at 1 áná each	1	8	
Total.	15	8	

The Black Pagoda.—As this Pagoda is considered to be the finest Hindú Temple extant, the traveller will on no account omit to visit it. If he can procure a pony it will be better to ride, but otherwise the journey may be made in a pálkí with 8 bearers, 3 kulís to carry provisions, etc., and 2 torch bearers. The start should be made at 3.30 A.M. It will be necessary to have the route carefully explained to the bearers, as Uriyas do not understand Hindústání, much less English. The path at first turns N. for about 2 m., and then turns to the right and goes direct E. The whole way lies through a fine grassy plain, in which are innumerable herds of black buck, which are so tame, that even the noise of the

* So given by Rajendralálá Mitra, whence it would appear *that there are two festivals on the same day.*

* 5 ánás going; 4 ánás returning.
† 9 ánás each.
‡ 9 ánás each.

hammáls who chant a monotonous song, each line ending with "*Was Was*," does not scare them away. The traveller will be sure to have 8 or 10 shots at the deer at moderate distances. When a shot is fired it is a beautiful sight to see the deer bounding over the country, and leaping 6 or 8 ft. in the air, one sometimes springing completely over another. There are also a great number of plovers, and sometimes ducks and other birds.

There is a relay of bearers at 10 m. from Purí, near a thick clump of bushes on the left. The trees are few and far between, and there is only one hut, which is near the river Kushbhadrá, 13½ m. from Purí. The river is about 100 yds. broad in the rains, and at that season could hardly be forded, but in the cold season there are 3 streams, swift, but only 1 ft. deep. About 1 m. from the temple there are a few clumps of trees on the right, one thick enough to give shelter from the sun. The whole distance is about 18 m.

At first sight the Black Pagoda is disappointing. It has on the N. side a heap of ruins, 45 ft. high and about 70 long, sloping down at a steep angle. This was the tower where the idol was. Next comes the Hall of Audience, which is now the only part standing, though much ruined internally. It has a sq. base of 90 ft., according to the last measurement made. Rájendralálá Mitra says it is 66 ft., with a two-fold projection on each side. The larger measure of 90 ft. seems more reasonable, as the sloping roof is 72 ft. long and 64 ft. high. Mr. Fergusson says: "the roof, which in height is about equal to the width of the temple, or 60 ft., is likewise divided into 4 compartments." It must be said that the measurement is a difficult matter, as the ground on which the building stands is high and sloping, and covered with enormous stones. The roof consists of 3 tiers formed of slabs, of which the inner ones have fallen. The 2 lowest tiers have 6 rows each, the top tier only 5 rows; then comes a circular cupola in the shape of an inverted cup 8 or 9 ft. high, and then a boss about 6 ft. high, on the top of which there has been a *Shikar*.

The whole roof is excessively beautiful, and covered with elaborate carvings, and Mr. Fergusson says of it there is no roof in India where the same play of light and shade is obtained, with an equal amount of richness and constructive propriety, nor one that sits so gracefully on the base that supports it. ("Hist. of Arch.," p. 428). The entrance of the temple is on the E. side. The interior of the hall is filled to the height of 8 ft. with huge stones, which have fallen from the roof or sides. One of these stones is 12 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. thick and 4 ft. 6 in. broad. Another is 10 ft. long, 4 ft. 6 in. broad and 3 ft. 6 in. thick. Most of the stones have holes in them, shewing that they have been clamped with iron. E. of the E. door lie two stone lions, with strongly marked manes, and one paw lifted up. They are on the backs of elephants, which are of smaller bulk than they are. The lions are 75 ft. from the entrance, and could not merely have fallen down. It is true that they stand at the sides of flights of steps which sloped, but not so steeply that the lions could have rolled to their present site. There are fallen stones all the way to them, and it certainly looks like the work of gunpowder. The entrance has on either side a slab of blue chlorite, 14 ft. high, 6 ft. 3 in. broad, and 1 ft. thick. They are now scribbled over with English names, such as E. C. Hughes, 1824, and spoilt, but must originally have been very beautiful. The height of the entrance, which has no door, is 16½ ft.. and the stones fail to reach the present floor by 2½ ft., but they may probably have originally done so, for the floor is now broken up, and may have been 2½ ft. higher. The roof of the entrance is supported by 2 rafters of iron and 4 of stone. In front of the entrance, amongst the stones, lies a bar or rafter of iron 23 ft. long, and 11½ in. thick and broad.

The lions are about 60 ft. to the E. of this bar. They are 8 ft. high

from the top of the neck to the slab on which they stand, and 9 ft. long from the top of the crest to the root of the tail. They are semi-rampant, and but for that attitude, and the elephants under them, would be only 4½ ft. high from their jaws to the root of their tails, which are curled over their backs. The sides of the entrance are ornamented with 8 rows of patterns, very finely executed. The innermost of all is a flower pattern; the 2nd represents 2 snakes entwined, and is very beautiful; the 3rd consists of male and female figures; the 4th displays trees, up which Ganahs or children with wings like Cupids, are climbing; the 6th is the same as the 4th; the 7th is a lovely pattern of conventional lotus; the 8th is a series of leaves like bay leaves. Outside are sculptured figures, about the size of life. There are also conventional lions rampant and regardant en arrière. The temple was dedicated to the Sun, which divinity is said to have here cured Sambú,* son of Kṛishṇa, of a leprosy of 12 years' standing. As the E. door was guarded by lions, so that to the S. was by horses trampling down armed men, who from their tusk-like teeth, crisped hair and *Kukrí* knives, that is knives somewhat resembling bill-hooks, used in Kurg and Nipál, and shields, are evidently intended for aborigines. The N. door had elephants before it. These and the horses remain, but cast down to a distance from where they stood. The W. door is closed by the vast heap of ruins, which lies against the Hall of Audience, and is the débris of the great tower. The Jagamohan which has just been described is built of red laterite, and is called "*Black*," on account of the deep shadow it casts.

There either never was a Nat mandir, or it has fallen, and every trace of it has been swept away. At 125 ft. to the E. of the E. gate, where the Bhoga Maṇḍapa, or Hall of Gifts, should have stood, is a circular mound of ruins, lying in a slope 86 ft. long, and covered all over with a dense, thorny jungle. There are, no doubt, many serpents here, as the slough of a cobra lay near it when Mr. James, the Postmaster-General of Bengal, measured it, going through the dense thorns. (For this see "Ant. of Orissa," p. 150.) There is a difficulty, then, as to Rájendralálá Mitra's saying that the Bhoga Maṇḍir was removed to Purí. If so, it is impossible to explain these ruins.

At 390 ft. to the S. of the Jagamohan, is a very large banyan tree, under which is a good place for the traveller to take his meal. Dr. Hunter says it is only 50 yds. off, but this is a mistake. Near the great tree is a grove of palms, and smaller trees of the *Ficus indica* genus, and a garden with a *Maṭh*, or devotee's residence, and also a sq. temple, without any idol in it. Milk and eggs can be procured at or near this place, where a tent might be pitched, though no doubt the spot is not safe from the visits of wild beasts. Koṇárak signifies "*Sun-corner*," from *Koṇa*, corner, and *Arka*, the sun. The name, however, does not occur in Sanskrit books, and instead of it in the "Kapila Saṁhitá," *Padma Kṣhetra*, "the place of Vishṇu's Lotus," or *Arka Kṣhetra*, "Sanctuary of the sun," is used. Rájendralálá Mitra says: "it contains the ruins of, perhaps, the largest and most beautiful temple which was ever erected by the N. Hindús." The same authority quotes Gladwin's "Áín-i-Akbarí," vol. ii. p. 15, where Abú 'l Fazl gives a ridiculous and exaggerated account of Koṇárak, making the surrounding wall 150 cubits high and 19 cubits thick. There is no such wall at all now, but in the "Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii. p. 149, an inclosure is spoken of which must have been 750 ft. long and between 500 ft. and 550 ft. broad. This measurement, also, is purely conjectural, and there is no inclosure at all to be made out. Stirling says the present edifice, "as is well known, was built by the Rájá Langorah Narsingh Deo, in A.D. 1241." (See "Asiatic Re

* Rájendralálá Mitra calls him Sámba, but the Hindí name is Sambú. He was son of Kṛishṇa, by *Jámwati*.

searches," vol. xv. p. 327.) Mr. Fergusson says that he has no hesitation in putting aside this date, for the simple reason that it seems impossible after the erection of so degraded a specimen of the art as the temple of Purí, A.D. 1174, that the style ever could have reverted to anything so beautiful as Koṇárak. He adds that it does not appear to him doubtful that Koṇárak really belongs to the latter half of the 9th century. When this gentleman visited Koṇárak in 1837, a portion of the Great Tower was still standing, as will be seen in his magnificent drawing at page 26, plate iii., in his "Ancient Architecture of Hindústán." He is of opinion that the destruction of the temple was owing, not to earthquakes, or man's violence, but to the nature of the soil, which was not solid enough to bear so enormous a structure. He has probably assigned the true cause for the fall of the building, but as we know that the Maráṭhas carried off large portions of it, it is more than possible that man assisted very signally in the destruction. Over the E. entrance used to be a chlorite slab, on which the emblems of the days of the week, with the ascending and descending *nodes*, are carved. Some English antiquaries attempted to remove this fine work of art to the Museum at Calcutta, but after dragging it 200 yds., gave up the attempt, though the Indian builders, after excavating the block in the Hill States, and carving it, had carried it 80 m. across swamps and unbridged rivers to Koṇárak. It lies now about 200 yds. to the E. of the Great Tree, and is 20 ft. 2 in. long, 4 ft. deep, and 4 ft. 10 in. broad. It is sadly disfigured with oil and red paint, with which the Hindús have bedaubed it. At the Jagamohan itself, the traveller will be careful to notice the spirit with which the horses at the S. face are carved, and also the device on one of the shields, of 2 lizards climbing up, done to the life. The sea is not visible from the Jagamohan, and is about 2 m. off.

ROUTE 3.

PURÍ TO BHUVANESHWAR, DHAULÍ, UDAYAGIRI, AND KHANDAGIRI.

	Miles.	Bearers.	Charge.	Torch.	Chaudris Fees.
			r.	á.	r. á. p.
Purí to Satyabádi . . .	12	8	2	4	0 6 9
Satyabádí to Mukundpúr .	11	8	2	4	0 6 9
Mukundpúr to Sardaipúr. .	9	8	2	4	0 6 9
Total . . .	32	24	6	12	1 4 3

It cannot be too often repeated, that the traveller not acquainted with the Uriya language must take care to have his route exactly explained to the bearers, and the banglá where he is to be put down, otherwise, as the bearers know no language but their own, he may chance to be taken to a wrong place, or be put down in the middle of the road and left, and no expostulation will be of any avail, as it will not be understood. The journey will be made in a pálkí, with 8 bearers, and the luggage will be sent on in a cart. The 54th milestone from Kaṭak is at Purí, and the 41st just before reaching the Inspection House at Satyabádí. The Inspection House, or house where the Superintendent of the roads resides, is off the road, 100 yds. to the right, and the traveller will stop there. The Post Office is on the opposite side of the road, before turning. Satyabádí means "*the truth-teller*," and there is an absurd legend about the origin of the name. At the village, which is some distance from the Inspection House, there is a rather fine temple. At the 47th milestone the road runs along an embankment, 25 ft. high, between rice-fields, and in

several places it is so narrow that it is difficult for a pálkí to pass a bullock-cart, of which great numbers are sure to be met. The pilgrims on this road are very numerous, and many of them carry baskets surmounted by canopies of red silk, and having flags of the same material. These are offerings to Jagannáth. After leaving Satyabádí, herds of enormous hogs will be met with, feeding on roots in the Irrigation Canal. Mukundpúr is the town of Mukunda, a name of Krishna, from a word which signifies "liberation." 3 m. from Mukundpúr is Piplí, a station of Baptist missionaries. Their banglá is an extremely nice one, and from thence the road all along to Sardaípúr is excellent, and well shaded in parts. A superintendent of roads lives at the Inspection House. The banglá at Sardaípúr is a little way off the road to the right.

Dhaulí.—The first visit should be paid to Dhaulí, where there is an inscription in the Pálí character, and the Magadha language, being an ordinance by Ashoka. The traveller will proceed from the banglá to the high road and after going ¼ m. to the N. turn off to the right, and pass through fine groves of mango trees, by 2 small villages called Uthra, and then through rice-fields, and after skirting a small piece of water, cross to the E. among thorns and rough ground to a long low hill, about 2¼ m. from the T.B. at Sardaípúr. At the E. end of this hill, on the highest point, is a small and very ancient temple to Shiva, conspicuous from all parts of the country for 15 m. round. It is built of large sq. stones, without mortar. The only ornament is geometric patterns, like those at Konárak, in the simplest form. The temple inside is 10 ft. sq. The roof is pyramidal, and 2 sides and part of the 3rd are entire. The height to the springing of the arch is 10 ft. 6 in. The total height is about 30 ft. A banyan tree has grown from the roof, and now overshadows the whole building. Inside is the emblem of Shiva, of polished blue stone, 5 ft. 6 in. in circumference, overturned but not broken. From *the top of the* hill is a beautiful view in which the great tower of Bhuvaneshwar figures conspicuously. The groves of mango and other fruit trees, and many tanks adorn the scene. It takes 50 minutes in a pálkí to reach the rock at Dhaulí, from the Inspection House, but the men go very slowly among the thorns. At the N.W. end of the hill is Ashoka's inscription, 15 ft. long horizontally, and 6 ft. high perpendicularly. At the top of the inscription, facing W., are the head and shoulders of an elephant, 4 ft. high, cut out of the living rock. In front of the elephant, and where the inscription is, the rock has been smoothed. The elephant is an object of worship, for it is smeared with red paint. It has 2 tusks, about 10 in. long. The trunk is cracked near the top, and on the left side of the head is a hole 8 in. deep. From the smooth platform before the elephant to the ground is a sheer depth of 10 ft. With regard to the meaning of the inscription, it will be sufficient to give a translation of the 1st Edict, which is as follows (see "Ind. Ant.," vol. v., p. 274) :—"In the name of Devánámpriya, be it said to the magistrates charged with the jurisdiction of the city of Tosalí. Every cause which is submitted to my judicial decision, I wish to have investigated ; I convince myself of the guilt of the perpetrators, and I act myself according to a steadfast principle. The principle on which I place the highest value in these is communicated to you in this instruction, because ye are placed over many thousands of souls among the people, and over the whole number of the good. Every good man is a child to me ; as for a child, I wish that they may be blessed with everything which is useful and pleasant for this world and hereafter." There are 11 Edicts promulgated by Ashoka, and 2 added by the local prince.

Bhuvaneshwar.—The traveller should start for Bhuvaneshwar, as soon after 6 A.M. as possible, as though the distance is only 4 m. from Sardaípúr it is over rather rough country, with a troublesome stream, which has to be crossed twice, and which is about 2 ft. deep,

with rather high banks. This stream is called the Kwattiah. Bhuvaneshwar lies to the N.W. of Sardaípúr, and for ½ m. before reaching it, there are ruins of walls, among fine mango trees, and a few temples, like the Great Temple in shape, but on a much smaller scale. A halt may be made at the Post-office, which is only 20 yds. E. of the E. gate of the Temple. Bhuvaneshwar extends from the temple of Rámeshwara to that of Bhuvaneshwar on the W., from that to the temple of Kapileshwar on the S., from that to the temple of Bháskareshwar on the E. and from Bháskareshwar to Rámeshwara on the N. The area is 1,253 acres 1 rood and 22 poles, and according to the census of 1872, the pop. is 3,936. One half of the community are priests or temple servants. These live on what they get from the pilgrims.

The town was once the capital of a large and flourishing kingdom, but is now an insignificant, uninviting place, but interesting to antiquarians. The traveller, however, must expect considerable annoyance from the hungry priests, who rank high in effrontery amongst the most persistent beggars in the world. The first mention of Bhuvaneshwar, in the Records of the temple at Jagannáth, dates from the reign of Yayáti, who is called by Rájendralálá Mitra the 1st of the Cæsars of Orissa, but who was the first of the Keshwarís, and reigned for 52 years from 474 to 526 A.D. He expelled the Yavanas, thought by Stirling, Hunter, and Rájendralálá Mitra to be the Buddhists, but they were more probably descendants of the Greeks, who had come down from the N. His successors reigned in Bhuvaneshwar for 24 generations, until Nṛipati Keshwarí in 940—950 founded Kaṭak, and made it his capital. To enter the E. gate of the Great Temple, 3 steps are descended between low walls, on which are a few rough carvings, the principal being on the left Gangá, represented as a goddess, with the Ṛishi Brahma Deva on her left, and Vashiṣhṭha on her right. Brahma Deva is the Sage, who is the *oldest* of all beings and who survives the Mahá Pralay, or universal deluge on which he floats. On the right wall is Yamuná. At the end of the low wall are first 2 conventional lions, with the right paw raised, and measuring 4 ft. 8 in. from the top of their heads to the slab on which they stand. Behind the lions and next the door are 2 pillars, formed of circular stones without mortar. The stones are from 10 in. to 1 ft. 2 in. in height, and about 1 ft. 10 in. in diameter. The gate is plain, having for ornament only 5 simple geometric lines. The roof is pyramidal and has 8 wide projecting eaves one above another, with the sloping roof; the gateway is 33 ft. 7 in. high, which does not include the urn-like top, nor the conventional lion surmounting it. The wall of the enclosure is 7 ft. 5 in. thick. It is built of large cut stones, without mortar; it is 17 ft. 7 in. high, which includes the inward sloping parapet, 5 ft. 5 in. high, and is strong enough to defy field artillery.

None but Hindús may approach the entrance nearer than within 3 ft., and all that can be seen inside is a small plain temple, a pillar 7 ft. 2 in. in circumference, 17 ft. high, with Rishaba, or Shiva's bull, at top, but a view of the interior of the enclosure may be obtained by placing a ladder against the N. wall and ascending it, for which 1 r. will be a sufficient fee. From the ladder it may be seen that the enclosure is full of small temples. The area of the court-yard, according to Rájendralálá Mitra, measures 520 × 465 ft., with a projection on the N. side. There are 3 gateways, of which that to the S. is the smallest, that to the N. larger, and that to the E. the largest. At the N.E. corner of the wall there is a small pavilion, which was perhaps built for a music room, but has now an image of Párvatí. Along the inner side of the surrounding wall there is a berme, 4 ft. high and 20 ft. broad. The oldest building in the courtyard is a plain temple, 20 ft. high, the inside area being 6 ft. sq., and containing a short sandstone pillar. The room is 5 ft. 6 in. below the level of the court-yard, and there is a flight of 3 steps to descend to it.

On the W. side there is a temple to Bhagavatí, elaborately sculptured. It is of brick-red sandstone, and was built about 200 years after the Great Tower.

Entering the enclosure from the E., the first thing reached is a paved court-yard, 65 ft. from E. to W., and 50 ft. from N. to S. Here is a flat-roofed temple, with a parapet of crest tiles, not unlike Saracenic battlements. It is sacred to Gopálini or Durgá in the form of a cow-herdess. To the W. of it there is a flight of 6 stone steps, each 48 ft. 7 in. long and 3 ft. 6 in. broad. From these steps to the front building of the Great Tower is 22 ft. Right in front of the gateway is a monolithic pillar, 2 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. high, surmounted by a bull *couchant*. The temple consists of 4 buildings, as usual—the Hall of Offerings, Dancing Hall, Porch, and Great Tower. The 2 last are much older than the others. The Hall of Offerings was built during the reign of Kamala Keshari, between 792 and 811 A.D. It was originally an open pillared *Chaultry*. It stands on a platform, 60 ft. sq.; all round is a berme, 3 ft. high and 2 ft. broad. The plinth is elaborately sculptured. Above it is a broad band, with images of pigeons, geese, ducks, etc. The building, above the plinth, is 56 ft. sq. W. of this and abutting on it is the Dancing Hall, built by the Queen of Sálini Keshari, who reigned 1099 to 1104 A.D. It has a berme, 3 ft. high and 2 ft. broad on the N. and S. sides, carved with effigies of temples, each with a human figure seated in the midst. The door on the W. side is of sandal wood, most delicately carved, and decorated with brass bosses. The cornice is flat, and 3 ft. deep.* The roof is sloping, and formed of 4 tiers, terminating at top in a sq. platform, surrounded by Saracenic battlements. The roof is supported by 4 sq. pillars and several iron beams. On the W. side is a frame of chlorite richly carved. There are 2 inscriptions of no interest. Next comes the Mohan or "Porch" of the same date as the Tower, that is in the reign of Yayáti Keshari, 474 to 526 A.D., but not completed till the reign of Lalátendu Keshari *alias* Alávu Keshari, 623 to 677 A.D. It measures 65 by 45 ft. The style of it is ornamented with pitchers in high relief, from each of which rises a highly ornamented pilaster. Between these are alto-rilievo figures of men, women and lions. The cornice is flat, and projects 4 ft. The roof is pyramidal and formed of receding ledges, which are elaborately carved. The roof is supported by 4 massive sq. pillars, 30 ft. high.

Next the Mohan is the Great Tower, of the same dimensions as the Porch. The plinth has a series of pitchers and pilasters rising from them. In the intervals are statues of Bhagavatí on the N., Kártika on the W., and Ganesh on the S. The other niches are smaller, and contain statues of Indra on the E., Agni on the S.E., Yama on the S., Nirríti on the S.W., Varuna on the W., Márut on the N.W., Kuvera on the N., and Ísha on the N.E. The body of the tower is 55 ft. high, and from it rises the spire, between which the horizontal mouldings are so discontinued, as to indicate where the tower ends and the spire begins. The top of the spire is flat, and from the centre rises a cylindrical neck, supporting a ribbed dome, over which is placed the Kalasha or "pinnacle." 12 statues of lions seated support the dome. Over it is, according to Rájendralálá Mitra, a trident, of which the side prong has been knocked off by lightning. At present it looks, most certainly, more like a bow than a trident. The presiding deity is Tribhuvaneshwara, "Lord of the Three Worlds," generally called Bhuvaneshwara. He is represented in the sanctuary by a block of granite, 8 ft. in diameter, and rising 8 in. above the floor. It is bathed with water, milk, and bhang. There are 22 Dhúpas, or ceremonies daily, consisting in washing the teeth of the divinity, moving a lamp in front, dressing, breakfast, etc. There are also 14 Yátrás or festivals, a full account of which will be found in the

* "Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii., p. 78.

"Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii., page 77. The Great Tower is fluted on the outside with horizontal flutes, which are also grooved cross-ways, and thus differ from those of the tower of Jagannáth. On the E. face of the tower, under the figure of a large conventional lion, is a symbol called Surjí Náráyan, consisting of a line in the shape of a horse-shoe, having a similar line within, in which is the figure of an aged man seated. This represents the 33 millions of gods. The figure which Rájendralálá Mitra calls a trident resembles, as has been said, a bow, and the people on the spot call it Pinak Dhenu or Shiva's Bow. It is surmounted by a bambú, with a white flag in which is a red crescent. For a small gratuity, 1 or 2 rs., a man will ascend the tower outside to the top of the bow and measure it. From the top of the bow to the bottom of the urn is 34 ft., and thence to the ground 127 ft., the total height being 161 ft.

Outside the enclosure are many small subterraneous temples, and at the N.E. corner is a platform, in which is a well of good water, and beyond it to the E. a very handsome tank, the water of which is fœtid. The tank is surrounded on all sides by flights of 13 steps, which descend to the water, and above them is a row of small temples, 108 in number and 6 ft. high, which extend all round. In the centre of the tank is a pavilion. The ground to the S. of the Great Tower, to the extent of 20 acres, is said to be the site of Lalátendu Kesharí's palace. It is now overgrown with jungle, but there are everywhere the remains of foundations and pavements. There are many mango trees and Bakula trees (*Mimusops elengi*). N. of the temple, about 100 yds., is the very fine tank called Vinduságar, "ocean drop." It is faced with stone all round, and has numerous flights of steps descending to the water. In the centre is a Jal Mandir or "Water Pavilion," consisting of several shrines, on which perch numerous cranes, who in motionless repose appear to be a cornice. In front of the central Ghát of this *tank there is* a magnificent Temple, with a Porch, a Dancing Hall, and a Bhog Mandir. The court-yard measures 131 ft. × 117 ft., and has a projection in front 96 ft. × 25 ft., with a gateway opening towards the W. The wall enclosing the court-yard is of laterite, 9 ft. high and 4 ft. thick. The total height of the Temple is 60 ft. to the spire. The base is a sq. of 23 ft., and the interior is a sq. of 10 ft. 9 in., on a plinth 5 ft. high. The Porch is a sq. of 33 ft. outside and 19 ft. inside. The Dancing Hall is 29 ft. × 24 ft. outside, and 17 ft. 4 in. × 16 ft. 9 in. inside. The Bhog Mandir is 22 ft. × 19 ft. outside and 19 ft. × 12 ft. 6 in. inside. The roofs are pyramidal, and supported on thick iron beams. The Temple and Porch are the oldest, and the Dancing Hall and Bhog Mandir the most modern. The last is quite plain; the other 3 buildings are lined with brick-red sandstone, elaborately sculptured. The Temple is sacred to Vásudev or Krishna, and Ananta or Balarám, and no pilgrim is allowed to perform any religious ceremony in the town without obtaining their sanction. He prays them to sanction his bathing in the Vinduságar and offering oblations. He then visits the images in the temple, and prays for leave to visit Bhuvaneshwar. He next goes to the goddess Pápahará, "remover of sins," and after adoring her he may visit Bhuvaneshwar. There are 2 inscriptions on the W. wall of the court-yard which fixes the date at the close of the 11th century.

Passing along the E. side of the tank, the water of which is refreshingly clear and clean, the traveller will see several temples of the same shape as the Great Tower. About ¼ m. to the E.N.E. of the Ananta and Vásudev Temple is one to Koṭiṭirtheshvara, "the lord of 10 millions of sacred pools." It is about 40 ft. high, with a corresponding porch. It is built of bluish-grey coarse basalt, and is dilapidated. It is evidently built of stones from some other edifice, as the faces of the stones, which are concealed, being joined to other stones in the walls, have elaborate carvings, now brought to light by the fall of

other stones. It is a place where the pilgrims bathe, and the water is filthy. ½ m. to the E. of this is the Temple of Brahmeshwara, on a high mound, formed into a terrace. It is most sumptuously carved, as well inside as out. Rájendralálá Mitra says that it was erected by Kolávatí, mother of Udyotaka Kesharí, in the 3rd quarter of the 9th century A.D. In Vol. VII., As. Soc. p. 558, is the translation of an inscription, which mentions Kolávatí as the founder. W. of the temple, close to its terrace, is a tank called Brahma Kunda. N.E. is an old temple to Bháskareshwara, "Sun-god." It is 1500 fathoms to the N.E. of the Great Tower. It is of basalt. The basement is 48 ft. 4 in. by 47 ft. 8 in., the height being 11 ft. The temple stands on this, and is broken, so that it is only 40 ft. high. It is said to belong to the close of the 5th or the beginning of the 6th century. ½ m. to the W. of Bháskareshwara is the once magnificent Temple of Rájárání. Mr. Fergusson says of it ("Hist. of Arch." p. 424) that "the plan is arranged so as to give great variety and play of light and shade, and as the details are of the most exquisite beauty, it is one of the gems of Orissan art." It faces the E., and has a porch in front, both of dressed brick-red sandstone. The chamber is 14 ft. long and 12 ft. wide; the walls are 10 ft. thick. The height of the temple is 63 ft., and that of the porch, 30 ft. The niches are filled with statues 3 ft. high, executed with great vigour and elegance; one of them closely resembles the statue of Venus de Medici. Rájendralálá Mitra says ("Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii. p. 90): "for elegance, beauty, and finish, the temple affords one of the finest specimens of Orissan art. It is worthy of the highest consideration." He adds that General Stewart and Colonel Mackenzie carried away the largest number of statues, and in detaching them dismantled large portions of the niches, and sadly defaced the building. About 300 yds. to the W. is a grove of mango trees, called Siddhárapya, "Grove of the perfect beings." Here many temples were built, of which more than 20 remain entire. Of these, the most remarkable are Mukteshvara, Kedareshvara, Siddheshvara, and Parashurámeshvara.

Mukteshvara is the handsomest, though the smallest. It is 35 ft. high, and the porch 25 ft. high. The ornamentation is of the most sumptuous description, sculptured and finished with the greatest care and taste. The floral bands are neater and better executed than in most of the temples; the bas-reliefs sharp and impressive; the statuettes vigorous and full of action, with drapery well-disposed, and the disposition of the whole elegant and most effective." Among the subjects are: a lady mounted on a rearing elephant and striking with her sword a giant armed with sword and shield; a figure of Annapúrṇá presenting alms to Shiva; females, half-serpents, canopied under 5 or 7-headed cobras; lions mounted on elephants, or fighting with lions; damsels dancing or playing on the *Mridang;* an emaciated hermit giving lessons; a lady standing by a door with a pet parrot; another standing on a tortoise. The scroll-work, bosses and friezes are worthy of note. The chamber of the temple is 7 ft. sq., but outside measures 18 ft. The porch is 26 ft. outside, and 15 ft. 7 in. by 12 ft. inside. In front of the porch is an archway or Toran 15 ft. high. It is supported on 2 columns of elaborate workmanship, unlike anything of the kind at Bhuvaneshwar. Over the arch are 2 reclining female figures. It is said that the arch is used for swinging, in the Dol Festival. Close behind the temple is a tank 100 ft. by 25 ft., lined with stone revetments on 3 sides, and having a flight of steps on the 4th, shaded by a Nágakeshwara tree (*Mesua ferrea*) of remarkable size and beauty; 30 ft. to the S. is the Gauri Kunda, which is 70 ft. by 28, with a depth of 16 ft. The water is beautifully clear, tepid, and full of fish, and the best drinking water in the locality. Water flows into it from the first-named tank, but a much greater quantity flows out, sufficient to irrigate 25 acres of arid laterite soil. It is said to

have been excavated by the goddess Gaurí, and that it bestows beauty, good fortune, and freedom from all sin.

Kedáreshvara.—Close by this Kuṇḍa is the Kedáreshvara Temple, and near it against the outer wall of a small room is a figure of Hanumán, 8 ft. high, and one of Durgá, standing on a lion. Her statue is of chlorite, and has the finest female head to be seen in Bhuvaneshwar. The Kedáreshvara temple is 41 ft. high, and has an almost circular ground plan. The Mohan is square and plain. This temple is probably older than the Great Tower, and possibly dates from the middle of the 6th century. It is very sacred. N.W. of Mukteshvara is Sideshvara, which is very ancient, and was once the most sacred spot on this side of Bhuvaneshwar. It is 47 ft. high, and has a well-proportioned porch.

Parashurámeshvara.—At 200 yds. to the W. of the Gaurí tank is Parashurámeshvara Temple, more than 60 ft. high, and most elaborately carved all over. The ground plan is a sq., the porch is oblong and covered with bas-reliefs representing processions of horses and elephants in the upper linear bands under the cornice, and scenes from the life of Ráma in the lower. The roof is a sloping terrace, in the middle of which is a clear story with a sloping roof, crowned with a flat one in the middle. The clear story has 6 windows in front and 12 on either side. This mode of lighting occurs nowhere else except in the Mohan of the Vaitál Temple. It is borrowed from the halls of the Buddhists. This temple is probably of the 9th century.

Alábukeshvara.—This temple stands 800 ft. to the N.E. of the last, and is of red sandstone. Alábu is a nickname of Lalátendu Kesharí, who built the Great Tower. Alábu is also the alms-bowl of Shiva.

Vaitál Deval.—This is on the road-side to the W. of the Vinduságar tank. Its spire is 4-sided, and ends in a long ridge, set off with 3 Kalashas. It is decorated with a profusion of carvings, and is probably of the 9th century.

Someshvara.—This temple stands 800 ft. to the S. of the last named. It is 33 ft. high and 27 ft. sq., and richly carved all over. The Mohan is 33 ft. by 27 ft. There are many other temples, and a list of 81 will be found in the "Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii. pp. 97, 98, where it is estimated that there are about 300 altogether. It would require at least a fortnight to examine them all, and none but a zealous antiquarian would undertake the task.

On leaving Bhuvaneshwar, the traveller is sure to be pursued for 1 m. by the most clamorous mob of begging priests that can be found anywhere. It will be for him to elect whether he will sternly refuse to give anything, and submit to the stunning noise, or will continually cast out 4-áná and 2-áná pieces. The distance to the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri is about 4 m. to the N.W., and the path lies through low jungle, which gradually increases till the hills are reached. Of course, in the day the heat is great.

Udayagiri is 110 ft. high, and the caves exist in 8 stages. The lowest being the Rání Naur* or Queen's Palace, which is about 54 ft. to the N.E. of a Maṭh, or hut where the guide lives. "It consists of 2 rows of cells, one above the other, shaded by pillared verandahs, with a courtyard 49 by 43 ft. cut out of the hill-side." ("Stat. Acc. of Beng." vol. xix., p. 74). The façade of the upper story, which faces E., is 63½ ft. long, and has 8 doors. There are 2 *dwárpáls*, representing men in Grecian armour, with buskins and greaves. Rájendralála Mitra says: "dressed in tight fitting clothes and armed with spears and clubs;" but certainly to one who has seen classical figures, these appear to be Greek. They are cut out of the solid rock in alto-rilievo. The verandah is supported by 9 pillars, and it gives access to 4 cells, each 14 ft. long by 7 broad and 3 ft. 9 in. high. The verandah is 7 ft. broad and 7 ft. 6 in. high. Each cell has 2 doors, and at either end is a rock lion, done with some spirit and resembling the real animal. The back wall

* Spelt by Hunter Nur, and called by Fergusson the Ráj Ráni Cave.

of the verandah is a series of tableaux. 1st on the left are men carrying fruit, a group of elephants and soldiers armed with swords. In the "Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii., p. 7, there is a very elaborate account of this part of the tableau, which requires very keen sight and some imagination to realize. It is said that there is a large den in a rock "sheltering a grown-up elephant and 2 elephant calves, the foremost crouching and the hindmost standing. The animals are tame ones, and the foremost calf shows a halter round his neck; but they have evidently strayed away from their proper pen, and taken shelter in the cave, for there appears a large crowd of men and women assembled before them, determined to dislodge them from their shelter by force. The foremost person in the group is a stout man, ready, with an uplifted bludgeon, to strike the nearest calf. Behind him a woman is also bent on attacking the animals, but a gentle, modest-looking lady in a veil is trying to dissuade her, and drag her away by her left hand. The woman to the left of the gentle lady has thrown off her veil, and holds aloft a coil of rope—a lasso—ready to cast it on the animals. A coil of this kind has already been cast, and is seen sticking on the flank of the foremost calf—thrown probably by the youth in the foreground, whose mother, or some kind friend, has dragged him away so as to make him fall stooping forward. A 2nd youth is being dragged away by an equally anxious female. 3 other females in the furthest background are crowding together.

"The cave has the mark of a *Svastika* (implying benediction) over it, and is evidently intended as a representation of the Elephant Cave, which has a similar symbol on its front, but whatever the *locale*, it is certain that the whole scene is a representation of elephants having taken possession of a sacred cave, the dwelling of some simple people, who are trying their utmost to dislodge them. The amount of jewellery on the persons of the people precludes the idea of their being Buddhist hermits, but their adventure must have acquired some interest to have formed the subject of a tableau. To the extreme right is an Ashoka tree, an emblem of constancy in women. From the top of the tree a Bráhmaní goose, another emblem of constancy, is seen to fly out. The 1st scene in the 3rd compartment is purely ornamental. It represents a couple of monkeys in a cave frightened by a serpent. Next appears a young lady, at the door of a cave seated cross-legged, close by a man, whose head rests on her lap; a female is introducing a warrior, with a straight long sword and an oblong shield." The next tableau represents 2 persons fighting, which Hunter declares to be a prince and princess, armed with swords and oblong shields. One of the shields has a sort of projecting spikes. On the left is a female figure being carried off. It must be said that all the figures are so much defaced that it is mere matter of conjecture to describe them.

The next tableau is a hunt: a groom is leading a horse carved with much spirit. There is a tree in the centre, and on the left of the spectator is the prince firing with a bow, which he holds perpendicularly, at a bounding antelope on the spectator's right. A figure which is said to be the princess is sitting in a tree on the extreme right of the spectator. In the 5th compartment the figures are so much injured, that it is almost impossible to make them out. A man with large pectoral muscles sits on a stool with his legs hanging down, with a number of females about him. On the other side is a female recluse sitting cross-legged and adoring a *Chaitya*, placed before her. A boy in the foreground is similarly occupied. The 6th compartment is still more defective. It represents a man and a woman seated on separate chairs, then the woman sitting on the man's lap, then both seated on the ground. In the last compartment there is the same figure as in the first, which shows the end of the frieze. It is a man carrying fruit, but in his right hand is a roll of cord or a garland to decorate a

Chaitya, or other shrine, which Mr. Fergusson thinks is of Bactrian origin, but Rájendralálá Mitra thinks it Buddhistic. The lower story, also, has 8 doors. The ground-floor front was formed of a colonnaded verandah 44 ft. long, having a raised seat or berme, along its whole inner line. It was formerly supported by a row of 8 sq. pillars, of which only the 2 end ones remain, the rest having fallen down with the roof. To the E. it opened into an oblong chamber 11 ft. by 7 ft., and to the N. into 3 rooms of which the central one measures 16 ft. by 7 ft., and the side ones 13 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. and 13 ft. by 7 ft. The side rooms have each 2 doors, and the central one 3, and a frieze of bas relief extends the whole length over the door-way. The frieze is much dilapidated, so that only 4 fragments admit of description; the 1st represents a hut of 2 stories, of which the lower has 2 doors and the upper 1. A female figure looks out of each door, and one from the balcony, which is protected by a Buddhist rail of 4 bars. A similar rail runs in front of the lower story, with a large tree by its side. In the 2nd fragment, a saint or priest holds a piece of cloth in his left hand and extends the right as in the act of blessing. He wears an ample *dhoti* round the waist and a scarf over the body. On his right a servant holds an umbrella, and another in front carries a sword. On his left is a devotee on his knees seeking a blessing, and beyond to the left are two women bringing offerings, both kneeling, but one with the hands folded and the other dusting the feet of a boy, who has one hand on her head and the other holding a cloth which hangs from her. In the 3rd fragment is a saddle horse, with 3 attendants, and the holy man of the 2nd fragment with an umbrella held over him, and 2 attendants with swords on their shoulders. In the 4th fragment, there is a group of 6 women, 3 carrying pitchers on their heads, 1 kneeling and offering her pitcher to a figure, which is lost, 1 kneeling with folded hands, and 1 leaning on the branch of a tree and holding out her pitcher. The groups rest on Buddhist rails.

Ganeshah Gumphá (or more correctly Guphá) or Garbhah.—At 170 ft. almost due N. of the Ráni Naur Cave, is that of the Ganeshah Guphá, which, however, is much higher in the hill. It has but 1 story, but 2 compartments, with a verandah in front, which is 30 ft. long and 7 ft. broad. It has 3 pillars in the front of the verandah, sq. and massive, but other 2 have fallen. The pillars have brackets, with female figures carved on them. The flight of steps leading to the verandah has a crouching elephant on either side, holding lotuses in their trunks. There are also elephants in bas relief at the ends of the architrave. The rooms are rectangular, measuring 15 ft. by 7 ft. The verandah is 5 ft. 4 in. high, and its wall is ornamented with a series of tableaux in alto-rilievo. The 1st represents a man sleeping under a Bo tree, with a nude female sitting on his legs; in the next a man has seized the hand of a female, who is holding up her right hand as if crying for help. Then come 2 persons, perhaps the lady and her suitor, fighting, with swords and oblong shields, and then the man is depicted carrying off the woman, who retains her peculiar headdress. In the 5th compartment the successful lover is escaping on an elephant, pursued by soldiers in heavy kilts. A man on the elephant has cut off the head of one, and is holding it up. The ravisher is drawing his bow, holding it perpendicularly. In the 6th compartment he has reached his home, and he and the lady have alighted from the elephant. In the 7th the lady stands with her hand on the man's shoulder, while his arm is round her waist. In the next she is seated on the ground, while he stands near her.

This frieze, and that in the Ráni Naur Cave, represent the same story, the main difference being that in this cave the figures are more classical and better drawn, and, therefore, Mr. Fergusson thinks more modern. In the Ráni's cave they are certainly more Hindú. Of the story from

which these designs are taken, nothing is known. Rájpút ladies, in the olden time, wore weapons and fought as at the taking of Chitúr, where 2 princesses sallied at the head of the Mewár troops, and were killed. Those who wish to go further into the matter may consult the "Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii., pp. 12-13. A little more than 50 yds. to the W. of Rání Naur Cave, is a flight of steps which lead to a two-storied cave called Swargapurí. Both stories have 2 rooms, with a verandah in front, which has been supported by pillars now broken. There is no carving or inscription except some pilasters near the door, from the top of which runs a line of Buddhist rails, surmounted by an elephant in bas relief, with what is perhaps a human figure and a tree behind it. 50 ft. to the N. by W. of these are the Jayá Vijayá Caves, sometimes called Hansapúr. The porch is 8 ft. by 3 ft., and the corridor 13 ft. by 6 ft. In the corridor is a raised plinth on 3 sides, and behind are 2 rooms, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. There is a frieze with 3 compartments, the base being formed of a line of Buddhist rails. In the central compartment is a Bo tree. Beside the tree are 2 male figures, that on the left with folded hands, and that on the right holding a bit of cloth tied to the tree and a small branch. Near the men are 2 females bringing trays of offerings. The scroll work on the semi-circular bands over the doorways are different, and beyond them are 2 turbaned figures carrying trays of offerings. At the sides of the façade are a man and woman, 6 ft. high, in alto-rilievo. To the left is a small cave called Dwárkapúra.

Gopálapúra.—To the N.W. are 2 groups of caves, named Gopálapúra and Munchapúra, in which are a hall 33 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft., 2 side rooms and a verandah 25 ft. 4 in. long. On the piers of the hall are 2 inscriptions in the Lát character, now illegible.

Vaikuntha.—This and 2 other caves, Pátálapura and Jamapura, are a little to the N.W. They are much defaced and are now uninteresting. There is a view of these caves in Mr. Fergusson's "Rock-cut Temples of India," plate i There are 2 Pálí inscriptions in the Lát character, of which all that can be read is "excavations of the Rájás of Kalinga enjoying the favour of the Arhantas," and "the cave of the Mahárájá Víra, the Lord of Kalinga, the cave of the venerable Kadepa," also "the cave of Prince Vidukha." Hence it appears that the proper name of these caves is Kalingarájá Gumphá, or Vidukha Gumphá, or Kadepa's Gumphá.

Háthí Gumphá.—75 yds. to the N.W. is the Háthí Gumphá or "Elephant Cave," of which Mr. Fergusson says: "it is an extensive natural cave, unimproved by art." ("Tree and Serpent Worship," 2nd ed. p. 267). To the left is a boulder, which has been hollowed out into a cell 5 ft. sq. Over the entrance, cut into the scarped rock, is an inscription in the most ancient Lát character, 14 ft. long and 6 ft. broad, comprising 17 lines, each letter 2 in. long. It has suffered serious injury in several places, but enough remains to show that it is, perhaps, the oldest Indian engraved document that has come down to us. The translation, according to Rájendralálá Mitra, is :—

1*st line.*—Salutation to those who have overcome all human passions, to all who have attained perfection.

2*nd line.*—By Aira, the Great King, who has a mighty elephant for his vehicle, who has lavished his wealth in erecting Chaityas, who is distinguished by the attributes of Shákya, who is renowned for having plundered the earth to its uttermost limits, who is the Sovereign of Kalinga, has this hill been excavated.

3*rd line.*—For 15 years all juvenile games having been played by him, who had a handsome red body, and 9 of education, the person in the 24th year of his age, wishing to become a king, with the characteristics of a giant and with a numerous army, becoming victorious in the 3rd battle, in the capital of the Royal Dynasty of Kalinga, received royal unction, and devoted to the duty of Kings, causes the gates, walls and houses, which had been destroyed to be repaired. In the city of Kalinga a lake refreshing as the moonbeams, and a flight of steps, and many roads for all kind of equipages he caused to be,

4*th line.*—Consecrated. He causes the gratification of hundreds of thousands of his subjects, whose heads are bent down in salutation. In the second year (of his reign) reflecting on his interest, he caused to be placed on the W. side, horses, elephants, men

war-chariots and pike bearers. For those who had come from the Kansa forest to behold, as also for the inhabitants of the town of Tanaseka, in the following year,

5th line.—He caused to be celebrated an entertainment with the music of the Dampana, Tabhata, and other musical instruments, by persons proficient in the science of music and a dramatic performance by dancing girls. Next in the 4th year, in the house of the learned (he calls together) the Arhats, who had been established by the kings of the city of Eastern Kalinga. Impelled by devotion to acts of religion the forsaken umbrellas—a hundred

6th line.—Urns full of jewels, which inimical kings had given up to him, he causes to be offered (to the gods). Now in the 5th year, King Nanda having been, by him, expelled from home, went away on a swift horse to the city of Punádi.

7th line.—He munificently distributes in charity many hundred thousand (panas)—a hundred—town, territory—governs well—in the 8th year—his mind—hill.

8th line.—(To) the prince who caused (its) destruction, he ordains the pain of the cavern and causes the murderer to labor by a generous requital—Seated on the hill—lavishes bland speeches and (receives) obeisance.

9th line.—Apes, bulls, horses, elephants, buffaloes and all requisites for the furniture of a house;—to induce the practice of rejecting improper persons, he further bestows attendants of the *baiman* caste (Bráhmana).

10th line.—The highly renowned King causes to be made the palace of 15 victories.—

11th line.—Finding no glory, in the capital which had been the seat of the ancient Kings, a city abounding in envy and hypocrisy and reflecting in the 13th year—the fall of heavenly forms—12—

12th line.—For the profuse profit of crowded congregations — he established — Magadha Kings—well governed—since Nanda rája's—

13th line.—He distributes much gold at Banáras—he gives in charity innumerable and most precious jewels.

14th line.—In the 13th year—married the daughter of the so-called conqueror of the mountains. Impelled by virtue to Arhats.

15th line.—By him on a hundred sides—before perfected beings and crowds of people—wealth.—

16th line.—He caused to be constructed subterraneous chambers, caves containing a Chaitya temple and pillars—for congregations—Kings of Ayama—Kings of Surasena—caves.

17th line.—For whom the happy heretics continually pray—slayer, having a lákh of equipages—the fearless sovereign of many hills by the sun (cherished) the great conqueror of the ocean shore!

"All who take interest in Indian antiquities," says Prinsep, "will at once see the value of the above record, perhaps the most curious that has yet been disclosed to us." Rájendralálá Mitra supposes that Aira mentioned in the inscription lived within the hundred years preceding the accession of Chandragupta to the throne of Magadha, in 316 B.C. There are several smaller inscriptions within the cave, some in ill-formed Gupta character, others in equally degenerate Kutila. They were cut, probably by idle monks, or visitors. A few yds. N. of the Elephant Cave is the Pávana Guphá, or "cave of purification." It is of no importance, except that it has an inscription, in the Lát character, for which see "As. Soc. Journ. of Beng.," vol. vi., p. 1074.

About 75 ft. to the S.W. of the Pávana Guphá is the Sarpa Guphá, or "Serpent Cave." On the top of the entrance is a rude carving of the hood of a 3-headed cobra. Under this is the door, into which a man can just crawl; the interior being a cube of 4 ft. Beside the door is an inscription thus translated by James Prinsep:—"The unequalled chamber of Chulakarma and the appropriate temple of Karma Rishi." About 15 yds. to the N. is the Bhajana Guphá, or "cave of meditation." It measures 8 ft. long in front, and 15 ft. behind. It is 10 ft broad, and 7 ft. high. A little to the N. is the Alakápura, or "palace of Indra." Neither is of any importance.

Bágh Guphá, or "*Tiger Cave.*"—At 50 ft. to the N. is the very interesting Tiger Cave, cut externally into the shape of a tiger's head, with the jaws at full gape. The eyes and nose of the monster are very well marked, but the teeth are now imperfectly discernible. The head at top, where it joins the hill, is 8 ft. 8 in. broad, and thence to the upper lip, 10 ft. 6 in. long. The gape is 9 ft. wide, and the entrance to the cell occupies the place of the gullet. To the right of the entrance is an inscription in the Lát character, which says, "The Cave of Sasevin," a fierce opponent of the Vedas. At the beginning of the inscription is a Buddhist monogram, and at the end a Svastika. A little N. of the Tiger Cave is the Urdhabáhu, a one-storied chamber, 12 ft. by 6 ft. wide, a verandah of corresponding size, faced by three pillars

with lion capitals and brackets carved like female figures, projecting in front. It has an illegible inscription in the Láṭ character.

Khandagiri Hill.—This hill is 133 ft. high, and faces E. It is thickly covered with trees. The path which leads to the top is steep, and at the height of about 50 ft. divides into 2, one branch leading to the right and ending at the foot of a terrace in front of a cave. The other leads to the left, and to a range of caves cut in the E. face of the hill. The terrace on the right leads by 2 very broad steps to the Ananta cave, which is a narrow room, with 4 doorways and a verandah in front. The room is 24 ft. 6 in. in front, and the verandah 25 ft. The room is 7 ft. broad, and the verandah 5 ft. The verandah has 3 pillars, which are divided into 3 sections, of which the centre one is octagonal and the others sq. Instead of a capital, the pillars have a projecting bracket, shaped like a woman. The architrave is heavy, and over it is a parapet supported on corbels, and formed of pyramidal battlements, with intervening bunches of flowers.

In the centre of the back wall of the room is a Buddha, in bas-relief. The frieze is in 5 compartments. In the 1st are 2 human figures running or flying, dressed in waist-belts and scarves and turbans. They carry trays of offerings. At the spring of the arch to the right of these figures is a kneeling athlete, over whom stands a man holding by its hind legs a lion, which appears to be making for a man who is struggling with an enraged bull, and which he has caught by the left horn, and is about to strike with a club. Next comes a lion, held by the hind leg by a man who stands at the head of an athlete like the former one. The crown of the arch is formed by the tails of 2 snakes, and above is a Buddhist rail. In the semi-circular space under the arch is a nude female, standing in a lotus-bush, and holding a lotus-stalk in either hand. Two elephants are throwing water over her with their trunks. This is either Básulí, an aboriginal goddess mentioned by Mr. Beames, or Lakṣhmí. The 3rd compartment is the same as the 2nd, but the arch which follows has two lines of geese running with spread wings, each with a flower in its bill. On the Tympanum is a Bo tree, and a lady standing before it with folded hands. One of her attendants has a garland, and others hold trays of offerings. In the last compartment the flying figures are repeated. In the back wall of the verandah are 2 inscriptions, one in the Láṭ character, and the other in the Kutila.

The visitor must now turn back to the place where the path divides and proceed to the left, when he will come to a modern gallery and to the S., at a distance of 30 ft., to a range of 3 openings, with 2 lines of pillars, of which the inner is broken. There is here a Sanskrit inscription of the 12th century in Nágarí, which says the cave belonged to Áchárya Kálachandra, and his pupil Vellachandra. Next comes a range of caves facing the E., divided into 2 compartments by a partition in the middle. Each of the compartments is divided into 2 aisles by a range of pillars, round in the shaft, with a narrow fillet round the middle, the capitals formed of 2 tiles, enclosing a flattened ribbed ball. On the back wall is a row of seated Dhyání Buddhas, and some new images of Jinna Deva. At the E. end is an altar of masonry, on which are ranged a number of Jain images, 16 in. high. The compartment on the right side is 21 ft. 6 in. long and 8 ft. high. The outer aisle is 4 ft. 4 in. broad, the inner 6 ft. 8 in. The 2nd compartment is 22 ft. 4 in. long, with the same height and breadth as the other. The pillars of the front row are of the same pattern as in those of the 1st compartment, but those in the inner are octagonal and tapering. On the back wall is a row of Dhyání Buddhas, 1 ft. high, and below females seated on stools, some 4-handed, others 8-handed, with one leg crossed and the other hanging. Below the stools are lions couchant. From this to the top of the hill is a stiff climb, and the steps in one place are

almost perpendicular. On the summit of the hill is a plateau, and a temple to Párasnáth, 31 ft. long from N. to S. and 21 ft. from E. to W. From it is a magnificent panoramic view looking E. to Dhauli, S.E. to Bhuvaneshwar, and 15 m. all round. The groves of mango and jack trees are most beautiful, and no doubt supplied the hermits with food. A panther lives in this hill, and kills cattle, and lately tore a Bráhman so much that he died. This temple was built about a century ago, by Manju Chandári and his nephew, Bhawání Dádu of Kaṭak, Jain merchants of the Digambari sect. In the sanctuary is a standing figure of Mahávíra in black stone, 1 ft. high, placed on a wooden chair. In front of the temple is a fine terrace, 50 ft. sq., with a raised masonry seat all round. The temple is in charge of a Bráhman of Bhuvaneshwar. To the S.W. of the temple is a smooth terrace, of 150 ft. diameter, gently sloping to the W., called the Deva Sabhá. In the centre is a small sq. pillar, with a bas-relief of Buddha on each side, and round it 4 circles of Chaityas, from 2 to 3 ft. high. 3 small boulders, set in a triangle, and covered by a dolmen of sandstone, stand in the inner circle. E. of the Deva Sabhá, at 100 yds., is a tank cut in the solid rock, called the Ákásha Gangá, or "heavenly Ganges." Immediately below the tank is a cave, where the remains of Rájá Lalátendru Kesharí are said to rest. Rájendralálá Mitra believes the whole of the caves to be originally Buddhist, and to have been constructed from 340 to 320 B.C. He sees in them no connection with Greek architecture and sculpture.

ROUTE 4.

BHUVANESHWAR TO KAṬAK.

The stages are as follows :—

Stations.	Miles.	Bearers.	Charge.	Torch.	Chauṭris' fees.
			r.	á.	ás. p.
Sardaipúr to Bastambádí	11	8	2	4	6 9
Bastambádí to Kaṭak .	12	8	2	4	6 9
Total . . .	23	16	4	8	13 6

The road from Sardaipúr to the river at Kaṭak is good and well shaded. The Inspection House at Bastambádí, where the traveller can alight and stop the night, if he so pleases, is 150 yds. off the road to the left, and is in good repair and comfortable. It is a little past the 11th milestone from Kaṭak. The distance thence to the Kátjuri is done in a pálkí in 2 hours. In the cold season the channel of this river consists of ⅓ of a m. of sand and 150 to 200 yds. of water 1 ft. deep. The banks are high, and in the rainy season the river is perhaps ½ a m. broad and 15 ft. deep.

Kaṭak is a city with 50,878 inhabitants. It is situated at the apex of the delta of the Mahánadí river, which rises in the Ráipúr district of the Central Provinces, and has a length of 529 m., or 1 m. shorter than the Loire. It pours down upon the Delta through the narrow gorge of Naráj, 7 m. W. of the town of Kaṭak, and, dividing into 2 streams, encircles the city on the N. and E., and on the W. by its branch, the Kátjurí. The river during the rain pours down a prodigious flood, and to prevent its sweeping away the city, an important stone embankment, or Anakaṭṭ, has been erected 8 m. S.W. of the N.W. point of the spit of land o

which the city has been built. From this Anakaṭṭ extends the Taldanda Canal, from N. to S., and from it a city drainage canal runs N. for 6 m. to the Bidyadhar Tank, and divides the inhabited part of the spit of ground into 2 nearly equal parts; the N. containing the Bakhshí Bázár, the cantonments and fort, and the S. containing the Uriya and Shekh Bázárs and the main portion of the city. The T.B. is in the middle of the cantonments, on the right of the road going down to the fort.

About ¼th of a m. beyond it is the Parade Ground, with the Roman Catholic chapel on the left, and the Church of the Epiphany on the right. It has its name from having been consecrated on the Feast of the Epiphany, on the 6th of January, 1868, by Bishop Milman. The building cost 19,000 rs., and will accommodate 200 persons. The architect was Mr. Chisholm, assisted by Mr. Granville, Gov. Arch. It has a sq. tower, is 83 ft. 9 in. long and 24 ft. broad, with a verandah 12 ft. broad. There is a stained-glass window at the E. end, and a marble pavement. The Register begins on July 1, 1855. There are 3 tablets in the church, one to Mr. G. W. Boothby, C.S., son of the Rev. Brooke Boothby and Hon. Louisa Vernon, his wife, who died suddenly of cholera, March 28th, 1868, at Calcutta. It is a very handsome white marble slab, on a black ground, with a head of the deceased well executed. Another is to the Rev. H. H. Harington, the chaplain who laboured for the erection of the church, but did not live to see it opened. The 3rd is to John Campbell, C.E., who was drowned at Kalpara. The *Cemetery* is ¾ of a m. to the N.W. of the church, beyond the fort, near the left bank of the river. It is shaded with fine trees, and is very well kept. On the side post of the gate is marked in red chalk, 786 *souls* buried here.

The *Fort* is called Barábáṭí, and is thought by Stirling to have been built by Rájá Anang Bhím Deo, in the fourteenth century. He says, "the sq. sloping bastions and general style bespeak a Hindú origin. The Muḥammadan or the Maráṭha Governors of Orissa added a round bastion at the N.W. angle, and the arched gateway in the E. face, as mentioned in Persian inscriptions, which gives the 4th year of Aḥmad Sháh, or A.D. 1750, as the date of the additions. The fort has double walls of stone, of which the inner encloses a rectangular area 2150 ft. by 1800 ft. The entrance is through a grand gateway on the E., flanked by 2 lofty sq. towers, having the sides inclining inwards from the base to the summit. A noble ditch, faced with masonry, surrounds the whole, measuring 220 ft. in the broadest part. In the centre of the fort is a huge sq. bastion, with a flagstaff. M. La Motte, who travelled in 1767 A.D., thought the fort like the W. side of Windsor Castle. In the "Áín-i-Akbarí" it is said that there was, within the fort, the famous palace of Rájá Mukund Deo, 9 stories high. The Persian word in the "Áín" is *Áshyánah*, which Rájendralálá Mitra takes to mean "courtyard," but in this he appears to be in error, for the word originally means "nest," and then "ceiling," and could hardly be applied to a lateral layer. This has utterly perished, but from the ruins have been dug up fragments of cornices, and a massive candelabrum of fine indurated chlorite. Mr. Stirling's description of what the fort was is now inapplicable, for it has been converted into an unsightly series of earthen mounds; the stones of the moat having been taken in 1873 to build an hospital, and those of the fort to construct the lighthouse at False Point. The arched gateway in the E. face, and the Mosque of Fatḥ Khán, are the only objects of antiquarian interest which remain. The top of the ruined citadel is 100 ft. above the level of the river. There are 8 large white stones there, used for seats.

On the way to the fort, before entering the cantonments, on the left of the road, close to the bank of the Taldanda Canal, and 1 m. W. of the Collector's House, is the *People's Garden*, which was laid out

by the well-known philologist Mr. John Beames. A carriage can drive about it. At the W. extremity is an arch 9 ft. high, and several carved stones, all of which were brought from Altí by Mr. Beames. The arch is beautifully carved. In the centre of the top piece are vacant spaces, which were probably filled with Surjí Náráyans. On either side are festoons of monkeys and elephants pouring water over Lakshmí. On the side pilasters are 5 rows of ornaments, the outside band consisting of lotuses and other flowers, next is a band representing lions crushing elephants, next is a row of male and female figures, The next band presents Gaṇas chasing one another up the stem of a creeping plant; next is a scroll of leaves. At the base are figures of Vishṇu under the Shesh Nág and 2 Dwárpáls, 1 ft. 10 in. high. After crossing the bridge over the canal, the Circuit House, a large building, is passed on the right. The Club is on the right, about 50 yds. before reaching the fort.

In order to see the stone facing of the Kátjurí river, which was made by the Maráthas, the traveller will drive through the city to the Collector's Kachharí, which is on the banks of the Kátjurí river. The bank is here 25ft. high, and is faced with fine stone slabs of laterite. In order to understand the urgent necessity for this costly work, which extends nearly 2 m.,* and for others about to be mentioned. it must be said that the Mahánadí, Bráhmaní, Baitarní, Sálandí, and Subarnarekhá, which are the chief rivers of Orissa, and which, in the month of May bring down only 1690 cubic ft. of water per second, dash down during the rains 2,760,000 cubic ft. per second. This is far more than twice the total discharge of the Ganges during its maximum floods. From time immemorial efforts have been made to control this inundation, but hitherto with small success. From 1831 to 1867 Government spent in Kaṭak District alone £157,676, but in 1866 the flood broke through the Govt. embankment in 413 places. 642 sq. m. were submerged from 3 to 60 days to the depth of from 3 ft. to 15 ft., and 699,893 persons were driven from their homes.

In order to see the other works, it will be desirable to leave the T. B. in a carriage about 6 A.M., and after driving about 3½ m. to the N.W., the traveller will enter a pálkí and stop for a few minutes at a temple rebuilt by the Maráthas, on the right, about 3 m. from the place where he entered the pálkí. In order to reach it he will cross a small arm of the river close to the temple. The water is about 3 ft. deep, and there are quicksands, which are troublesome, and, were a person alone, might be dangerous. The temple has a tower and Mohan, or Audience Hall. The tower is 19 ft. sq., the hall 25 ft. sq. The height of the tower is about 50 ft. The view over the river is extremely pretty.

From this spot the road lies through deep sand, which extends to an Aṇakaṭṭ, beyond which, to the N., is Naráj, 7 m. from Kaṭak, where the Mahánadí debouches on the Delta, and forms its first bifurcation. There is a T. B. at Naráj, on a hill overlooking the river. It has 3 good rooms, and the breeze is delicious. It is a favourite resort for the Europeans at Kaṭak, who come here for change of air, picnics, and sometimes for honeymoons. The Mahánadí at this point is about ¾ of a m. across in the dry season, and the country is here covered with a dense low jungle. At 7 m. to the N. in the States of Dáligora and Athgarh, tigers are very numerous, and reports of their killing men and cattle are frequently made. A little way up the river is a narrow gorge, whence it issues, and the scene is so picturesque as to deserve a visit. It must be said that there are many alligators, and some of great size. The Kátjurí Weir, over which travellers cross to reach the Naráj Banglá, is 3800 ft. long and 12½ ft. high, and cost 6

* Rájendralálá Mitra says ("Ant. of Orissa," vol. ii. p. 164), "it is a noble piece of engineering work, and worthy of high admiration."

lákhs of rs. It was constructed partly by Mr. Macmillan and partly by Mr. Walker. The country below it on the W. is so low that the danger of a breach at this spot cannot be exaggerated. As there is no protection from the sun, it is desirable to cross this weir before 9 A.M. and breakfast at the Naráj Banglá, and then return in the afternoon. The other 2 great Weirs, namely, the Birúpá and Mahánadí, may be seen in quitting Kaṭak. The traveller will drive along a road a little to the N. of the Taldanda Canal, to the Jobrá Ghát, where are the Taldanda workshops, the Mahánadí Aṇakaṭṭ, and the place for embarking for False Point, on the left bank of the Mahánadí. The Birúpá river leaves the Mahánadí on its right bank, and the weir there is 1980 ft. long and 9 ft. high. Of the 4 canals which form the Orissa Irrigation System, 2 take off from the Birúpá Weir, and 1 with its branch from the Mahánadí Weir. The 2 former are the High Level Canal and the Kendrapára, the latter is the Taldanda. The Mahánadí Weir is 6400 ft. long and 12½ ft. high, and cost in round numbers 13 lákhs of rs. It was begun in 1863 and completed in 1869–70. The engineer was Mr. Macmillan. The materials for all these works were brought from the Naráj Quarry, which is sandstone; from the Manchipúr Quarry, which is conglomerate sandstone; and the Chiteswar and Chandwár Quarries, which are laterite, a kind of earthy sandstone. The mortar was formed from nodule limestone, which was found near the quarries. The mortar is composed of one part limestone, one part sand from the riverbed, and one part brick dust. This makes a slow-setting hydraulic mortar.

The word Kaṭak, written improperly in English Cuttack, and wrongly accented on the last syllable, means in Sanskrit "a royal metropolis," "a city," and also "an army." The people of Orissa adopt the 1st meaning, and speak of 7 Kaṭaks in Orissa. The 1st Yájpúr, where Yayáti Keshari first placed his capital; the 2nd Puri, to which he removed; the 3rd Bhuvaneshwar, here he settled at the close of his reign; the 4th Biḍánasí, on the fork between the Mahánadí and Kátjurí, to which Nripa Keshari removed in 953 A.D.; the 5th Sárangaḍ, to which Mádhava Keshárí removed between 971—989 A.D.; the 6th, Chanduar, on the left bank of the Mahánadí, where Ananga Bhíma held his court; the 7th, Chhátea, where he resided for a time. The inundations of the river obliged Mádhava Keshari to move to Sarangaḍ, which was on the other side of the Katjurí, away from the river bank. The cause of Ananga Bhíma's moving to Chanduar was his seeing a hawk killed by a crane, which he took to be a good omen. The present Kaṭak is due to the Muḥammadans.

ROUTE 5.

KAṬAK (CUTTACK) TO YÁJPÚR.

The stages are as follows :—

Names of Stations.	Miles.	Bearers.	Rs.
Kaṭak to Tanghi . .	10	8	2½
Tanghi to Barchana .	10	8	2½
Barchana to Dharamsála	10	8	2½
Dharamsála to Yájpúr	15	8	2½
Total . . .	45	32	10

The distance, as the crow flies, is only about 35 m. The traveller will leave Kaṭak, after an early dinner,

about 5 P.M. He will thus be able to cross the Mahánadí during daylight, and will proceed during the night 32 m. up the Grand Trunk Road, passing 3 Inspection or Ḍák Banglás, distant about 10½ m. apart at Tanghi, Barchana, and Dharamsála, where his pálkí will cross the river Bráhmaní in a ferry boat, and after proceeding about 3 m. further he will leave the Trunk Road at a place called Kuakhia, turning off to the right. There is a short cut after crossing the river, but it is not advisable to take it. The road then proceeds 11 m. to the E., crossing *en route* 3 rivers, unbridged, but fordable in the cold weather. At sunrise he will reach Jájpúr, properly Yájpúr, from *Yaj* in Sanskrit, "to sacrifice." Yáyátí Kesharí, coming from Bihár, found Yájpúr a place of importance, and fitted to be his base of operations in the S., and to make it his capital for a time. It was close to Dantapura, where the sacred tooth of Buddha was kept, and in the 4th and 5th century A.D. it was called the navel of Buddhism. Yáyátí subdued it, and converted the sanctuaries into Hindú places of worship, but in 1558 Kálápahár, a famous champion of Islám, defeated the Hindús in a great battle at Gahvara Ṭekrí, 4 m. to the N.E. of Yájpúr. It is believed that whole armies are buried here, and so late as 1595 A.D. a grave Muḥammadan author writes that he heard at night shouts of "kill," "strike" (see Jour. As. Soc. of Beng., vol. xl., p. 159). Kálápahár demolished all the Hindú temples, and the accumulated treasures of art of 1,000 years were lost for ever.

Yájpúr is a city of 10,161 inhabitants, situated on the S. bank of the Baitaraní river, in 20° 50′ 45″ N. lat. and 86° 22′ 56″ E. long. With the aid of a pálkí, or a pony, the visitor can see all that is to be seen at Yájpúr in one day. Close to the T. B. is a noble mosque, built by Núwáb Abú Náṣir in 1681 A.D. out of the stones of Hindú palaces and temples. Adjoining the mosque is the residence of the Magistrate, in whose compound are to be seen 3 monolithic statues of blue *chlorite, from* 8 ft. 9 in. to 9 ft. 6 in. high.* One is Indráṇí, wife of Indra, the air-god. She is a 4-armed goddess, and sits in tranquil majesty, with an admirably cut elephant as her footstool. A muslin sárí falls in delicate curves to her feet, and is fastened at the waist by a girdle. Ornaments cover her breast, and her hair towers up in a cone of curls. The earth goddess, Varáhiní, the wife of Vishṇu in his boar incarnation, sits with her infant on her knee, and is 8 ft. high by 4 ft. broad. She wears bracelets on her four arms, and rings on her little fingers. She sits on a buffalo, finely carved. A temple to Vishṇu, in his boar incarnation, crowns a flight of stairs leading up from the river. The most striking of the 3 monoliths represents Chámundá, the wife of the All Destroyer, a colossal naked skeleton, with the skin hanging to the bones, and the veins and muscles standing out in ghastly fidelity. A snake is the fillet of her hair brushed back, a death's-head crowns her forehead, to which the distended hood of the cobra serves as a canopy. Her snaky tresses fall over her cheek, and a string of skulls winds round her body. She sits on a small figure of her husband, Shiva, resting on a lotus-leaved pedestal.

In a gallery overlooking the dried up bed of the river are 7 idols, elaborately carved, and each made of a block of chlorite, 6. ft high. Mr. James thinks they have been collected from various desecrated shrines, and that some pious Hindú, seeing them placed against a wall, erected a vaulted roof over them, and a wall in front, which is pierced with latticed windows, and the effect of the dim light upon these terrible images is very striking indeed. Rájendralála Mitra compares these images with the Cretan *μητερες*. Six of them are goddesses with 4 arms each, the 7th is Narsingh. The first goddess is Kálí, or Chámuṇḍá, a grim skeleton, holding in one hand a decapitated head, in another a

* They were brought from the Cenotaph of Saiyid 'Alí Bukhárí, a Paṭhán saint, who accompanied Kálápahár, and when his head was cut off, at the siege of Barábaṭí, rode without it to Yájpúr, and was buried there.

cup of blood, in the 3rd a trident, and in the 4th a sword. She has a snaky head-dress and a garland of skulls, and is treading on her husband Shiva. The next is the wife of Yama, or "Death," with a swine's head. Her hands hold a cup, a fish, and a child. At her feet is a buffalo. Next is the wife of Indra; she holds a child in her lap, while her two other hands hold a war-club and a thunderbolt; an elephant serves her as footstool. Lakhshmí comes next; with 2 hands she holds a child, and in a 3rd Vishnu's Wheel, in her 4th a shell. Beneath her feet is Garuda. Next is an awful figure, a naked, emaciated old hag, the Mother of Death. She is squatting down. Below her are 2 votaries, and between them 3 kinds of bells—the bell of Yama, that of Káli, and that of Vishnu. Savitrí, the wife of Brahmá, comes next. Her hair is dressed with 3 ostrich feathers; she holds a child and 2 war-clubs; at her feet is a peacock. Párbatí comes next, with a child on her knees, and holding a trident and a rosary; a bull is at her feet. Below Narsingh are 2 groups of worshippers, and female attendants waving the *chaunrís*.

Close to the gallery is a temple containing a large image of Ganpati. Opposite the gallery, in a wooded island in the middle of the river, about 250 yds. off, is the 2nd great temple, dedicated to the boar incarnation. Around are groups of smaller temples, and the whole inclosure is protected from floods by a masonry wall. Beside the main flight of steps, which lead up from the river, are 2 roofless temples, over the gate of which is an effigy of the Sun driving 6 horses, and a bull in the midst. Proceeding now to the S. for about 1¼ m., along the Bingapúr high road, the visitor must turn to the left, and at 200 yds. from the road he will come to the most beautiful object in Yájpúr, a pillar 32 ft. high; the base is 5 ft. 5 in. high, sq., and composed of large blocks of stone, without any ornament. The shaft and capital are 26 ft. 7 in. high, and appear to be a monolith. The shaft is 16-sided. The capital, which is of exquisite proportion, is carved to imitate lotus blossoms, while immediately below it the summit of the shaft is adorned with lions' heads, from whose mouths depend roses. The capital once was crowned with a figure of Garuda, which is supposed to have been, not a carrion vulture, as Dr. Hunter calls it, but the great Indian Toucan, a handsome bird, 4½ ft. long. The Garuda is said to have been hurled from the summit of the pillar by the Muhammadans, who attempted also to destroy the pillar itself. The Garuda, or a fac-simile of it, now stands in the ante-chamber of a small temple of Narsingh, in Madhupúr, a village about 1 m. to the S.E. of the temple of Jagannáth at Yájpúr. This figure should be inspected. It is a fine piece of sculpture 4 ft. high, carved out of black chlorite. It represents a human figure resting on one knee, the palms of the hands pressed together in an attitude of devotion, as if awaiting the commands of the god; short wings are attached to the shoulders, and while the hair of the fore part of the head is dressed in the shape of a mitre, the back part of the head is covered with a profusion of curls. The face and attitude are majestic, but the nose is lengthened to imitate a bird's beak. It rests on a pedestal, which is an exact duplicate of the capital and upper shaft of the pillar. When the Garuda was *in situ* on the top of the pillar, the whole must have resembled in many respects, and even rivalled, the well-known column in the Piazza di San Marco at Venice, the winged lion of the Saint being not unlike the winged vehicle of Vishnu. It is improbable that a special pedestal would be carved for the Garuda after the Hindú revival, so that it may perhaps be that there were once two pillars—one still *in situ*, but wanting the Garuda, while the capital and upper shaft of the other pillar, surmounted by the sacred bird, has found a resting place in the small temple, the shaft of the column having been destroyed.

Returning to the Bingapúr road, and proceeding in the same direction as before, the traveller will cross the Maráṭha bridge, a fine specimen of

architecture. It is not so large as the bridge of the same name at Purí, but has 11 arches, and is built in precisely the same fashion. It appears to be of extreme antiquity, but has evidently been repaired after the temples were destroyed by the Muḥammadans, as fragments of carvings in relief, taken evidently from temples, are let into the walls and piers. It also goes by the name of the Devídwár, lit. "Goddess-door Bridge," from its proximity to a temple now to be described.

After another 500 yds., through beautiful groves of palms and mango trees, the Brahmá Kuṇḍ, a tank faced with stone, is reached, opposite which is the walled inclosure of the holy temple of Biraja, "the Passionless One," Biraja was a goddess who sprang from Párbatí after that deity had destroyed herself, in consequence of her father not having invited her husband Shiva along with the rest of the gods to a feast. Her body was distributed in 52 pieces, and the navel fell to Yájpúr, which consequently, in the estimation of the inhabitants, ranks after Purí and Gaya as the 3rd most holy place in Bengal. Unbelievers are not admitted to the temple, but through the breaches can be seen the Hall of Audience and the tall spire, while the inclosure is covered with innumerable broken images. The spire is 67 ft. 6 in. high, and there are some curious sculptures let into the wall at the portico. The traveller will now regain the highway, and a little beyond the 2nd mile-stone, 200 yds. from the road, on the left-hand side, is the temple of Trilochan of the 3-eyed god, *i.e.* Shiva. The base of the original tower, which is now about 60 ft. high, has survived the general ruin, and for a height of about 14 ft. from the ground still stands, richly carved as of yore, giving some idea of the past glories of Yájpúr. The rest of the building is covered with stucco. The god is placed in the inner sanctuary in a well, so as not to be visible from outside, but a copy exists in front of the outer door. It is the usual symbol of Shiva, with the *face of Párbatí* attached, with 3 eyes *in her forehead*. A few yds. off is a small dilapidated temple, containing the oldest Lingam in Yájpúr, called Tilobandeshwar, 7 ft. 8 in. in circumference. The priests assert that it is a miraculous stone, and grows. The rate of growth is, however, slow, being only 1 Til, or the thickness of a grain of mustard seed, a year.

Between the Temple of Trilochan and the road, in an underground chamber, is a very holy and frightful image of Kálí, with 18 arms. Beginning from the right of the observer, the hands are occupied as follows: the 1st holds a snake; the 2nd, a cup of blood; the 3rd, the head of the demon Shambur; the 4th, a shell; the 5th, a bowl; the 6th, a trident; the 7th, a mirror; the 8th rests on her breast. On the left, the 1st hand lies on her knee; the 2nd holds a javelin; the 3rd, a rosary; the 4th, a dagger; the 5th, a war club; the 6th, a bell; the 7th, a spear; and the 8th, one of those heavy knives which are still used by the Nípálese, and with which they decapitate a buffalo at a blow. The remaining 2 hands are raised above the others, and grasp a gigantic sword. The ground about is covered with carved fragments, and in a temple on the other side of the road are some elegant sculptures; a pippal tree growing on the top of the spire of this temple, has gradually forced its roots to the very bottom, and is slowly rending it asunder. The traveller may now explore the streets and gardens of the present town, where he will find fragments of halls and temples all built of fine cut stone, and by the addition of mud walls, now converted into small but comfortable dwellings.

Yájpúr formerly stood on the main road to Purí, and the pilgrims to Jagannáth used regularly to resort to it, but the sanctity of the place has much diminished, and with it the gains of the priests, since the present high road was constructed. It is, however, still visited by a few pilgrims, and is worthy of being inspected by all who take an interest in Hindú antiquities. A Nách at this place is very different from the dull, stupid ceremony which passes under that name at Calcutta and in the rest of India. The damsels

display great activity in their movements, and throw much passion into their looks and gestures. The ancient palace at Yájpúr was destroyed by the officers of the English Public Works Department, who tore down the last remains, and built bridges along the Trunk Road with the stones. At 11 m. to the W. of Yájpúr a colossal figure was dug up, of Padmapáṇi, the feet lost, but the total height must have been about 17 ft. 6 in. This figure is now called Shánta Mádhava. There are other ruins in the neighbourhood, but probably these will suffice for ordinary travellers.

Should the traveller prefer it, he may return to Calcutta viâ Baleshwar (Balasore), which is only 35 m. in a direct line from Yájpúr, and from which small steamers run.

Balasore.—This place was once of great commercial importance, and the Dutch had a factory here, and the Danes also, but the latter sold their interest to the English Government in 1846. The sandhills in the neighbourhood are much resorted to by antilopes, and in the grassy plains further inland the wild buffalo is common, the tiger rare, but the leopard, hyæna, elk, nílgáí, spotted deer, hog deer, mouse deer, wild dog, wild cat, civet cat, and hare are common, as are peacocks, jungle fowl, black and red partridges, 2 sorts of quail, snipe, golden plover, wild ducks and wild geese. At the old Cemetery in Mandal Street are a few old tombs: one to Isabella Kelso, who died in April, 1751, aged 17; one to Anne, wife of Capt. Francis Wilshan, who died in 1684. There is also the tomb of Burg Graff Van Leven Husen, who died 23rd of November, 1696. An obelisk on a triangular base behind Rájá Shám Ánand's Dispensary, may also be visited. It has an inscription which has not been copied.

ROUTE 6.

KAṬAK (CUTTACK) TO FALSE POINT.

The Agents for the British India Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. J. Bullock & Co., at False Point, are also proprietors of the Orissa Carrying Company. They own the following fleet of boats and steamers:

		Tons.	Nom. H. P.
Steam Launch	"Mary Theresa'	120	40
,,	"Olga"	50	20
,,	"Eliza"	35	10
,,	"Rumba Lass"	15	8
2 Iron Lighters, each		100	
4 Composite	,,	75	
7 Wooden	,,	50	
1 Accommodation Boat		15	

They run a steam launch weekly between Kaṭak and False Point, in connection with the B.I.S. Co.'s mail steamers, from Calcutta and Bombay, and coast ports, and country passengers and cargo.

The rates of passage are as follows:

	Rs.	Ás.
Cabin from Kaṭak to False Point and *vice versâ* inclusive of passage (Deck) of 2 servants . . .	25	0
2nd Class ditto, inclusive of passage of 1 servant	12	8
Deck ditto	2	0

Cabin and 2nd class passengers are dieted on board, the former at a charge of 3 rs., and the latter at 2 rs. per diem. Wines and spirits are supplied on board. The distance between Kaṭak and False Point is about 82 m.; of this 39 m. is by canal, the remainder by river. The journey is generally performed in 24 hours.

It is always best for passengers by the British Steam Navigation Company's steamers for False Point, to advise Messrs. J. Bullock & Co., by telegraph or letter, when to expect them; for, as the steam launches have only accommodation for a limited number, extra boats would have to be supplied in the event of several passengers arriving at

one time. The Company will let out steam launches and boats on hire, fixing their charges according to the nature of the work to be performed. If the traveller decides to return by this route, the only alternative being a very long route by pálkí, he will go on board the steam launch at 6.45 A.M., having provided himself with such drinkables as he may require. He will also do well to take with him a rifle, as he is nearly sure to see crocodiles and alligators, and it is really a good work to kill these monsters, who destroy at least 100 human beings every year in this province. In less than half an hour he will pass the first lock, and enter the Kendrápárá Canal, which is here about 80 ft. broad. This canal reaches from Kaṭak for a distance of 42½ m. till it drops into tidal waters at Márságái, 23 m. from False Point Harbour. The first 40 m. and the works connected therewith were constructed partly by Mr. Lavinge and partly by Mr. Brookes and by Mr. Wildford.

The extension of the Kendrápárá Canal for 15 m. to Jambú Lock, close to False Point Harbour, was designed and made by Mr. Macmillan. The Patamundi Canal, which connects the Kendrápárá Canal with the Bráhmaní River, was made by Mr. Unwin. The High Level Canal and Works connected with it were designed and constructed by Messrs. Walker, Odling, and Macmillan. These works were begun in 1863, and the Bhadrak end is still in progress, with distributaries from it. Through the Kendrápárá Canal the steam launch will glide quite tranquilly, and the traveller will see on either side a rather pretty country, with occasional villages. There are alligators in the canal, but not very large ones. It takes about 6 hours to reach the place where the canal bifurcates, and 5 locks are passed, each causing a delay of 7 to 10 minutes. Where the canal branches into two, the right branch leads to Marságái, the left to Chambelí. There are 3 more locks before reaching Márságái. At the mouth of the canal there is sand, on which usually many alligators are seen, some of them from 20 ft. to 30 ft. long. During floods, the whole tract to the E., or coast side, is one large sea or jungle-covered swamp. It belonged to the ancient family of the Kujang Rájá, but has lately been purchased by the Maháráját of Bardwán, whose great wealth will, it is hoped, enable him to make many improvements.

The traveller will probably have to pass the night at anchor somewhere near False Point Harbour, at a place where the steamer will take in wood, and in the morning he will reach the Landing Place at Dowdeswell Island, where he will embark in the B.I.S.N. Co.'s ship for Calcutta.

ROUTE 7.

CALCUTTA TO DÁRJÍLING.

Miles.	Stations.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.
		A.M.	P.M.
	Calcutta, Scaldah Station . . .	7.30	9.30
14	Barrackpúr . . .	8.5	10.10
16½	Ichhapúr . . .	8.12	—
18½	Shámnagar . . .	8.17	10.30
23½	Naihátí . . .	8.32	10.45
28	Kanchrapárá . .	8.50	11.10
33	Madanpúr . . . (Turn off here for Jessúr.)	9.3	—
38½	Chogdah	9.17	11.45
			A.M.
45½	Ránághát . . .	9.35	12 5
51	Aranghatá . . . (Turn off for Krishnagarh.*)	9.49	—
57½	Bogula	10.15	12.48
65	Kishnganj . . .	10.35	1.8
74½	Rámnagar . . .	11.5	—
77½	Jayrámpúr . . .	11.20	—
83½	Chuadanga . .	12.0	2.5

* Where the famous Sanskrit College is.

Miles.	Stations.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.
		P.M.	A.M.
102¾	Poradáhá . . .	1.10	3.0
	Mirpúr	5.45	3.30
118¾	Damukdiya* . .	6.15 Mail.	4.20 Mixed.
		P.M.	A.M.
	Sárá Ghát†. . .	7.15	7.0
8¾	Gopálpúr . . .	—	7.38
16½	Malanchí . . .	8.9	8.11
24	Nattúr	8.33	8.40
32¾	Madhanagar . .	9.12	9.38
38¾	Atrai	9.34	10.6
46½	Ráninagar . . .	10.2	10.41
51¼	Sulţánpúr . . .	10.20	11.5
63	Núwábganj . .	10.59	11.54
			P.M.
72½	Jaipúr	11.28	12.29
		A.M.	
84¾	Hillí	12.20	1.36
92¾	Bahrámpúr . . .	12.48	2.11
100	Phulbári . . .	1.14	2.43
111¼	Párbatipúr . . .	1.50	3.25
120½	Saidpur	2.25	4.8
128	Darwáni	3.2	4.56
132¾	Nilphamari . .	—	5.19
143¼	Domer	3.47	6.3
153	Chilaháti . . .	—	6.45
159½	Haldibáre . . .	4.32	7.9
173	Jalpaiguri . . .	5.25	8.9
183	Shikárpúr . . .	6.0	9.1
196	Siliguri	6.35	9.50

Remarks.—For intermediate stations see Time Table in "Sights in the vicinity of Calcutta": Calcutta to Barrackpúr. Shortly after leaving Sealdah the commencement of the Sundarbans is seen in the distance. In the cold weather, there are almost continuous pools of water to the left, and a forest of cocoa palms and plantain trees to the right. There is an old deserted fort ¼ mile to the S. of Chámnagar. Kanchrapára is the place where the E. Bengal Railway Co. build and repair their locomotives. There used to be some of the finest snipe shooting in India here, but the ground has been so shot over that a good bag is unusual.

Passengers in the steamer should especially ask for the Hilsá fish, which is particularly fine here. The Eastern Bengal Railway sometimes takes 40 tons of this fish to Calcutta, where it sells at 20 times the price it fetches at Damukdiya. It takes a quarter of an hour to cross to Sárá Ghát, and then there is a walk of 150 yds. to the N. Bengal Railway train, which is on the metre gauge principle and a sad contrast to the E. Bengal, which may truly be called a model railway. Its gauge is 5 ft. 6 in.

* The Eastern Bengal Railway stops here; you cross in the steam ferry and proceed in the Northern Bengal Railway. Refreshments are supplied on board the steamers.

† The distance in miles is here given from Sárá Ghát.

Refreshments are supplied at Nattúr, Saidpúr, Jalpaiguri and at Siliguri.

None of the stations are very large, except Jalpaiguri and Siliguri. The country is flat and well wooded all the way. At Siliguri, the traveller to Dárjiling gets into the cars, which are drawn by steam on the tramway. The station is off the line to the right about 50 yds. The travellers should be careful to provide themselves with veils, as the dust and blacks from the engine fly into their faces in clouds. Those who sit on the front seats are especially inconvenienced. The time table of the Steam Tramway is as follows:—

Miles.	Stations.	Remarks.
	Siliguri.	After 2 m. you pass tea plantations and banglás. The trees are about 3 ft. high.
7	Sukna.	
16	Chunbatti.*	
18	Tendoria.†	
22	Gyabári.	
25	Mahánadí.	* Jungle is very thick here and grass high.
30	Karseong.	† Refreshment rooms here.
40	Sonáda.	
50	Dárjiling.	Passengers booked through are allowed to halt one day at Karseong.

Here there are also refreshment rooms. The fare from Sukna to Dárjiling is, first class, Rs. 18 12ás.

The fare on the Eastern Bengal Railway from Calcutta to Damukdya is:—

	as.	rs.	ps.
1st Class	7	10	6
2nd Class	3	13	3

At Sukna the cars begin to ascend in curves, like those made by a man skating. The turns are very sharp, and at each a fresh landscape is developed. The sides of the mountain are clothed with lofty trees and masses of jungle. At about the 15th m. the cars pass round a loop which projects from the mountain, and the line runs on the edge of a precipice of 1,000 ft. Breakfast at Tendoria costs 1½ rs. At Karseong there is an excellent hotel kept by Mr. Roberts, who has been there several years, and is also proprietor of the Woodlands Hotel at Dárjiling. The hotel at Karseong is called the

Clarendon. This hotel can accommodate 20 people. The charges are 6 rs, a day for a broken period, or 150 rs. a month. There are 15 acres of ground attached to the hotel, and in these grounds the vegetables used at the hotel are grown. The municipality levy 150 rs. a year on the hotel, and, it is said, fail to keep the roads in repair. There are two doctors living close by: Dr. Morris, who is very well spoken of, and another. Just below it, on the other side of the road, is a tea garden, and on the opposite mountain is Marmah, a tea plantation, where there is a European manager with 3 assistants, and 400 kulís. Those who stop at Karseong must take precautions against the leeches, which are so numerous that, in walking over the grass or undergrowth for half an hour, more than 100 of these voracious creatures will have fastened on a person. There are no tigers, but panthers sometimes carry off cattle. Before the N. Bengal State Railway was opened, the route from Calcutta to Dárjíling was by rail to Ṣáḥibganj, 220 m. from Haurah, then by steam ferry across the Ganges to Karagola, thence by carriage to the river opposite Dingra Ghát, then crossing the river to Kishanganj, Titaliá and Siliguri at the foot of the hills.

The distances from Calcutta are as follows:—

	Miles.
Calcutta to Damukdiya . . .	118¾
Across the river	2¼
Sárá Ghát to Siliguri . . .	196
Siliguri to Dárjíling	50
Total distance . .	367

All is now accomplished with perfect ease by steam, but when the N. Bengal State Railway was opened to Siliguri in 1878, the means of transport were very seriously taxed, for the extension of the railway to near the foot of the hills, not only brought more summer residents to Dárjíling, but also many more casual travellers. At the same time the tea cultivation had much increased, and consequently more tea had to be sent down, and *more stores* of all kinds to be sent up, *as for instance, lead, etc., for* packing the tea. It was at one time intended to extend the N.B. State Railway to a place in the Tarái called 'Ádilpúr, nearer the foot of the hills; but this fell through, and a proposal to lay a steam tramway from Siliguri to Dárjíling, on the cart road, was warmly taken up by the Lt.-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden. A capital of 1,400,000 rs. was subscribed, and the works were started early in May, 1879. The Viceroy and Lady Lytton travelled 18 m. up this line in March, 1880, and in August of that year the line was opened for passenger and goods traffic to Karseong, 30 m., an elevation of 5000 ft. The line is now prolonged to Dárjíling, 7300 ft. high, the greatest altitude a locomotive has ever been worked.

Although called a tramway, the line is in every sense of the word a 2-ft. gauge railway, constructed in the most substantial manner, with heavy steel rails (40 lbs. to the yd.). The locomotives, specially designed by Messrs. Sharpe & Stewart, of Manchester, have 4 wheels, with a wheel base of 4 × 3, and weigh 10 tons. The manner in which they turn round the curves, many of which are only of 70 ft. radius, astonish even American experts. The speed of the trains, both up and down, is not allowed to exceed 7 m. an hour, although on special occasions 16 m. has been easily attained. By the present speed travellers ascend over 1,000 ft. an hour, but as the start is made early in the morning, the day becomes warmer as the greater altitude is attained. Travellers are strongly advised to have extra warm clothing at hand, also a warm wrapper for the feet. It is worthy of note, that this is the first work of the kind for which the capital required has been raised entirely in India. The speed with which this line has been finished and the success which has attended it are due to the energy of the able Agent of the E. Bengal Railway, Mr. Prestage, who had the good sense to resist the proposal to select an altogether new route, and to choose for the line one of the finest mountain roads in the world, well-bridged,

drained, and consolidated, which had cost £6000 per m., and was already at his disposal.

Dárjíling, written by Sir J. Hooker Dorjiling, signifies according to some "the Holy Spot" ("Up in the Clouds," p. 21); according to others "the Bright" or "Sunny Spot." The district is divided into 2 portions: the N. is from 4,000 to 9,000 ft. above the sea level. The S., or Morang, consists of the spurs of the first range of the Himálayas, and the plains thence to the Zil'a of Rangpúr. It is bounded on the N. by the rivers Ruman, Great Ranjít, and Tístá, which divide it from Sikkim on the W.; by the Mechi river and mountains, which rise to between 12,000 ft. and 13,000 ft., and divide it from Nípál; on the E. the Tístá and the Sechi divide it from Bhután, and on the S. it marches with the Zil'as of Rangpúr and Purneah. The area in sq. m. of Dárjíling District, according to the Census Map of 1872, is 1,234 sq. m. The District of Morang has a total area of 4,000 sq. m., and was ceded to the E. I. Company by the Rájá of Nipál, by the treaty of peace signed at Segaulí, and made over to the Rájá of Sikkim by the treaty of Titália, on the 10th of February, 1817. From 1817 to 1828, no notice was taken of Sikkim till a dispute occurred between the Lepchas and Nípálese, which was referred to the British Government. In February, 1828, Mr. J. W. Grant, B. C. S., and Captain Lloyd, who was settling the boundary between Nípál and Sikkim, represented to the Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck, that Dárjíling would be a good place for a Sanatorium, whereupon Major Herbert, Deputy Surveyor-General, was ordered to survey the Sikkim Hills. This was done in 1830. In 1835, the Sikkim Rájá ceded all the land S. of the Great Ranjít river, E. of the Balasan, Kakail, and Little Ranjít, and W. of the Rangno and Mahánadí rivers, for a sum of 3,000 rs. per annum. In 1839, Captain Lloyd made over the Station to Dr. Campbell, who was transferred from Nípál. When Dr. Campbell took charge there were only 20 families in *the whole* tract. He remained Superintendent for 22 years, and built the Bázár, the Kachharí, and Church, made roads, and established a convalescent depot at Jelapahár.

In November, 1849, both Dr. Campbell and Sir J. Hooker, who were travelling together, were seized and imprisoned by the people of the Sikkim Rájá, and Campbell was severely beaten. For this outrage the Rájá was deprived of Morang, and of the 3,000 rs. a year which had been paid to him. (See "Himálayan Journals," vol. ii., p. 202). The Station of Dárjíling is surrounded by the highest mountain peaks in the world. Of these, the highest, Mt. Everest, is 29,130 ft. above the level of the sea, and is visible from Jelapahár, the convalescent depot, to the S. of Dárjíling, but though visible, it is at the distance of at least 120 m. It is in Nipál, and the traveller will look for it over the hill of Tonglú, 10,080 ft. high, which is due W. of Jelapahár, at about 12 m. distance as the crow flies. A fearless rider, or strong Alpine climber may make an expedition to Tonglú, where there is a Ḍák Banglá, but it is only right to say that it is a most fatiguing journey, and for a rider not without considerable danger. Sir J. Hooker, in his "Himálayan Journ." vol. i., p. 154, says that this is the most interesting trip to be made from Dárjíling, and that it is fully 30 m. by the path; by the way he went he soon entered a forest, and descended very rapidly, occasionally emerging on cleared spurs, where were fine crops of various millets, with much maize and rice. At an elevation of about 4000 ft. he found the great bambú abound, which flowers every year, while all others of this genus flower profusely once in a great many years, and then die away; their place being supplied by seedlings, which grow with immense rapidity. This bambú attains a height of from 40 ft. to 60 ft., and its culms are as thick as the human thigh; it is used for water-vessels, and its leaves form an admirable thatch, which in the time of Sir J. Hooker's visit were in universal use for houses at Dárjíling. On the way to Tonglú, 5 species of figs will

be noticed, some bearing palatable and very eatable fruit of enormous size, others with small fruit, borne on prostrate leafless branches, which spring from the root and creep along the ground. On the banks of the streams swarms a troublesome dipterous insect, the Jûpsa, a species of Siamulium, very small and black, floating like a speck before the eye. Its bite leaves a spot of extravasated blood under the cuticle, very irritating if not opened. Sir J. Hooker crossed the Little Ranjît river, and so reached the base of Tonglú, where he camped; he then ascended the Simonbong spur, called from a small village Llama temple of that name, on its summit. Here the Praong bambú replaces the larger kind, which grows below, and the wild strawberry, violet, and geranium are found. Above Simonbong, the path up Tonglú is little frequented. The track runs along ridges, very steep and narrow at the top, through deep humid forests of oaks and magnolias, and tetranthera and cinnamomum, one species of which ascends to 8000 ft., while one of tetranthera reaches 9000 ft. At 6000 ft. there is a spring of water called Simsibong. Here are great scandent trees, twisting around the trunks of others and strangling them. The latter gradually decay, leaving the sheath of climbers, one of the most remarkable vegetable phenomena of these mountains. Leeches swarm up to 7,000 ft., and have been known to live for days in the jaws, nostrils, and stomachs of human beings, causing dreadful suffering and death. Sir J. Hooker says that he had frequently 50 or 60 together on his ankles. There is also a large tick which infests the small bambú, and which the traveller cannot prevent from coming on his person. They get inside his dress and insert the proboscis deeply, without pain. Buried head and shoulders, and retained by a barbed lancet, the tick is only to be extracted by force, which is very painful.

At 8,000 ft. enormous detached masses of micaceous gneiss rise abruptly from the ridge, covered with *mosses and ferns.* In the forest here will be observed 3 species of oak, of which *Quercus annulata*, with immense lamellated acorns and leaves 16 in. long, is the tallest and most abundant. There are also chestnut trees and laurini of several species, all beautiful forest trees, straight-boled and umbrageous above, also Magnolias, of which the Campbellii is the most superb species known. The Indian mountains and islands are the centre of this natural order. Skimmia and Symplocos are the common shrubs. A beautiful orchid, with purple flowers (*Cœlogyne Wallichii*), grows on the trunks of all the great trees. The ascent to the summit is by the bed of a water-course, on the banks of which grow a small Anagallis and a beautiful purple primrose. In order of prevalence, the trees are the scarlet *Rhododendron arboreum* and *barbatum*, also *Falconeri*, in point of foliage the most superb of all the Himálayan species, with trunks 30 ft. high, and branches bearing only at the ends, leaves 18 in. long, deep green above, and covered beneath with a rich brown down, also *Skimmia laureola*; Symplocos and hydrangea, a few purple magnolias, pyri and the common yew, 18 ft. round, currants, cherries, barberries, Andromeda, Daphne, and maple.

Another very favourite and interesting excursion from Dárjîling is to the Cane Bridge over the Great Ranjît River, 6,000 ft. below. An excellent road has been made, by which the whole descent can be easily performed on ponies, the distance by the road being 11 m. The zones of vegetation are clearly marked, 1st by the oak, chestnut, and magnolia, which grow from 7,000 ft. to 10,000 ft.; 2nd, below 6,500 ft. grows the *Alsophila gigantea* or tree-fern, which is seen from the Himálayas, E. to the Malayan Peninsula and Java, and W. in Ceylon; 3rd, over the same height are seen the Calamus and Plectocomia Palms (6,500 ft. is the upper limit of palms in Sikkim); the 4th feature is the wild plantain, which in lower elevations is replaced by a larger kind.

At 1,000 ft. below Dárjîling is a fine

wooded spur called Líbong, where peaches and English fruit trees flourish, but do not produce fruit. The tea plant also succeeds admirably. Below is the village of Ging, surrounded by steeps cultivated with rice, maize, and millet. At 10 m. distance from Dárjíling is the junction of the Ranjit with the Rangmo. The Ranjit's foaming stream runs through a dense forest; in the opposite direction the Rangmo comes tearing down from the top of Senchal, 7,000 ft. above. Its roar is heard and its course is visible, but its channel is so deep that the stream itself is nowhere seen. The descent of the river is exceedingly steep, and the banks are closed with impenetrable jungle. It is about 80 yds. across. The water is beautifully clear, and large fish, chiefly of the Cypranoid kind, abound. Here may be seen, too, immense quantities of superb butterflies, large tropical swallow-tails, black, with scarlet or yellow eyes on their wings. Beautiful whip-snakes gleam in the sun. They hold on by a few coils of the tail round a twig, the greatar part of their body stretched out horizontally, and occasionally retracting, and darting an unerring aim at some insect. Cane bridges occur here, which are made by stretching 2 parallel canes across the stream; from them hang others in loops, and along the loops are laid 1 or 2 bambú stems for flooring. Cross pieces, below this flooring, hang from the 2 upper canes, and serve to keep them apart. The traveller grasps one of the canes in either hand and walks along the loose bambús laid on the swinging loops, the rattling of which is not calculated to inspire confidence. Even with bare feet it is often difficult to walk, there being frequently but 1 bambú for the feet, and if the fastening is loose it tilts up, leaving the traveller suspended over the torrent by the slender canes; yet here a Lepcha, carrying 140 lbs. on his back, crosses without hesitation, slowly but steadily and with perfect confidence. Further down is the junction of the Ranjit with the Tístá, which is sea-green and muddy, while the Great Ranjit is dark green and very clear. The Tístá is much the broadest, deepest, and most rapid. This expedition will take 2 days.

Other great peaks seen from Jelapahár and Dárjíling are Kinchinjanga, 28,156 ft. high, 45 m. distant; Janu, 25,304 ft.; Kabru, 24,015 ft.; Chumalári, 23,943 ft., 84 m. distant; Pauhanri, 23,186 ft.; Donkia, 23,176 ft., 73 m. distant; Baudim, 22,017 ft.; Narsingh, 19,146 ft., 32 m. distant; Black Rock, 17,572 ft.; and Chomunko, 17,325 ft. Senchal, 8,610 ft., is clearly seen from Jelapahár, and is about 6 m. off, It used to be a depot, and an expedition may be made to it, starting early in the morning. It is comparatively easy of access, and from Jelapahár the path along the ridge of the mountains may be seen. This path abounds in rare and beautiful plants, and traverses magnificent forests of oak, magnolia, and rhododendron. In April and May, when the magnolias and rhododendrons are in blossom, the gorgeous vegetation is, in some respects, not to be surpassed by any thing in the tropics. But the prevailing gloom of the weather iff general mars the otherwise beautiful effect. The white-flowered magnolia (*Magnolia excelsior*) is found in great abundance at an elevation of from 8,000 ft. to 9,000 ft., and it blossoms so profusely that the forest on the broad flanks of Senchal, and other mountains of that elevation, appear as if sprinkled with snow. The purple-flowered magnolia (*M. Campbellii*) is seldom found below 8,000 ft., and is an immense, but very ugly, black-barked sparingly branched tree, leafless in winter and also during the flowering season, when it puts forth from the ends of its branches great rose-purple cup-shaped flowers. On its branches and on those of oaks and laurels, *Rhododendron Dalhousii* grows epiphytically, a slender shrub, bearing from 3 to 6 white lemon-scented bells, 4½ in. long, and as many broad, at the end of each branch. In the same woods the scarlet Rhododendron (*R. arboreum*) is scarce, and is outvied by the great R. argenteum, which grows as a tree 40 ft. high, with leaves

12 in. to 15 in. long, deep green, wrinkled above and silvery below, while the flowers are as large as those of *R. Dalhousii*, and grow more in a cluster. Nothing of the kind exceeds in beauty the flowering branch of *R. argenteum*, with its spreading foliage and glorious mass of flowers.

Oaks, laurels, maples, birch, chesnut, hydrangea, a species of fig, and 3 Chinese and Japanese kinds, are the principal trees; the common bushes being Aucuba, Skimmia, and the curious Helwingia, with little clusters of flowers on the centre of the leaf, like Butcher's Broom.* In spring immense broad-leaved arums spring up, with green or purple-striped hoods that end in tail-like threads, 18 in. long, which lie along the ground; and there are various kinds of Convallaria, Paris, Begonia, and other beautiful flowering herbs. Nearly 30 ferns may be gathered on this excursion, including many of great beauty and rarity, but the tree-fern does not ascend so high. Grasses are very rare in these woods, except the dwarf bambú, now cultivated in the open air in England. Jelapahár, itself, is 7,460 ft. high, and Dárjíling 7,200 ft.

On entering Dárjíling from the Karseong Road, the traveller will arrive in the Bázár, opposite the post-office. A very steep path on the right leads to the Dingle, the house of Mr. Prestage, Agent for the E. Bengal Railway, whence a road leads to Jelapahár, distant 300 yds. After passing the barracks the road ends in the cemetery, which is surrounded by a good enclosing wall. It is bitterly cold at this place, even in March. There are only 3 or 4 tablets of officers and officers' wives. Descending from the Dingle, a road leads N.W. to the Mall Road, in which is a band-stand. At 100 yds. beyond this on the left is the Secretariate, a fine large bangla, on a wide plateau, which looks more secure from a landslip than any other house about. A little to the S. of it is the Club. The entrance fee for permanent members only is 30 rs. The subscription for permanent members is 7 rs. a month. The subscription for honorary members is 16 rs. for a month of 30 days, and the same for broken periods of a month, provided that not more than 48 rs. shall be paid altogether by an honorary member. Ladies resident in Dárjíling, without any male member of their families, may be authorized by the committee to take books from the library, on payment of 4 rs. a month in advance. Permanent members have a right to occupy bed-rooms before honorary members.* There are 8 sleeping rooms and 2 billiard rooms. Above the Secretariate is St. Andrew's, the foundation stone of which (the enlarged Church) was laid by Bishop Milman in 1870. The old church was founded in 1843. It is 104 ft. long and 30 ft. 2 in. broad, and can seat 360 people comfortably. It was opened for service in October, 1844. The Chaplain has also to attend the church for the soldiers at Jelapahár. There is also a Wesleyan Chapel in Auckland Road. There are 8 tablets in the church, of which the most notable is to George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. H. M.'s Bengal Army, who died at Dárjíling on the 4th of June, 1865, aged 76.

To his exertions and
Personal influence with the
Rajá of Sikkim,
The province of Bengal is indebted
For the Sanatarium of Dárjíling.

There is also a tablet with the following inscription:—

In Memoriam of
CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS CANNING,
November, 1862.

About ¾ of a m. beyond the church is the residence of the Lt.-Governor of Bengal, who passes the hot season at this place. The house is called the Shrubbery, and is large and comfortable. Lower down the hill, and a little to the S.W. of the Shrubbery, is the cemetery, which is arranged in 3 terraces. Outside is a placard with the fees, which are for a masonry grave, 8 ánás per sq. ft.; for a monu-

* Hooker's "Himalayan Journals," vol. i., p. 36.

* Should the traveller not be able to obtain a bedroom at the Club, he can do so at Roberts's Woodlands Hotel.

ment, 1 r. per sq. ft.; for a headstone or flat slab, 15 rs. Soldiers are exempted from payment. There are 43 tablets, and amongst them one of great interest, inscribed as follows :—

H. J.
ALEXANDER CSONA (*sic*) DE KÖROSIE,
A Native of Hungary,
who to follow out
Philological Researches,
resorted to the East,
and after years passed under
privations such
as have been seldom endured,
and patient labour in the cause of science,
compiled a Dictionary and Grammar
of the Tibetan Language,
his best and real monument.
On his road to Hlassa
to resume his labors,
he died at this place
on the 11th of April, 1846,
aged 45 years.
His fellow-labourers,
The Asiatic Society of Bengal,
erected this Tablet to his memory.
Requiescat in pace.

The principal bázár is in a hollow below the Secretariate, and is so thronged that it is difficult to make a way through it. There will be seen numbers of Lepchas, Limbus, Bhutias, and Paháris mixed up with the Indian servants of European gentlemen and Hindú and Pársí shop-keepers. The women are, in general, short, thick, and rosy-cheeked, and may be seen, in a good-humoured way, dealing out tremendous thumps on the men. There is not much game to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of Dárjíling, but to the able pedestrian, the botanist, the lover of the picturesque, there are endless excursions to be made on foot. It is impossible to paint the scenery in words, but there are many views, and particularly that of Kinchinjanga, which impress the mind more and more every time that they are viewed. Too often clouds veil the highest peaks, but at times these roll away, and the bare granite summits are seen. One looks over the lofty hills and across a vast chasm to the line of perpetual snow, about 17,000 ft. high, on the side of the stupendous Kinchinjanga. Above that rises a glittering white wall, and then it seems as if the sky were rent and the view is closed *by enormous* masses of bare rock. There is one special feature in the summit of Kinchinjanga, and that is a lofty wall of granite of prodigious breadth, which appears to divide the summit into 2 portions. It seems difficult to explain how it is that the snow, which has fallen without cessation for so many ages, has not closed up the sides of this wall so as to render it like the top of Mount Everest, one vast semi-circle. So it is, however, that the top of Kinchinjanga displays most distinctly this great granite wall and, also, vast boulders or masses of rock. It may be, of course, that the violent winds at the summit drive the snow away over the almost perpendicular sides; but whatever the cause, the effect is much more grand than if it were one great mass of snow. The extraordinary grandeur of this scene is heightened by the colouring given to it by the rising and setting sun, or by the moon.

One of the most beautiful appearances is when, in the early morning, the valleys are filled with mist, so that all the lower ground looks like an icy ocean; then the top of Kinchin, and those of its neighbouring giants, flame with a pink or ruby light, while the gloomy shades lower down seem to give increased loftiness to these stupendous peaks; but, to use the words of the well-known traveller from whose work so many extracts have been made, "the most eloquent descriptions fail to convey to the mind's eye the forms and colours of snowy mountains, or to the imagination the sensations and impressions that rivet attention to these sublime phenomena when they are present in reality." He adds, however, that "the Swiss Alps, though hardly possessing the sublimity, extent, or height of the Himálayas, are yet far more beautiful." In either case the spectator is struck with the precision and sharpness of the outlines, and still more with the wonderful play of colours on the snowy flanks of the mountains, from the glowing hues reflected in orange, gold, and ruby, from clouds illumined by the sinking or rising sun, to the ghastly pallor

that succeeds with twilight, when the red gives place to its complementary colour green. Such dissolving-views elude all attempts at description; they are far too aërial to be chained to the memory, and fade from it so fast as to be gazed upon day after day with undiminished admiration and pleasure." (Himálayan Journals, vol. i. p. 123.)

ROUTE 8.

DÁRJÍLING TO (DACCA) ḌHÁKAH.

Although there is not very much to be seen at Ḍhákah itself, it is very desirable to return to Calcutta from Dárjíling by Goalando and that city, in order to see the gigantic rivers which traverse this part of Bengal. Leaving Dárjíling at 10 A.M., the traveller will reach Siliguŕi at 7 P.M., where he may dine at the refreshment rooms, paying 1½ rs. for a very good dinner. The train for Sárá Ghát leaves at 7.15 P.M., and arrives at 6 A.M. The passage of the Ganges will then be made in the steamer *Osprey*, of 354 tons, on board which breakfast can be had for 12 ánás. During the cold weather a temporary rail is laid for 1½ m. over a sand bank, which, during the rains, is covered by the Ganges. The traveller will thus arrive at Jágatí Junction, which is 107¼ m. from Calcutta, and 44 m. from Goalando, whence the *journey to* Ḍhákah is made in a steamer. The stations from Jágatí Junction to Goalando are as follows:—

Stations.	Distance. Miles.	Time of Arrival.
		P.M.
Jágatí Junction to Komarkoli	9¾	2.35
Komarkoli to Khoksa . . .	4½	—
Khoksa to Pángsa	7¾	3.20
Pángsa to Belgáchí	7¼	—
Belgáchí to Rájabárí	7	—
Rájabárí to Goalando . . .	7¾	4.35
Total	44	

Expense from Jágatí to Goalando is first class, Rs. 2 13 ás.

There was formerly a Resident on the part of the E. I. Co. at Komarkoli, where there was a considerable business in silk filatures. A small cemetery remains, kept up by the E. Bengal Railway Co. It is enclosed with a good wall. There are 7 brick tombs without any tablet or inscription, and 9 with inscriptions, the oldest of which is to James Macfie, M.D., surgeon in the E. I. Co.'s service, who died April 14th, 1790. The others are quite modern. It is said that an Englishman was in the habit of burying his favourite horses in this cemetery. Near Khoksa is a piece of country called Helling, or Baksa, in which are several neat villages and groves of trees, and sugar-cane is grown in abundance. Lord Mayo used to call this the Prestage Country, from the secretary of the Tent Club, who is one of the best riders in India. On one occasion, 14 fine boars, one of them of prodigious size, were speared here in a single day. The tents of the Tent Club are kept at this place, and it is the best ground for hog-hunting near Calcutta. There is an hotel at Goalando, and the traveller must pass the night there, or in one of the railway carriages. At Goalando the Ganges joins the Bráhmaputra. The Ganges is here called the Padma, or Padda, and is a vast river. At some distance S., the 2 rivers form the Megna. With the tide the steamer goes 14 m. an hour. The whole dis-

tance from Goalando to Ḍhákah is about 110 m. At about 65 m. the steamer leaves the Megna and turns into the Ḍhákah river, which is much narrower and shallower, and near Ḍhákah itself is fast silting up. In the cold weather the Megna is a vast river, but in the rains it is so deep and rapid, as is too the Ganges at Goalando, that the navigation becomes really dangerous. Whirlpools are formed in which boats and light craft are often engulfed. At 10 m. from Ḍhákah is Náráyanganj, with 10,911 inhabitants; it is a great emporium for jute. There are 2 large factories here, employing some hundreds of hands, and an ancient building called the Ḳadam Rasúl, where, in a small mosque, is a stone with, it is said, the impression of the Prophet's foot.

Dhákah is a city with 69,212 inhabitants, and was once much more populous. It looks well from the river, having many fine buildings facing the stream. 1st, there is the house of a rich Hindú Seṭh, then comes what was the house of Zamíndár Wyse, an Englishman who acquired a large fortune, and possessed extraordinary influence; not far off is the palace of the Núwáb Aḥsanu 'lláh, who is one of the most distinguished Muḥammadan noblemen in Bengal. He, with his son Núwáb Abdu 'l Ghaní, are quite the leaders of society in this Province, and are celebrated for their charitable acts. Beyond the palace is the Mitford Hospital, a fine building. Beyond is the house of the agent for the Steam Packet Co. The landing-place is a little beyond this house, and is not very convenient. The steamer runs alongside a large flat, into which passengers disembark, and then pass over planks to the shore. A good landing-place is very much required here, and should be undertaken by the Government. The distance thence to the Commissioner's house, the houses of the other Europeans, and the church, is about 1 m.

The two principal streets of the city cross each other at right angles. One extends from the Lál Bágh palace to the Dolái creek, and is over 2 m. long, It runs parallel to the river, and has branch streets leading to the landing-places. The other leads to the cantonment N. of the town, and is 1¼ m. long. At the junction of the streets is a square, with a garden in the centre. The church, which is 100 yds. S. of the Commissioner's house, is called St. Thomas', and is 75 ft. 8 in. long, including the porch, which measures 12 ft. 8 in., and 31½ ft. broad. It can seat 106 persons. There are 10 tablets, one of them to Mr. John Hollow, "erected in testimony of his munificent bequest to this church." He died May 3rd, 1834, aged 76. There is also a tablet to Alexander Hollow, a zamíndár, and one which commemorates the presentation of an organ to the church by James Hollow, in 1837. The organ itself, however, has perished.

At ⅓rd of a m. from the church is the Cemetery, which is very well kept, and is worth a visit. It contains a small tank, whence the flowers, of which there are a great number, are watered. There are also some fine trees. In the centre is a handsome stone gateway, which marks the limit of the old cemetery. The older and handsomer tombs are within this gateway. There are a good many tombs of missionaries, and of Frenchmen and other foreigners. There is a finely sculptured mausoleum 40 ft. high, with columns of a peculiar kind, which has no inscription, but is probably the tomb of some Muḥammadan of rank. One tomb bears the names of Frederica Catharine and Louisa Charlotte, children of Arthur Littledale, of the C. S., who both died of cholera, within a few days of one another, in 1840. There are also some fine tombs of an old date in the E. I. Co.'s time, when Ḍhákah was a place of considerable importance.

Ḍhákah, erroneously called Dacca by the English, has its name from Ḍhák, the *Butea frondosa*. In 1575, when Akbar's generals reduced Bengal, Sunhárgáoṅ was the chief commercial city; the emperor Jahángír made Ḍhákah the residence of the governor, and called the city Jahángírnagar. It is built on that part of the Bara

gañja called the Dalliseri. In 1801 there were 233 mosques, and 43,949 houses, of which 2,832 were of brick, according to the account given by Tavernier, in January, 1666. Notwithstanding the riches and celebrity of Ḍhákah, there are few edifices left of any importance. On the S. bank of the river, near the centre of the city, is the great Kaṭra (built in 1645 A.D., according to Hunter), which means "arched building," which bears an inscription with the date A.H. 1,035=1625 A.D. The small Kaṭra was built by Amíru 'l umrá Sháistah Khán, in 1663 A.D. To the E. of the town is the Lál Bágh, begun by Muḥammad 'Aẓim, son of Sháh Jahán, in 1677 A.D., and probably never finished. The walls are of red brick, and very solid. The fort was built by Ibráhím Khán, the 5th Mughul governor, in 1690 A.D. In 1712, J'afar Khán removed the court to Murshidábád. The widow of Siráju 'd daulah was confined, with others, in a prison on the W. side of the river, opposite the Kaṭra. Jasárat Khán, governor in the time of Siráju 'd daulah, was ordered to massacre the English at Ḍhákah, but spared them. The most pleasant drive at Ḍhákah is round the race-course, which is about 1 m. to the W. of the church. To the S. of it is a fine country villa belonging to the Núwáb Aḥsanu 'lláh. The T. B. is not far from the church. Ḍhákah is a good place for hog-hunting and tiger-shooting. There are extensive ruins at Sunárgáoṅ, but they can be visited only on an elephant. The Núwáb, mentioned above, possessed some elephants thoroughly broken in for tiger-hunting, and they were often lent to English gentlemen for that purpose. The English Government borrowed them some years ago, and they died while in use for Government purposes, and have not been replaced.

Shillong.—This hill, which is in the Khásia Hills, is 6,600 ft. high above sea level. It is the culminant point of the Khasia range, 6 m. N.E. from the Moflong banglá, where a most superb view is obtained of the Bhután Himálaya; the snowy peaks stretching in a broken series from N. 17° E. to N. 35° W. All are below the horizon of the spectator, though from 17,000 to 20,000 ft. above his level. The finest view, however, in the Khasia mountains is from Shillong. A very full description of the scenery will be found in Hooker's "Himálayan Journals," vol. ii. p. 290. Shillong may be reached from Ḍhákah by steamer *viâ* Káchár, and it is, therefore, introduced here, but only those travellers who have abundant time could be able to visit it.

The country about Ḍhákah (Dacca) is under water for 7 months in the year, and ordinary land travelling is unknown. From Ḍhákah to Chattak in Sylhet takes from 1 to 3 days by steamer, according to the state of the water. At Chattak there is a good T. B. with a khánsamán. In going to the Khásia hills the traveller should leave Chattak in the evening in a native boat. At sunrise he is transferred to a canoe, and ascends a mountain torrent through beautiful scenery for 3 m., when he reaches Teria, a village at the foot of the pass leading to Cherra Punjí. There is a small T. B. at Teria. From 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. plenty of ḳulís can be got, but not in the afternoon, and the traveller who arrives at Teria at that time must sleep in heat and discomfort. Teria Ghát is a steep paved ascent, and there is a good riding path from it for 9 m. to Cherra Punjí, where there is a large commodious T. B. with a khánsamán. At Teria Ghát the rain in the rainy season is something terrific, and the traveller must protect everything with waterproof coverings. It is 16 m. from Cherra Punjí to Moflong, where there is a good T. B. with a khánsamán. The road is a good bridle path. Thence to Shillong is 17 m., and there is a good cart road. Shillong is the headquarters of the Á'sám Government, and there is a T. B. with a khánsamán. This road is seldom taken, the usual route to Shillong being by Gauhati, on the N., where the ascent is by a very good carriage road, 63 m. long, with 3 T. B.'s and special comforts at the central station.

ROUTE 9.

CALCUTTA TO RANGÚN, MAULMAIN AND PROME.

The distance from Calcutta to Rangún is 780 m., and from Rangún to Maulmain (Moulmein) 70 m. : total 850 m. To visit Barmah, it will be necessary to embark in one of the steamers of the B.I.S.N. Co. From Rangún to Prome is 163 m., done by railway. The office of the B.I.S.N. Co. is in 16, North Strand, and the vessels lie in the river close by. The Co. maintains 60 steamers, many of them of large size, that is to say of 2,000 tons and over; they are kept beautifully clean, and are thoroughly well managed. The following table shows the rates to Rangún and the places on the way. But some steamers go direct to Rangún, and it will be better to go in one of them. See page 160 for a notice of Chitragáoń.

Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Akyab.		Kyouk Phyu.		Sandoway.		Bassín.		Rangún.
Cabin. rs.	Deck. rs.	Cabin. rs.	Deck. rs.	Cabin. rs.	Deck. rs.	Cabin. rs.	Deck. rs.	Cabin. rs.	Deck. rs.	Cabin. rs.	Deck. rs.	
45	6	26	4	10	2	12	2	24	3	15	4	
56	9	34	6	22	4	24	3	24	3			
60	11	45	8	34	5	39	7	39	7			
75	13	45	8	49	9							
90	18	60	12									
90	18											

The voyage occupies somewhat less than 5 days, but according to the official statement 4 days. The descent of the Huglí occupies at least one of these days. The first place seen after leaving the mouth of the Huglí, is the Alguada lighthouse, which is built on a reef, and is of granite, and 160 ft. high. It has 8 streaks black and white alternately to the top, which is white. It stands in N. lat. 15° 42′ 14″, and E. long. 94° 11′ 35″. and has a white revolving light visible 20 m. The diameter of the building is 18 ft. The centre of the lantern is 144 ft. above high water. It was first lighted on the 23rd of April, 1865. Vessels should not approach nearer than 15 to 20 fathoms. When the lighthouse bears N., the course of the steamer is altered to E. by S. ¼ S. magnetic. At 51 m. from Alguada there is a floating light, and at 60 m. beyond the pilot comes on board. In about 2 hours Elephant Point is reached, where is a lofty brick landmark. Here it is usual to throw over a bottle containing any particulars of importance about the vessel. The bottle is picked up by a boat, taken to the Telegraph Office on the shore close by, and the contents are telegraphed to Rangún. A few minutes afterwards the steamer is met by the one which plies to Maulmain, which takes the mails for that part. The latter steamer has a speed of 15 m. an hour.

The entrance to the Rangún river is not impressive, the banks being low. The Irawádí river, however, cannot fail to impress the traveller by its vast breadth and volume of water. Its sources have never been explored, but according to the "British Barmah Gazetteer," vol. ii. p. 209, it is at least 900 m. long, the last 240 of which are in British territory. It rises and falls several times till about June, and then rising steadily, it attains its maximum height about September, at which

time it is at Prome, that is, 163 m. beyond Rangún, from 33 to 34 ft. above its dry season level, and below the lat. of Myan-bung inundates a vast tract of country on the E. and unprotected bank. Its maximum discharge of water has been variously calculated. According to the table of the "Barmah Gazetteer," it brought down daily in July, 1875, 94,027,208,760 metre tons of water. In August, '72, Mr. Gordon calculated the flood maximum discharge at 1,442,007 cubic ft. per second. The Great Pagoda is seen shortly after entering the mouth of the river. On reaching Monkey Point the river divides into Poozoondoung Creek on the right, and the main river which passes Rangún. At Monkey Point is a fort which carries 6 guns. Two roads branch off from Monkey Point, one called Poozoondoung Road, which runs parallel to the creek of the same name, and beside which, next the water, are 18 large factories, belonging to different European companies; the other, Monkey Point Road, which further on, near the Sailors' Home and the Master Intendant's Wharf and Offices, is called the Strand. On the side of Monkey Point Road nearest the water, are the offices of several European companies, and the King of Barmah's Rice Mills. Four parts of the rice are husked, and one part left unhusked to prevent combustion. The Sailors' Home has a small turret in the centre. Beyond it is a small pagoda, where the officers of the *Wellesley* killed in the attack on Rangún were buried. The Strand is a handsome broad road, with some fine buildings along it. Of these the handsomest is the Law Courts, which is about 50 yds. back from the water. Past it and level with the Flag-Staff, runs the Soolay Pagoda Road, from the river in a N. direction. Not far off is the B.I.S.N. Co.'s office in Forty Street, a few yds. off Strand Road. About 2,000 ft. up this road is the Soolay Pagoda, in Fytche Square, an open space with a tank in the centre, surrounded by trees and shrubs, and *with Dalhousie Street running* E. and W. from it. In this street, opposite the Pagoda, is the Town Hall. A little beyond it is the British India Hotel. The British Barmah Hotel, which is the best, is a little further off.

Having located himself in one of these hotels, the traveller may view the principal European buildings in the town, which are close by, and then proceed to the Shoay Dagon Pagoda, which is the chief sight in Rangún. Returning to the Strand he will visit the Pro-Cathedral, or Church of the Holy Trinity, which is about 250 yds. to the W. of the Flag-Staff. It is 106 ft. long from E. to W., and 35 ft. 5 in. broad from N. to S. The following inscription is in the pulpit :—

JAMES AND SARAH LEISHMAN
Present this Pulpit
As a Thank Offering to God
For three dear children—
OSWALD STUART, AGNES MAUD, and
ALAIN ROSS—
Born to them while members of the
Congregation of Holy Trinity Church,
1872—1879.

Other tablets are to John Victor Douglas de Wet, Govt. Advocate of British Barmah, drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Table Island, Cocos, in 1876; to William Henry Clarke, LL.D., the first judge appointed to the Recorder's Court in British Barmah, who died at sea in 1867; and to Francis Edward Cunningham, Govt. Advocate, who died in 1877. Over the entrance door is—

To the Glory of God
This Window is offered by
COLONEL A. FFYTCHE,
H.M.'s Commissioner of Barmah.
A.D. 1868.

In the pavement near the Altar is—

This Chancel Floor
Was laid down
By the Rangún Volunteer Rifles,
In Memory of their Commandant,
LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS PHILLIPS
SPARK,
Major Madras Staff Corps,
And Commissioner of Pegu;
Who died at Madras,
On the 23rd of April, 1863.

Beati mortui qui in Domino
Moriuntur ut requiescant
A laboribus suis.

About 100 yds. to the E. in the Strand is the Telegraph Office, and a

few yds. to the N. of it the Bank of Bengal and the Post Office. About the same distance to the E. in Phayre Street, and close to the Strand, are the Chartered Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is on the N. side of Merchant Street, where it joins Bank Street, and on the S. side of Merchant Street, 100 yds. to the E. of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, is the Baptist Chapel, and 150 yds. to the E. of it, the Armenian Church.

The next visit may be to the Phayre Museum, which is between Commissioner's Road and Montgomery Street, on the N. side of the Canal, and close to the General Hospital, to the W. of Pagoda Road, which runs between the two. It stands in very pretty grounds, and is a 2-storied building. In the lower story are wild beasts, bears, panthers, wild cats, monkeys, and a young tiger from Maulmain. Mr. Harding, the honorary curator, has taught all the animals to be tractable, except the hyæna, with which nothing can be done. The Orang-Utan in the cold weather wraps himself up in a cloak, but on being called he puts it off, comes forward, and gives his great hairy paw to Mr. Harding. The Menagerie is very popular, and many Punjus, or priests, visit it. It is also good policy to keep it up, for the Barmese think it one of the insignia of royalty. In the upper story is a most curious collection of stone and bronze images, representing men with the heads of elephants and boars. There are also one or two images of Hindú deities. There is too a collection of stuffed animals, and of minerals and fabrics, and the bark of a tree, which exactly resembles plush, and is used by some tribes as clothing. The Govt. High School is a little to the N. of this Museum, as are the Diocesan Schools and the Freemasons' Hall. The Railway Station of the Rangún and Irawádí Valley State Railway is about 2,000 ft. to the E. of the Freemasons' Hall, and it runs on to within ¾ of a m. of Monkey Point. Due N. of it are 2 tanks, the New Dhobí Tank and the *Dhobí Tank*, and almost parallel with the latter, and to the W. of it, are the Barracks of the European infantry, and the Officers' Mess-rooms of the infantry and artillery. W. of these again are the Roman Catholic Cantonment Church, and the Protestant Iron Church. The Cantonment Cemetery is to the E. of the European Infantry Barracks, and between them and the Royal Tank; 2,000 ft. to the W. of this tank is the Great Pagoda. The Government House, which is the house of the Chief Commissioner, is about 2½ m. to the N.W. of the landing-place at the Strand. It is a large 2-storied house, in rather extensive grounds. The Chief Commissioner's Office is in the Strand, close to Holy Trinity Church, and adjoining it are the Public Offices, an imposing building.

The Shive or Shoay Dagon Pagoda.—This temple, which is one of the most remarkable in the world, is to the N.W.* of the town, and a little more than 2½ m. from the landing-place at the Strand. The "Gazetteer" says of this building that it is the most celebrated object of worship in all the Indo-Chinese countries, and according to the Palm-leaf Records was founded in 588 B.C., or 43 years before the death of Gaudama or Gautama, when that sage was 35 years old, by Poo and Ta-pan, sons of the King of Twan-te, who during a visit to India had obtained from Buddha himself several of his hairs, which were enshrined under a pagoda 18 cubits in height; but, observes Sir Arthur Phayre, "it cannot be credited that during the life of Gaudama, the Talang people had through their own means any communication by sea with India, or that Buddhism was introduced into the Delta of the Irawádí at so early a period." The first trustworthy statements are those which relate to the repairs and works carried out by Queen Sheng-tsaw-bú, in the latter half of the 15th century. She raised its height to 292 ft., made terraces on the hill, paved the topmost with stone, and set apart land and hereditary slaves

* The "Barmah Gazetteer" says N.E., but that was as the town stood in 1841.

for the service of the shrine. Mendez Pinto makes no mention of the Pagoda, but Balbi, the Venetian, who visited Rangún, or Dagon as it was then called, towards the end of the 16th century, gives a full description of it. In 1768 A.D. King Tsheng-hpyao-sheng replaced the Talaing Crown by one of Barmese form, and regilt the outside. In 1871 it was re-gilt with funds derived from public subscriptions, the donations of pilgrims, and the rents of the fruit trees on the platform; and when the re-gilding was complete, a new Htee was put on it. This was made in Mandalay, of iron, thickly gilded and studded with jewels, at a cost of rs. 620,000, brought down the river with great ceremony, received and escorted by a British officer specially deputed, and elevated amid great public rejoicings.

The building is 321 ft. high, and 1130 ft. in circumference at the base, rising from a square platform, and surrounded by many small pagodas and images. It is approached by 4 sets of stairs at the cardinal points. It was garrisoned by the Barmese in the 2nd Barmese War, and taken by storm by General Godwin on the 14th of April, 1852. The building resembles a vast hand-bell, with a polygonal base, about 40 ft. high, on which is a cylindrical part, surmounted by 9 vast bosses, then a broad band, then a circle of balls, then another broad band, and then a piece shaped like an extinguisher. On the top of all is a vane, with a golden weathercock. It is about 1½ m. to the E. of the Chief Commissioner's house. Opposite to it, across the road, is a Rest House, built by the King of Siam. The ascent is to the left of the road, first by 7 masonry steps and 1 wooden, and then by a passage along a platform, past a huge lion on the right. The said lion is a conventional one, unlike the living one, and about 40 ft. high, in a sitting posture. Two *dwárpáls*, images of *Daityas* or giants, are then passed. They are rather well executed. Thus a gilt over-hanging screen is reached, on the left portion of which is represented *the King of the Giants*, galloping with a virtuous minister, or perhaps Gautama tied to his horse's tail. On the right compartment of the screen, the giant is represented throwing the sage down a precipice. Next comes a long, much-damaged portico, with a tablet inscribed in Barmese—

Ache bek ka tet.
East side from enter.

At a distance of 395 ft. from the great lion, the moat is reached, and the whole way is covered by a wooden roof, supported by many wooden pillars, now dirty and dilapidated, which have once been gilt or coloured.* Under this shed are spread many wooden beds for pilgrims, and numbers of dogs roam in this unclean place. The sides have once been painted, with birds, and fish, and dragons. The moat is 66 ft. wide and 10 deep. It is now dry. Crossing this moat by a drawbridge, the traveller comes to a Chinese pagoda, with a tablet, on which is a Chinese inscription, written in letters of gold. Now follows a flight of 16 + 6 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 10 + 7 + 3 + 6 dirty, broken and rough steps, 77 in all, at the top of which is a vast platform, on which are very many small pagodas and pavilions, with figures of Gautama, and conventional lions, surrounding the Great Pagoda, on the lowest rim of which is a series of 68 small pagodas, of the same shape as the large one. Of these 4, one at each cardinal point is twice the height of the others. On the S. side is a vestibule of carved woodwork, in which are many lighted candles. The general appearance of the building, from its vast size and fine execution, is wonderfully striking, and it is altogether different from anything that a traveller from the W. has ever seen before. At the N.E. corner of the platform is a huge bell, 7 ft. 7½ in.

* The "Barmah Gazetteer" says, vol. ii. p. 34: "The profusely gilt, solid brick pagoda, springing from an octagonal base, with a perimeter of 1355 ft., rises with a gradually diminishing spheroidal outline to a height of 321 ft., and supporting a gilt iron network umbrella, in the shape of a cone 26 ft. high and surrounded with bells,

'Shoots upward like a pyramid of fire.'

in diameter at the mouth, under which a man can stand upright with ease, with a long Barmese inscription. The latter part of the inscription says : "For this meritorious gift replete with virtue of beneficence may he" (Bhodau Bhura, the King who presented the bell) "be connected to Neek-bau, and obtain the destined blessing of men, Nat and Bramha, by means of divine perfection. May he obtain in his transmigrations only the kingly state among men and Nat. May he have a pleasant voice, a voice heard at whatever place desired, like the voice of Kan-tha-Mang, Pun-Nu-Ka, and A-la-Ma-Ka, when he speaks to terrify, and like Karawek, King of birds, when he speaks on the subjects about which Nat and Bramha delight to hear. Whatever may be his desire or the thought of his heart merely, let that desire be fulfilled. When Arimedya shall be revealed, let him have the revelation, that he may become We-tha-di Nat, supreme of the Rational Existences. Thus in order to cause the voice of homage, during 500 years, to be heard at the Monument of the Divine Hair in the city of Rangún, let the reward of the great merit of giving the Great Bell, called Maha Ganda, be unto the royal Queen Mother, the royal Father, proprietor of life, Lord of the White Elephant, the royal Grandfather Alung-meng, the royal Uncle," and so forth.

About 80 yds. beyond it in the same direction, at the extreme N.E. corner of the platform, is a small inclosure, where the officers who were killed in the Second Barmese War are buried. The 3rd tomb has no inscription, the other 3 are inscribed as follows :—

I.

To the Memory of
LIEUT. MARRIOTT TAYLER,
Of the 9th Regiment
Madras Native Infantry,
Who was killed
On the 19th of March, 1853,
While gallantly storming the enemy's
Breast-work near the Donabew.
Aged 29 years.
His remains were interred
On the spot where he fell.
This Monument is erected by his
Brother Officers as a
Token of regard and esteem.

II.

In Memory of
CAPTAIN GRANVILLE GOWER LOCH,
H.M.'s ship "Winchester,"
Who died 6th of February, 1853.
From the effects of a wound received in action.
Aged 39 years.
This Monument is erected by his Officers and Ship's Company.

IV.

Sacred
To the Memory of
LIEUT. ROBERT DORAN,
H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish,
Who fell at the taking of this Pagoda,
On the 14th of April, 1852.

V.

No tablet.

Certain legends regarding the building of the pagoda will be found in the "Barmah Gazetteer," vol. ii., pp. 635, 636. The word Shwee or "golden" is a Barmese translation of the original Talaing word prefixed to Tekun. It is now used generally as a term indicative of excellence.

It should be said that there are a number of nuns living near the pagoda, some of whom are always present in the enclosure, and they appear to be learned, as should any question be put to the guides, they invariably refer to these women for an explanation. E. of the pagoda, at some distance is the old cemetery, which is a piece of rough and very stony ground ; there are 12 tablets, and amongst them one to Col. Malcolm McNeill, of the Madras Light Cavalry, Brigadier commanding the 3rd Brigade of the Madras Division of the Army of Ava, who died at Rangún, 8th December, 1852, from coup de soleil and fatigue, endured during the capture of the city of Pegu. There is also one to Lieut. Walter Cooke, who died of a wound received at the assault of Pegu. On returning the traveller may stop at the Signal Pagoda, which is on a hill near the barracks of the European regiment. It is very small in comparison with the Shwee Dagon. Before leaving, the traveller will do well to drive to the Great Royal Lake, which has been made by Government. It is N. of the town about 1 m., and E. of the Great Pagoda. The grounds around

it have been prettily laid out, and the drive to and round it is the most pleasant at Rangún.

Maulmain.—While at Rangún the traveller may pay a visit to Maulmain, which is the prettiest spot in Barmah, and reached in a steamer in 10 hours, being only 147 m. distant to the S. The steamer sails from Rangún every Friday, and the fare is 15 rs. for a cabin and 2 rs. for a deck passenger. Maulmain is in 16° 29′ N. lat. and 97° 38′ E. long., and is the head-quarters of the Amherst district, and of the Tenasserim division. It is situated on the left b. of the Salura at its junction with the Gyaing and the Attaran. Immediately to the W. is Bhí-lu-gywon, an island 107 sq. m. in extent. The waters of the Salwín flow W. into the Gulf of Martaban round the N. of the island, between it and Martaban by the Davagboak and again flow S. between it and the mainland on which stands Maulmain. This channel is sometimes called the Amherst and sometimes the Maulmain river, but now generally the Salwín. To the N., on the opposite bank of the Salwín, is Martaban, once the capital of a kingdom, but now a moderate-sized village. Low hills, forming the N. end of the Toung-gnys range, run N. and S. through Maulmain, dividing it into 2 distinct portions, which touch each other at the N. base of the hills on the bank of the Gyaing. These are crowned at intervals ("B. Gazetteer," vol. ii., p. 358) with pagodas in various stages of preservation, from the dark brick grass-covered and tottering relic with its rusty and falling Htee, to the white and gold restored edifice, gleaming in the sunlight, and monasteries richly ornamented with gilding, colour and carved work.

On the W. are 4 out of the 5 divisions of the town, which extends N., between the Salwín and the hills from Mopun, with its steam mills for husking rice, and timber and ship-building yards, to the military cantonment on the point formed by the junction of the Gyaing and the Salwín opposite *Martaban*, a distance of 6 m. The *breadth nowhere exceeds 1,200 yds.* This portion, which slopes to the bank of the Salwín, is intersected by 3 main roads, running N. and S. One extends the whole distance, with a single row of houses between it and the Salwín. The 2nd, parallel to the E., runs from the cantonment S. for a little more than a m., and the 3rd, still more to the E. at its N. end, on the border of the cantonment unites with the 2nd, and at its S. end near the N. entrance of Mopún with the 1st. Numerous cross roads running E. and W. up the slope from the Salwín connect these 3. Here are situated the public buildings, the cantonment, the merchants' offices and warehouses, the principal shops, and on the W. slopes of the hill, the houses of the Europeans. The inhabitants are almost entirely Europeans, Eurasians, natives of India, and Chinese. The 5th division or Ding-wan-queng, is more compact, and lies behind the hills in the valley of the Attaran, and with its N. resting on the Gyaing stretches nearly to the Attaran. On the opposite shore is Gsujoung-beng-Tshiep, a large village, not included in the limits of the town lands, of which the Attaran is the E. boundary. This quarter is inhabited principally by Barmese and Talaing.

Like most towns in the Province, the houses, except near the Salwín and in Ding-wan-queng, are surrounded by extensive grounds and nestled in masses of foliage. The view from the hills in the centre of the town is of great beauty, probably unsurpassed in all Barmah. W. the foreground is occupied by trees of every shade of foliage, from the dark olive of the mango to the light green of the pagoda tree, varied by the graceful plumes of the bambú, with buildings showing here and there and the magnificent sheet of water beyond, studded with green islands, among which stands out conspicuously the little rocky Goung-tsai-Kaywin, completely occupied by white and glittering pagodas, and a monastery sheltered by trees, and in the distance are the forest-clad hills of Bhí-lu-gywon and Martaban. E. at the foot of the hills

is a large and regularly laid out town, on the edge of a rice plain, from which beyond the Attaran rise isolated, fantastically shaped ridges of limestone, in part bare and elsewhere with jagged peaks, partially concealed by straggling clumps of vegetation, and in the extreme distance a faint blue outline of the frowning Dawna hills. To the N. are the Zwai-ka-beng rocks of limestone, 13 m. long, while to the S. rise the dark Toung-waing hills, their sombre colour relieved by a glistening white pagoda and monasteries on their side; winding through the plain like silver bands are the Gyaing and Attaran.

The principal buildings are Salwin house, built by Col. Bogle as a private residence, and now the Municipal Hall; the Hospital, a new and handsome wooden edifice; the Public Offices; 2 R. C. Churches: St. Patrick's, built in 1857; and St. Mark's in 1843, and one of wood for the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Matthew, consecrated in 1834 by Bishop Wilson; a Baptist Chapel built in 1833; a large jail; the wooden barracks occupied by the regiment of Madras N. I., which forms the garrison; the Custom House, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Master Intendant's Office near the Main Wharf. When this portion of the province was ceded, by the Treaty of Yandabu, there was a spacious irregular quadrangle surrounded by an earthen rampart. All the rest was a mass of tangled trees, brushwood, and long grass; but the site was chosen by General Sir Archibald Campbell for the British garrison. The trade of Maulmain soon grew to be considerable. Along the banks of the Attaran are valuable teak forests, and to the N. in Siam vast tracts of country producing magnificent timber, of which the only outlet is Maulmain. Since 1856 the export has grown from 28,799 tons to, in 1878, 123,242. The rice trade too has grown from 16,170 tons in 1855 to 77,980 in 1875. There is also a considerable cotton trade, and hides and horns, lead, copper, yellow orpiment, and stick lac are among the exports. The pop. in 1877 was 51,607, and among it are to be found English, French, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Norwegians, Swedes, Greeks, Danes, Americans, Persians, Chinese, Barmans, Shams, and Indians. It is inconvenient that a visit to Maulmain must last a week, but if the traveller chooses he may return to Calcutta by the Andamans, which are 590 m. from the Hugli mouth of the Ganges, and 160 m. from Cape Negrais. Port Blair is situated on the S.E. shore of the southern island of the Great Andaman, and is one of the most perfect harbours in the world; half the British Navy might ride in it. In 1789 a convict settlement was established here by the Bengal Government, and a harbour of refuge for ships blown out of their course. On the 8th of February, 1872, Lord Mayo was murdered at Port Blair.

Prome. — The distances are as follows:—

Miles from Puzundaung.	Stations.	Mail.	Mixed.
		A.M.	P.M.
2	Rangún	6.22	1.39
5½	Kemendine	6.38	2.1
11	Engtsain	7.0	2.28
19½	Hlaugau	7.53	3.7
26½	Hmaubí	8.2	3.40
31½	Wahnekchaung	8.23	4.5
43½	Teikgyi	9.12	5.3
53½	Phalou	9.50	5.40
58½	Okkan	10.11	6.11
68½	Thonhsag	10.40	6.59
70	Tharrawadi	11.2	7.15
79	Leppardan	11.33	7.51
		P.M.	A.M.
87	Tsitguin	12.24	6.49
93	Menghia	12.49	7.18
97½	Othegon	—	7.38
103	Otpho	1.28	8.4
110½	Grobingouk	1.58	8.41
117½	Ligon	2.30	9.19
126	Nathalia	3.2	9.58
131	Paungde	3.24	10.25
138	Padigon	3.52	10.54
143	Thaigon	4.13	11.16
151	Simmisway	4.48	11.49
			P.M.
157½	Mosa	5.14	12.15
163	Prome	5.33	12.35

Remarks.—Rangún and Irawádi State Railway.—Luggage must be brought to Station a

least 20 minutes before advertised departure of train. 15 vis of luggage allowed free of charge. Excess charge 1 p. per vis.

Refreshment Rooms.—Meals ordered, free of charge for telegram.

Prome, written by the Barmese *Pri* and pronounced by them *Pyi*, is a town in the valley of the Irawádí, on the l. b. of that river in 18° 47′ 53″ N. lat., and 95° 18′ 18″ E. long. The head-quarters of the Prome District, which occupies the whole breadth of the valley of the Irawádí, between the Thayet District on the N., and the Henzada and Tharrawádí Districts on the S. In 1877 there were 26,826 inhab. in Prome. The town extends N. from the foot of the Prome hills to the bank on the Nar-weng, with a suburb on the other side of that stream, and E. for some distance up the Nar-weng valley. It is divided into the following municipal divisions: Nar-weng on the N., Riva-bhai on the E., Tcheng-tsu on the S., and Shwá-ku and Tshan-daw in the centre, forming as it were the heart of the town. On the bank of the river, on the high ground, opposite the centre of the town, are the Police Office, the Government Schools, Law Courts, with a garden and fountain in front, the Public Gardens, the Anglican Church, and the Telegraph Office. The Strand Road extends from one end of the town to the other, and from it well-laid-out streets run E., and are intersected at right angles by others. Behind and rather N. of Tcheng-tsu and detached from the low hills, which shut in the town on the S., is the great Shive Tshan-daw Pagoda, shining out from the dark foliage of the trees, which cover the slopes of the hill on which it stands. N. of the high laterite ground, on which are the Law Courts, and under the high bank, a sand bank stretches up to the mouth of the Nar-weng, under water in the rains, but covered with brokers' huts in the dry weather, when a fleet of merchant boats is moored along it, of which many are laden with Nagar-pí, or fish paste, the odour of which pervades the whole Nar-weng quarter. Here, *on the high bank, a little inland*, and on the inner side of the Strand, are the Markets. In an open space, facing and thrown back from the river, a little S. of the Law Courts, are 2 tanks with the T. B. on the roadway between them. The Railway Station is just behind these tanks, separated from them by High Street. The Baptist Chapel is near the Market, and the R. C. Church is in Tsheng-tsu quarter. Prome is mentioned in ancient histories, as the capital of a great kingdom before the Christian era, but the town spoken of was Tha-re-Khettra, some m. inland, the ruins of which still exist.* This was destroyed about the end of the 1st century. A.D., since when Prome belonged sometimes to Ava, sometimes to Pegu, but after the conquest of Pegu by Alaung-Bhura it remained a Barman town until Pegu was annexed by the British, in 1853. Prome was occupied by the troops under Sir A. Campbell on the 7th of April, 1825, having been evacuated and partly burned by the Barmese.

The Shive-tshan-daw Pagoda.—Is on a hill ½ a m. from the l. b. of the Irawádí, and covers an area of 11,925 sq. ft., rising from a nearly square platform to a height of 180 ft. It is surrounded by 83 small gilded temples, called Ze-dí-yan, each having an image of Gautama. These unite at their bases, and form a wall round the pagoda, leaving a narrow passage between it and them. (See "Barmah Gazetteer," vol. ii. p. 499.) There are 4 approaches to the platform on which the pagoda stands, each of 100 brick steps, facing N., S., E., and W. The N. and W. are covered in with ornamented roofs, supported on massive teak posts, some partly gilded and partly painted vermilion. The platform on the top of the hill is paved with stone slabs, and round its

* Tha-re-Khettra, according to the Barmese, was founded by King Twat-ta-paung, a descendant of Gautama, in the 101st year of the sacred era = 443 B.C. For 70 years the seat of government was alternately at Prome and Maj-ji-ma (perhaps Magadha) till 107 B.C., when it was fixed permanently at Prome. (See Crawfurd's "Embassy to Ava," vol. i., p. 64.)

outer edge are carved wooden houses, facing inwards, interspersed with small pagodas, in which are figures of Gautama and Rahan, standing, sitting, or lying. Between these and the main pagoda are many Tan-khwon-daing, posts surmounted by the Ka-ra-wait or Barmese Garuda, with streamers dependent from their summits, and 13 large bells, partly gilt, hanging, with their rims just off the ground, on 2 cross-bars supported on strong posts. These are struck by worshippers with deers' antlers, which lie near them. The Pagoda has 2 gigantic lions of the usual conventional form at the N. entrance. In 1753 A.D. this pagoda was regilt by Alaing Bhura; in 1841, King Kun-baung-meng, better known as Tharrawaddy, had it repaired and regilt, and surmounted with a new Htee, or crown of iron, gilt and studded with jewels, the diameter of the base of which was 10 ft.; in 1842, the carved roofs over the N. and W. approaches were put up by the Governor. In 1858 it was again put in repair at a cost of 76,800 rs., raised by public subscription, and a few years ago it was regilt at a cost of 25,000 rs., raised in the same manner. The annual festival, when the pagoda is visited by thousands of pious Buddhists, is held in March. There is a pagoda of the same name near Twan-te, in the Rangún district. This pagoda is said to be more venerated by the Tataing than even the Great Pagoda of Rangún, and to have been built in 577 B.C., by Thamien-htaw-byeen-ran, the then King of Kha-beng, a small village near Twan-te, and his wife, Mien-da-de-wee, as a shrine of 3 of Gautama's hairs, given by him to 3 holy pilgrims from Ceylon. Near this pagoda is a grove of Thwot-ta-bat trees (Sapodilla plum), 7 in number, the only ones existing in Pegu.

The Shive-Nat-Taung Pagoda.—This pagoda, 16 m. S. of Prome, may be visited by the traveller. It is said to have been built during the reign of the founder of Prome, by his queen. It was then 22½ ft. high. When Thi-ha-thu became King of Prome he repaired the Pagoda, and *raised it to* a height of 66 ft. About the middle of the 16th century, Ta-beng-shwe-htí, king of Taungu, who had conquered Prome, added to the Pagoda, and increased its height. The building, richly gilt, and glittering in the sun, stands out conspicuously on the first hill of a low range, overhanging the Shwe-nat-taung plain, and has, in a line behind it, the Nga-Tsu, Pau-Bhu, Hpo-lag, Hpo-myat, and Hpo-tha-bho and Theng-gan Pagodas, all which may be visited by the traveller, if not already tired with buildings of the kind.

The journey from Rangún to Prome may also be done in one of the steamers of the Irawádí Flotilla Co. line, the office of which is in the Strand Road, Rangún. Steamers carrying H.M.'s mails leave Rangún and Mandalay twice a week, and one leaves Mandalay for Bhámo, and *vice versâ*, twice a month. There is a daily service between Prome and Thayetmayo. The stations from Rangún to Prome, and from Prome to Mandalay, are as follows :—

Names of Stations from Rangún to Prome.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Deck.
	rs. ás.	rs. ás.	rs. ás.
1. Maubain . .	5 0	2 8	1 0
2. Yandún . .	5 0	2 8	1 8
3. Donabew* .	15 0	7 8	2 0
4. Henzada . .	20 0	10 0	3 0
5. Yeaghin . .	28 0	14 0	4 8
6. Myanaung . .	30 0	15 0	5 0
7. Prome . .	30 0	15 0	5 0

The traveller will find buildings of some interest in Amarapúra and Ava.

* Donabew was taken by Sir A. Campbell on the 3rd of April, 1825. The Barmese General, Mahá Bandúla, was killed on the previous night by a shell (see Mill, vol. ix. p. 127.) The British loss was 30 killed and 134 wounded. General Cotton had attacked the place on the 7th of March, with 600 men, but had been repulsed, with the loss of Captains Rose and Cannon killed, and a number of men killed and wounded.

Henzada is properly *Hansa-ta*, and means "wail for the goose," which bird was the standard of Pegu, and thus held to be sacred, and it is alleged that one such bird was accidentally shot here by a prince.

Myanaung means "speedy victory," a name given it by the conqueror Alompra, who fixed his head-quarters here in 1754, when in the full career of his victories over the Peguans.

At 2 m. from Amarapúra is the Arakan temple, which is supported by 232 border-gilt pillars. There is a gilt bronze statue of Gautama in a sitting position, about 12 ft. high. It was brought from Arakan in 1784, and is said to have been cast during the lifetime of Gautáma, and is, therefore, especially sacred. There are here 260 marble and stone slabs covered with inscriptions. One is dated 1432 A.D.; another is inscribed 1454.

Ava is surrounded by a brick wall 15½ ft. high, and 10 ft. thick. The Irawádí flows on the N. side, and is about 1,200 yds. broad. The S. and W. faces of the town are defended by a deep and rapid torrent, called the Mijst-tha-badj, from the River Mijstngé, which is 150 yds. broad, with very steep and high banks. The stream is so rapid that boats can with great difficulty stem it. The walls of Ava extend 5¼ m. The largest temple is called Lo-ga-tha-bu, and consists of two parts, one ancient and the other modern. In the former is an image of Gautama, of enormous size. A 2nd very large temple is called Aug-wa Sé-Kong, and a 3rd Ph'ra-l'ha or 'the beautiful.' A 4th is Maong-ratna, where the officers of the Government used to take the oath of allegiance. A 5th temple is Maha-mrat-muni, which has a zyat, or chapel, attached, more splendid than any other building except the palace. The pillars and ceiling are richly gilt. There are 19 gates in the outer and inner wall of the town. The palace is 1,400 yds. long from E. to W., and 1,100 yds. from N. to S. The Rangdhau, or Hall of Justice, which is on the N. side of the palace, is a lofty wooden building, supported by several rows of wooden pillars. It is a plain structure, without carving, gilding, or any decoration. The Hall of Audience consists of a centre and 2 wings. It is of wood, but the roofs are covered with plates of tin. Over the centre is a handsome spire, crowned by the Tí or Htee, or iron umbrella. It is without walls, and open all round, except where the throne is. The roof is supported by many handsome pillars, and is richly *and tastefully carved.* The whole fabric stands on a terrace 12 ft. high, of solid stone and lime. "The Throne, which is at the back of the hall, is distinguished from the rest of the structure by its superior brilliancy and richness of decoration. The pedestal on which it stands is composed of a kind of mosaic of mirrors, coloured-glass, gilding, and silver, after a style peculiar to the Barmans. Over it is a canopy, richly gilt and carved, and the wall behind it is also highly embellished. Although little reconcilable to our notions of good taste in architecture, the building is unquestionably most splendid and brilliant; and it is doubtful whether so singular and imposing a royal edifice exists in any other country." (See Crawfurd's "Embassy to Ava," vol. i. p. 229.) There are other edifices which are worth visiting, but as relations with Barmah have been broken off by the British Government, it is more than doubtful whether they could be viewed at present.

Chitragáon.—On returning to Calcutta, the traveller may take a steamer which stops at Chitragáoń (Chittagong). Sportsmen who are really desirous of encountering tigers, will find any number of them in the small islands opposite the mouth of the Karnaphuli. There are also to be seen the largest alligators in the world. Of course it would be necessary to take good shikáris with one in such a locality. There is a good Dák Banglá, or T. B., at Chitragáoń, large, cool, clean, and commodious, situated about ¾m. from the pier or jetty where passengers by steamer disembark. The cost for food and lodging there is about 5 rs. a day without wine and other luxuries. There are no interesting buildings or inscriptions at Chitragáoń. There are very high hills to be reached in a small boat in 3 days' journey up the Karnaphuli, but Europeans do not resort there as yet for health or change. The boat hire would be from 15 to 20 rs.

ROUTE 10.

PROME TO MANDALAY.

Names of Stations from Prome to Mandalay. Total distance 282 miles.	Cabin from Rangún.		Steerage from Rangún.		Deck from Rangún.	
	rs.	ás.	rs.	ás.	rs.	ás.
1. Thayetmayo	30	0	15	0	5	0
2. Minhla .	40	0	20	0	6	8
3. Magway . .	45	0	22	8	7	0
4. Yeanan-gyoung .	50	0	25	0	7	8
5. Sinbewgyun	60	0	30	0	8	0
6. Sillaymyo .	65	0	32	8	8	8
7. Paghan .	70	0	35	0	9	0
8. Kunywa. .	75	0	37	8	10	0
9. Maingyan .	80	0	40	0	11	0
10. Mandalay* .	90	0	45	0	12	8

Rangún to Mandalay or Ava, 446 miles. See Crawfurd, vol. i., p. 153.

20 cubic ft. of luggage is allowed free of freight to each cabin passenger. Quarter-deck passengers are allowed 8 cubic ft. of personal baggage, a roll of bedding, and a *chilamchí*. Deck passengers are allowed 3 cubic ft. of baggage, and a roll of bedding.

* *Mandalay* is about 8 m. to the N. of Amarapúra, which again is 4 m. to the N.E. of Ava. All three towns are on the left or E. bank of the Irawádí, while Sagaing, which was at one time the capital, is on the W. bank and just opposite to Ava. Ava was founded by Tha-do-meng-bya in 1364, who removed the seat of Government to it from Amarapúra. In 1842, Tharáwadí built a palace on the banks of the Ma-de stream, where Mandalay now stands, and went to live there. Tharawádí died in 1846, and his son the Paghan Prince became King under the name of Hpagyádaw, and his insults led Lord Dalhousie to send an army against him under General Godwin. Hostilities began on the 5th of April, 1852, by the capture of Martaban. Rangún was taken on the 18th with the loss of 3 officers killed and 13 wounded, and 15 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 114 wounded. On board the man-of-war 2 men were killed, and 1 officer and 23 men wounded. On the 18th of Feb., 1853, the Meuydún-Menyó's troops dethroned his brother Hpagyadaw, and took Amarapúra, and Pegu was annexed to British Barmah. Thibau succeeded and has made *Mandalay* his capital.

At Wet-ma-set, some miles to the N. of Magway (written by Crawfurd Makwe) are some very productive petroleum wells. Paghan (written by Crawfurd Pugan) is said by the Barmese to have been founded by Sa-mud-da-ráj in 107 A.D., and to have been destroyed in 1356 A.D. The oldest temple, and they are proverbially numerous, was built in the reign of Pyan-byrá, 846 to 864 A.D. One of the finest is Thapninyu, "the Omniscient." It is built of well-burnt bricks, 15 in. long and 8 in. broad. The form is an equilateral triangle, with 4 quadrangular wings on the sides, on the ground floor only, which contain the principal images of Gautama. Each side of the temple measures 230 ft., and it has 4 stages diminishing in size as they ascend. The centre building is a solid mass of masonry, surmounted by a steeple like a mitre, ending in a spire crowned with an iron umbrella. The total height is 210 ft. Gateways, doors, galleries, and roofs, are invariably formed by a well-turned Gothic arch. This temple was built 1081-1151. The most sacred temple is called Anandá, after the favourite disciple of Gautama. It is 160½ ft. high, and was built between 1076 and 1081. In Crawfurd's "Embassy to Ava," vol. i. p. 116, will be found an engraving of one of these temples, and a full account of the place. He mentions that rank in Barmah is marked by the number of strings in a gold chain; only the royal family wear 24 strings, and the lowest rank is shown by 3. Rank is also shown by the number of syllables in a title. Thus the King's title has 21 syllables.

ROUTE 11.

CALCUTTA TO HUGLÍ, CHINSURAH, SHRIRÁMPÚR (SERAMPORE), BÁNDEL, AND CHANDRANAGAR (CHANDERNAGORE).

Having finished the outlying provinces of Orissa, Barmah and Sikkim, the traveller may now proceed along the line of the East Indian Railway, diverging to any places of great interest within a reasonable distance of its course. A magnificent new station is being built for this line in Clive Street. The architect is Mr. R. Roskell Bayne. The building is of brick, with columns and cornices of stone, brought from Mírzápúr and Jabalpúr. Old rails are utilized for rafters, so that the edifice will be almost fire-proof. The façade is 300 ft. long from N. to S., and the building is 140 ft. broad. It is 3 stories high, but at the ends 4, and with the mezzanine 5. The ground covered is 40,000 sq. ft., and the cost is 360,000 rs. It has been built expeditiously, for the offices were occupied in 14 months after the building began. The cornices, supported by rails, project 5 ft. The Haurah office, from which passengers at present start, is 200 yards beyond the Huglí bridge, on the E. bank of the Huglí river. This bridge opens on Tuesdays and Fridays for two hours for ships to pass. It opens in the centre 200 ft. Ships do not pay anything for passing. Should the traveller have time he may drive to the Sibpúr Jute Mill, 1½ m. It employs 1,500 hands, of whom many are women and children. There are 3 jute mills. Dundee is the head-quarters of the trade in Great Britain, and has been engaged in it for 65 years. Jute is used only for bags and sacks. It rots if wet with water. By Mr. Plimsoll's Act grain must be stored in bags and not in bulk, which is a great boon for the jute trade.

The 1st room is the sorting-room, where the jute is stacked according to quality. It is moistened with oil and water. Next comes the softening-room, with 4 machines. The fibre passes backward and forward, and gets a wave, and is softened by the pressure of steel-ribbed cylinders. The 3rd room is the carding-room, where clouds of dusty particles are driven off the fibre. In the 4th room are the spinning jennies, where many girls are employed. The 5th room is the weaving-room, where the shuttles are driven to and fro with great force. Here are 5 steam-engines of 35 horse-power each. There is also a colandering process, which greatly softens the cloth, and it is then used by tailors for paddings. Bags sell at from 16 to 35 rs. per hundred. Bales weigh from 8 to 9 cwt., or even half a ton. There is a hydraulic press, which exerts a pressure of 3 tons to the square inch. The house of Hirá Lál Set is close by; he is a great landowner, and sold the Dharamtollah Market to Government for £70,000. Near this is the Hospital, with beds for 50 Europeans, who occupy the upper rooms, and 40 natives.

Inside the Huglí station, on the 1st panel to your right as you look at the clock, is a white marble tablet with black border, inscribed as follows:—

In Memory of
CECIL MACKINTOSH STEPHENSON,
Agent of the
East India Railway,
Who died at sea
On the 21st of November, 1875.

This Tablet was erected
As a mark of their sincere esteem and respect,
By more than
Five thousand officers and men
Of the East Indian Railway
(and others desiring to join),
Who have also placed a similar
Tablet in the Calcutta Cathedral,
And instituted a scholarship
In the Diocesan School at Naini Tál,
For sons of East Indian Railway servants.

The traveller will be careful to remember that Madras *time* is kept at all stations, and is 33 min. behind Calcutta time. Passengers must be at the station at least 10 min. before the time stated in the table. First-class passengers pay 1 á. 6 p. per m. 2nd class, 9 p. per m. Return tickets,

available for 2 months, will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from and to any station more than 130 m. distant, at the rate of one ordinary fare and a half. The holders may break journeys as often and for as long as they like, provided the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction, and the limit of 2 months is not exceeded. Holders of monthly tickets, on arriving at a station where they intend breaking their journey, must have inserted on their tickets the date and train of arrival, and when leaving the date and train of departure, and the column, "station stamp," correctly filled in by the station staff. Each 1st-class passenger may take 1½ mans of luggage; 2nd class, 30 sirs. If luggage is not booked before commencement of the journey, no free allowance will be made.

The name of Chinsurah will not be found in the railway time-tables, so the traveller must go to Hugli, from which place Chinsurah is 2 m. distant. The stations are as follows:—

Distance. Miles.	Names of Stations.	Time.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
		A.M.	r. á. p.	r. á. p.
	Haurah (Howrah) .	8.45		
6	Balli (Bally).	9.3	0 9 0	0 4 6
9	Konnagarh (Connaghur)	9.15	0 13 6	0 6 9
12	Shrírámpúr (Serampore)	9.27	1 2 0	0 9 0
15	Biddabatti (Bidda-batty) . .	9.39	1 6 6	0 11 3
18	Budheshwár (Bhuddes-hur) . .	9.47	1 11 0	0 13 6
21	Chandranagar (Chander-nagore) . .	9.59	1 15 6	0 15 9
24	Hugli (Hooghly) .	10.11	2 4 0	1 2 0

Hugli and Chinsurah are bracketed together as one in the Census Report, and together cover an area of 6 sq. m. The pop. is 34,761. Should the traveller not find comfortable quarters at Hugli, he may resort to the Hotel at Chinsurah, or he may stop at the French Hotel at Chandranagar (Chandernagore), near the river, or at the new hotel at Shrírámpúr (Serampore). Both are good, and he may visit Hugli, Chinsurah, and Bándel from them by rail or hired carriage. Hugli town is the administrative head-quarters of the district of the same name. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1547 A.D., when the royal port of Bengal, Sátgáon, began to be deserted, owing to the silting up of the Saraswati, on which river it was situated. The Portuguese, under their general, Samprayo, built a fortress at Gholghát, close to the present Hugli jail, some vestiges of which are still visible in the bed of the river. The Portuguese, however, became unpopular, owing to their establishing themselves in E. Bengal as an independent piratical power. About 1621, Prince Khurram, afterwards the emperor Sháh Jahán, revolted against his father Jahángír. Being defeated, he fled to Bengal, and asked the Portuguese at Hugli to assist him. The Portuguese governor refused, and added insult to the refusal. When Sháh Jahán came to the throne, complaints were made to him of the conduct of the Portuguese at Hugli. He was glad to revenge himself, and sent a large force against Hugli, the fort of which, after a siege of 4½ months, was stormed. More than 1,000 Portuguese were slain, and 4,000 men, women, and children were captured. Out of 300 Portuguese vessels only 3 escaped. The prisoners were sent to Agra, and forcibly converted to Islám. Sátgáon was then abandoned for Hugli, which was made the royal port. Hugli was also the first settlement of the English in Lower Bengal. The E. I. Co. established a factory there in 1642, under a *farmán* from Sultán Shujá', Governor of Bengal, and 2nd son of Sháh Jahán. This *farmán* was granted to Dr. Boughton, who had cured a favourite daughter of the emperor, and asked for it when desired to name his reward. In 1669, the Company received permission to bring their ships to Hugli to load, instead of transporting their goods in small vessels, and then shipping them

into large. In 1685, a dispute took place between the English at Hugli and the Núwáb of Bengal, and the Company sent a force to protect their factories at Hugli. It chanced that a few English soldiers were attacked by the Núwáb's men in the bázárs, and a street fight ensued. Colonel Nicholson bombarded the town, and burned 500 houses, including the Company's warehouses, containing goods to the value of £300,000. The chief of the English factory was obliged to fly from Hugli to Sutánutí, or Chattanatti, and take shelter with some native merchants. In 1742, Hugli was sacked by the Maráthas.

About 6 m. from Hugli, to the N., is *Sátgáon*. It is said to be so called from 7 holy men who resided there. Wilford speaks of it as Ganges Regia, and says it was once a residence of the kings of the country. There is a ruined mosque, which Professor Blochmann describes in vol. xxxix. of the "Journ. of the Beng. As. Soc." part i. for 1870, p. 280: "This mosque which, together with a few tombs near it, is the only remnant of the old capital of Lower Bengal, was built by Saiyid Jamálu 'd dín, son of Fakhru 'd dín, who, according to inscriptions in the mosque, came from Amol, a town on the Caspian. The walls are of small bricks, adorned inside and out with arabesques. The central Miḥráb is very fine. The arches and domes are in the later Paṭhán style. At the S.E. angle are 3 tombs in an enclosure. During the last century, the Dutch of Chinsurah had their country seats at Sátgáon, to which they walked, *in the middle of the day*, to dine. The river of Sátgáon, up to Akbar's time, formed the N. frontier of Orissa, and Sátgáon flourished for not less than 1,500 years. 3 centuries ago the Hugli flowed by Sátgáon, and the masts of a ship were found, about 30 years ago, in the ground which was its bed.

The principal thing to be seen at Hugli is the Imámbárah, built by Karámat 'Alí, the friend and companion of Arthur Connolly, at a cost of 300,000 rs. The funds, however, had been bequeathed by *Muḥammad Muḥsin*. This gentleman owned a quarter share of the great Saiyidpúr estate, in Jessúr District, and died in 1814, without heirs, leaving property worth £4,500 a year for pious purposes. There were 2 trustees, and by the terms of the will the estate was divided into 9 shares of £500 a year each, of which £1,500 a year was to be spent on religious observances at the Imámbárah, £2,000 a year in keeping it in repair and paying the officers attached to it, and the rest, £1,000 a year, was to be divided between the trustees. The trustees soon quarrelled, and Government assumed charge of the estate, and appointed 2 trustees, 1 being the Collector of Jessúr, and the other Karámat 'Alí. During the litigation, a fund of £86,110 had accumulated, and with this the Hugli College was founded, in 1836. The façade of the Imámbárah is 277ft. 3in. long and 36 ft. high, and in its centre is a gateway consisting of 2 minarets, or towers, 114 ft. high, with a curtain between, in which is a large clock. On either side of the door are inscriptions. On the spectator's left is, in English, a resolution of the Bengal Govt. dated 16th of December, 1863, and on the right is the same resolution in, now illegible, Persian. This resolution censures the magistrate of Hugli for allowing a Hindú marriage procession to pass the Imámbárah at a time when the Muslims were keeping the fast of the Muḥarram there. On entering the gateway the visitor finds himself in the quadrangle, 150 ft. from N. to S., and 80 ft. from E. to W., with rooms all round, and at the N. end a fine hall 70 ft. by 30 ft., 36 ft. 3 in. high, paved with marble, and having a pulpit with 7 steps. The sides of the pulpit are covered with plates of silver, a verse of the Kur'án being inscribed in each plate. The walls of the hall and portico are ornamented with verses from the Kur'án, or passages from the Ḥadís, in the Ṭughrá character. Ascend now a staircase between the hall and the rooms, and pass down a corridor for ⅔ of its length, where is the library which was bequeathed by Karámat 'Alí, but a few books have

since been added by other people. There are in all 787 manuscripts, and among them is a fine folio Ḳur'án, in 2 vols., given by Prince Ghulám Muḥammad, son of Tipú. There is also the work on astronomy, by Ulugh Beg, probably an autograph. The traveller will now cross the road which passes the front of this Imámbárah, and visit the old Imámbárah, built in 1776-7. In the W. corner lie the remains of Karámat 'Alí, and there is a white marble tablet placed against the wall, with an extract from the Ḳur'án, but no tomb. Karámat died on the 10th September, 1875.

Chinsurah is written in the old Hindú books, Chuchimdá. In the poems of Chandí Kavi Kankan, in the early part of the 15th century, the travels of a Hindú merchant in E. Bengal are described. He came down to the mouth of the Huglí by Kon Nagar, or "Cornertown," and Chitpúr to Kálí Káta, "Kálí's acre." This shews that there was a town or village Kálíkatta (Calcutta) long before the time of the English. Chinsurah was held by the Dutch for 180 years, and ceded by them to the English in exchange for Sumatra, in 1826. At a little distance from the river, and N. of the college, there is an hotel, where accommodation may be had for 5 rs. a day. The town was used for an invalid depot for troops coming from or going to England, till lately, when it was abandoned as a military station. The old Dutch church, said to have been built by the Governor in 1768,* at his own expense, is solidly built of brick. It is 74 ft. 1 in. long, and 37 ft. broad from E. to W., and can seat 120 persons. According to some, it was built for a market, and its length N. and S. gives colour to the notion. Over the E. door is inscribed:

Ad majoram
Dei gloriam
Ædificari jussit
G. L. Vernet.
A.D. 1767.

In the vestry is an old stone, said to have been taken from the fallen tower, and inscribed, "Gebowd Door, J. A. Shisterman." In the church are 14 escutcheons, 7 on either side. The dates are from January, 1685, to 1770, and the inscriptions are in Dutch. The Huglí College is to the S. of the church, and is one of the most famous in India. There are 600 students, and ample accommodation for more in the rooms of the old barracks, which are very extensive, and are kept in repair, to lodge students. Kristodás Pál and other eminent men were educated at this college. The cemetery is 1 m. to the W. of the church; the new part is tolerably well kept, but where the old tombs are the ground is filthy. Many of the tombs are those of Dutch officials, as that of Gregorius Herklots, Esq., Fiscal of Chinsurah, who was born in Birmingham, Jan. 9th, 1758, arrived in Chinsurah 1789, resided there 63 years, and died May 26th, 1852, aged 84. This tablet speaks well for the salubrity of the place. There is another tomb to Captain Lucas Jurrianz Zuydland, who died 25th October, 1766.

Bándel.—The traveller will next drive to Bándel, which is a m. N. of Huglí. The Portuguese monastery and church here are worth a visit. The church was built in 1599, and is of brick, and very solidly built. It is dedicated to Nossa Senhora di Rosario, and is 196 ft. long from E. to W., and 44 ft. 10 in. from N. to S. There are fine cloisters on the S., and a priory, in which is a noble room called St. Augustine's Hall. In the aisle on either side are 8 inter-columnar spaces. The organ is good. The church was founded by the Augustine Missionaries, demolished by Sháh Jahán in 1640, and rebuilt by John Gomez di Soto. It is situated on the banks of the Huglí, 28 m. N. of Calcutta. In the N. aisle is an inscription:

Hic
Jacet ELIZABET ex Sylva
In Mailapurensi civitate divi
Thomæ sita et ex honestis
Et Lusitanis Patribus Oriunda.
Quæ labore ætate infirmitate oppressa
Ex bello Anglis a Mauris illato,
Obiit loco Chinçurah, die 21
Novembris Æræ Christianæ, 1756.
Ætatis suæ 22 annum perdigena.
R. in P.

* This is according to the Railway Guide, *printed by Saunders Cones* and Co., 1855.

There is also here the following inscription :—

Este Altar
DA VIRGEM NOSSA SENHORA DE ROSARIO,
De Conventu de Ugolym,
De
Privilegiado ao Sabado
Pello summo pontifice Benedicto XIII.
Anno da M.D.C.C.C., XXV.
Feito em anno 1770.

Shrirámpúr (Serampore). — The headquarters of the sub-division of the same name is situated on the W. bank of the Hugli, opposite Barrackpúr, in N. lat. 22° 45′ 30″, E. long. 88° 23′ 30″, and has 24,440 inhabitants. Bábú Bholánáth Chandra, in his "Travels of a Hindú," p. 6, says, "Serampore is a snug little town, and possesses an exceeding elegance and neatness of appearance. The range of houses along the river-side makes up a gay and brilliant picture. The streets are as brightly clean as the walks in a garden, but time was when Serampore had a busy trade, and 22 ships cleared from this small port in 3 months." It is only 13 m. from Calcutta, and is a favourite resort of people whose business lies in that city. But its chief claim to historical notice arises from its having been the scene of the Apostolic labours of Carey, Marshman, and Ward. The zeal and successes of the Baptist missionaries of Serampore, at the beginning of this century, form the brightest episode in Evangelistic efforts in India. Serampore was formerly a Danish settlement, and was then called Fredericksnagar. In 1845, a treaty was made with the King of Denmark ; all the Danish possessions in India, namely, Tranquebar, Fredericksnagar, and a small piece of ground at Báleshwar (Balasore), were transferred to the E. I. Co. for £125,000.

The traveller will drive first to the old Danish church, over the façade of which is "M. DCCC. V." It is 90 ft. long and 34 ft. broad. It cost 18,500 rs., of which 1,000 were given by the Marquis Wellesley. The communion table is to the W. The church seats 77 persons. There are 5 tablets, of which *one is to William Carey, D.D.,* born at Pordarsbury, Northamptonshire, 17th of August, 1761, died 9th of June, 1834 ; another to Joshua Marshman, D.D., born at Westbury, Wilts, 20th of April, 1768, died 5th of December, 1837 ; and the third to the Rev. William Ward, born at Derby, 20th of October, 1769, died 7th of March, 1823—the Serampore missionaries. There is another large and very handsome marble tablet to the memory of the Hon. J. S. Hottenberg, Esq., late Chief of H. Danish M.'s Settlement of Fredericksnagar, who died May 11th, 1835.

The next visit will be to the College, which is a very handsome building on the banks of the Hugli, and commanding a fine view across the river, over Barrackpúr Park. The porch is gigantic, the roof being supported by 6 pillars 60 ft. high. On the ground floor is the Lecture Room, and in the floor above the Great Hall, which is 103 ft. 7 in. long, and 66 ft. broad. On the right is the Library, where are the following portraits : 1, Madame Grand, by Zoffany ; she afterwards married Talleyrand (see Mdme. de Rémusat's "Memoirs") ; 2, Dr. Marshman, by Zoffany ; 3, Frederick VI. of Denmark ; 4, Frederick's wife, Queen of Denmark ; 5, copy of a Madonna, by Raphael ; 6. Rev. W. Ward, by Penny. The library contains some curious Sanskrit and Thibetan manuscripts, and an account of the Apostles, drawn up by the Jesuits, for Akbar. In the College compound is the house in which Carey, Marshman, and Ward lived, and a large mansion, now inhabited by the principal of the College ; and before reaching the College you pass the Mission Chapel, and the old or Baudrick's Hotel, once famous for pic-nics of people from Calcutta, but now a private dwelling. Also the new hotel, well situated on the banks of the river.

Chandranagar (popularly Chundernagore, but according to Hunter, vol. iii. p. 307, correctly Chandanagar, or "City of Sandal-wood," but rather perhaps, Chandranagar; "MoonTown") is in N. lat. 22° 51′ 40″, and E. long.

88° 24′ 50″. The French made a settlement here in 1673, and in the time of Dupleix more than 2000 brick houses were built in the town, and a considerable trade was carried on. In 1757, the town was bombarded by the English fleet under Admiral Watson, and captured; he, however, died on the 16th of August in that year, having taken Chandranagar on the 23rd of March. The fortifications were demolished, but in 1763 the town was restored to the French. In 1794 it was again captured by the English, and held till 1816, when it was again restored to the French, and has remained in their possession ever since. The Railway Station is just outside the French boundary. It was intended at first to carry the line closer to Chandranagar itself, but difficulties arising with the French Government, it was eventually resolved that it should pass over ground indisputably English.

The old fort, 30 yds. W. of the river, which was taken by Clive and Watson, was a sq. of 120 yds., defended by 100 pieces of cannon. On March 14th Clive attacked it from the cover of the houses to the S., and three English men-of-war sailed up the river, but were detained by vessels sunk by the French to block the channel; but a French officer pointed out the passage to the English, and their ships attacked the fort on the 23rd. The traitor subsequently hanged himself, when his old father in France rejected some money he had sent him. While the English ships bombarded the fort, fighting went on in the town from the tops of the houses. "For 3 hours nothing was heard but an incessant roll of artillery and musketry, the crashing of timbers or masonry, the shouts and cheers of the combatants, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded. After 3 hours' cannonade, when the French guns had been all dismounted by the fire of the ships, the fort surrendered to Admiral Watson. The property captured was valued at 13 lákhs."

Chandranagar receives from the English *300 chests of opium* on condition that the inhabitants do not engage in the manufacture of that article. N. of the fort is the Cemetery, which contains some neat monuments, A church stands on the bank of the river, built by Italian missionaries in 1726 A.D. Between Chandranagar and Chinsurah is Biderra, where the English obtained a decisive victory over the Dutch. The English commander was aware that his nation and the Dutch were at peace, and wrote to Clive for an order in council to fight. Clive was playing cards, and wrote in pencil: "Dear Forde fight them to-day, and I will send you an order to-morrow. — *Thursday, 17th*, 1.30 P.M."

ROUTE 12.

HUGLÍ TO BARDWÁN AND MURSHIDÁBÁD.

The time table of the East Indian Railway is as follows:—

Ms. from Howrah.	Names of Stations.	Time.	1st Class.			2nd Class.		
			R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
27	Trishbígha . .	10.23	2	8	6	1	4	3
29	Magra (Mugrah)	10.33	2	11	6	1	5	9
35	Khánian . .	10.50	3	4	6	1	10	3
38	Pandua (Pundooah)	11.6	3	9	0	1	12	6
44	Bainchí (Boinchee)	11.23	4	2	0	2	1	0
51	Memarí (Mymaree)	11.44	4	12	6	2	6	3
		P.M.						
59	S aktigarh (Sakt eegurh)	12.7	5	8	6	2	13	3
67	B ardwán .	12.29	6	4	6	3	2	3
75	K anu Junction	7.6	7	0	6	3	8	3
87	Gushkhara (Gooshkarah)	7.35	8	2	0	4	1	3
99	Bolpúr (Bhulpore)	8.3	9	4	6	4	10	3
111	Ahmadpúr (Ahmoodpore)	8.32	10	6	6	5	3	3
119	Sainthe (Cyntheeá)	8.52	11	2	6	5	9	3
129	Mallarpúr . .	9.14	12	1	6	6	0	9
136	Rámpúr Hát (Rampore Haut)	9.30	12	12	0	6	6	0
145	Nalhátí (Nulhattee)	10.1	13	9	6	6	12	9

At Magra the traveller should, if possible, stop a few hours. There is a bridge here over a channel through which the Dámodar River, now flowing 20 m. to the W., formerly found a passage to the Huglí River at Naya Sarái, *viâ* Salímábád. The channel is now called the Kánanadí or "blind river," because it is obstructed by sand. A high embankment runs here E. to W., which, centuries ago, was a royal road leading to Tribení, 3 m. distant, on the banks of the Huglí, celebrated as a place of pilgrimage, where the Bhágirathí or Huglí, the Saraswatí, and the Yamuná, an important river of Nadiyá, are supposed to unite. There is here a splendid Ghát, or flight of stone steps, said to have been built by Mukund Deo, the last independent King of Orissa, whose dominions extended up to this spot. The Rev. Mr. Long, in an article in the "Calcutta Review," writes: Tribení was one of the four *samáj* or places famous for Hindú learning; the others are, Nadiyá, Shántipúr, and Gutipárá. Tribení was formerly noted for its trade. Pliny mentions that the ships assembling near the Godávarí sailed from thence to Cape Palínurus, thence to Tentigalé opposite Faltá, thence to Tribení, and lastly to Patna. Ptolemy also notices Tribení. Formerly there were over 30 *tóls* or Sanskrit schools in the town. The famous *pandit*, Jagannáth Tarkopanchánam, the Sanskrit tutor of Sir William Jones, was a native of this village, and in the time of Lord Cornwallis he took an active part in the publication of the Hindú Laws.

S. of Tribení stands a famous mosque containing the tomb of Zafar Khán. It was once a Hindú temple. Zafar was the uncle of Sháh Safi, and was killed in a battle fought with Rájá Bhudea. Zafar's son conquered the Rájá of Huglí, and married his daughter, who is buried within the precincts of the temple; and at Muhammadan festivals the Hindús make offerings at her tomb. Professor Blochmann thus describes the mosque and tomb ("Jour. Beng. As. Soc.," vol. xxxix., part 1., p. 282): "The Astánah consists of 2 inclosures; the 1st, which lies near the road leading along the bank of the Huglí, is built of large basalt stones, said to have been taken from a Hindú temple, destroyed by Zafar Khán. Its E. wall, which faces the river, shows traces of Hindú idols, and fixed in it at a height of 6 ft. from the ground is a piece of iron, said to be the handle of Zafar Khán's battle-axe. The 2nd inclosure, joined to the W. wall of the 1st, is of sandstone. The keeper of the Astánah points out the W. tomb as that of Zafar Khán, and says the other three are those of his 2 sons and the wife of Bar Khán, his 3rd son. 20 yds. to the W. of the 2nd inclosure are the ruins of a mosque, built with the mate-

rials of a Hindú temple. The low basalt pillars supporting the arches are unusually thick, and the domes are built of successive rings of masonry, the diameter of each layer being somewhat less than that of the layer below, the whole being capped by a circular stone covering the small remaining aperture. Two of the domes are broken; on the W. wall there are several inscriptions. According to the Arabic verses written about the principal *miḥráb*, the mosque was built by Khan Muḥammad Ẓafar Khán, who is called a Turk, in A.H. 698, or A.D. 1298. The ground round about the mosque is very uneven; several basalt pillars lie about, and there are foundations of several structures as also a few tombs, which are said to be the resting-places of former *khádims*."

Pándua.—At this station, too, the traveller may make a stop. Bábú Bholánáth Chandra, in his "Travels of a Hindú," vol. i., p. 141: says, "In ancient times Pándua was the seat of a Hindú Rájá, and fortified by a wall and trench 5 m. in circumference. It is now only a small rural village, but traces of its ancient fortifications are yet discernible. The tower, 120 ft. high, arrests the eye from a long way off. This is said to be the oldest building in Lower Bengal, and it has defied the storms of a tropical climate through 5 centuries." It is 1 m. from the station, and is well worth a visit for the view to be obtained from its summit. An iron rod runs up to the top, which the pilgrims, who come in January, say was the walking-stick of Sháh Ṣafí, who defeated the Hindús here in a great battle in 1340 A.D. It is said that the Rájá of Pándua gave a great feast on the birth of an heir. One of his officers, a Muslim, who was his Persian translator, gave a feast at the same time, and killed a cow to supply his guests with the flesh, and buried the bones, but they were dug up at night by jackals. In the morning the whole population, on discovering that a cow had been killed, rose *en masse, and slew the* Rájá's child. *They then were about to kill* the Muslim, *but he fled to Dihlí,* and the Emperor despatched an army against the Rájá. War raged for years, but ended in the complete overthrow of the Hindús by Sháh Ṣafí. The Rev. Mr. Long, in the "Calcutta Review," tells the same story, except that he says that the Muslim who killed the cow was celebrating the birth of his own child. A fine mosque near the tower 200 ft. long, with 60 domes, which reverberate sound like the "Whispering Gallery" of St. Paul's, contains a platform on which Sháh Ṣafí used to sit. A little west of the village is a tank called Pír Pokar; a faḳír resides near it, and when he calls out Fatḥ Khán, a large alligator comes to the surface. The tank was probably dug 500 years ago, and is in places 40 ft. deep.

Memarí.—The station here is close to the crossing of the Grand Trunk Road, and near the site of the T. B., should the traveller be inclined to stop. A few m. further on the line approaches the Dámodar River, which rises in the hills of Rámgarh, and drains 7200 sq. m. In the rains as much water falls into it as would fill a channel 20 ft. deep and 2 m. wide. The bed of the Dámodar is 50 ft. above the high-water mark of the Huglí, and much above the level of the adjacent country. In 1823, the Dámodar flowed through the town of Bardwán to the depth of 4 ft., and formed a sheet of water 6 m. broad over the country. Many people were drowned, and only a few were saved, floating down the river on the roofs of their houses.

Bardwán (prop. Bardhwán).—The landscape approaching this town is very fine. Within a mile of it a noble viaduct of 280 arches is passed over, and this work cost £20,000. To the left is seen the steeple of a neat church, built by the Rev. J. J. Weisbrecht, at a cost of 10,000 rs. A noble avenue of trees lines the embankment. Bardwán, (called in Hindú books, Kusumpúr, or the "City of flowers") is the capital of a division containing 12,719 sq. m.; the pop. exceeds 7½ millions, giving an average of 573 persons to the sq. m. The E. district

are the most densely populated country in the whole world. In Bardwán itself there are 578 persons to the sq. m., but in Hugli no less than 1045. The division contains the following districts: Bírbhúm, Bankurah, Bardwán, Midnapúr, and Hugli. There is a good railway refreshment-room and also the National Hotel. At 1¼ m. from the station is the palace of the Mahárájá of Bardwán, the richest zamíndár in Bengal. His estate is 73 m. long and 40 m. broad, and pays to Government a rental of £420,000. His palace and grounds are open every day to visitors, and he has a building where those whom he invites are hospitably entertained. The palace is 2 stories high, with 3-storied towers at the 4 corners. There is a sq. garden in front and small buildings all round for relations and friends. The Menagerie in the grounds is a great attraction. Bardwán was once the residence of Sháh Jáhán, and sustained a siege from the Mughuls in 1621, and was in 1743 the camp of 120,000 Maráthas. In 1695 the English factors received from Bardwán the lease of the ground on which Calcutta now stands.

Kanu Junction, 8 m. from Bardwán, is the place where the loop line to Rájmahal branches off. The journey from Nalhátí to 'Azimganj is notoriously uncomfortable. The gauge is 2 ft., but the train shakes fearfully. 1st class carriages have no lavatories, and the stations along the line are dirty little villages, where there are no banglás, and no accommodation of any kind. But this is not all; the E. I. Railway train arrives at 10.1 P.M., and the State Railway carriages start at 6 A.M. There is no bedroom at Nalhátí, so that you must sleep in the railway carriage if you can get permission to do so. The discomfort is so great, that an illness may probably be incurred. There is indeed a *khánsamán*, and if he can be found, which is extremely doubtful, a cup of tea may be got for 4 ánás, and a bit of bread. The Indians themselves say, "this is not a railway, but only a wretched tramway." It is absolutely necessary that Government should order a good refreshment-room and 2 sleeping-rooms to be opened at Nalhátí, and that the *khánsamán* should be instructed to look out for travellers, and to render them every assistance on pain of losing his place. Then at Ságardigi, half way to 'Azimganj, a comfortable T. B. should be built, and a *khánsamán* appointed to provide refreshment for travellers. At 'Azimganj also, there ought to be a T. B., and a covered boat should be provided to carry passengers across the Ganges, and a T. B. should be built on the Murshidábád side of that river, where carriages could be procured for going to Murshidábád. Then, indeed, the journey might be made with moderate comfort. As it is, the Government have done almost nothing, and the Núwáb Názim of Murshidábád has done less than nothing. Many princes, for instance the Mahárájá of Bhartpúr, supply European travellers for one day at least with food and lodging free of expense; but the Núwáb of Murshidábád overlooks the traveller altogether. It is also to be observed, that the Nalhátí line is managed with such extraordinary carelessness, that complaints are rife of the train being stopped to allow some official connected with it to get down and shoot ducks or deer. The following are the stations:—

Distance. Miles from Nalhátí.	Names of Stations.	Time.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
		A.M.	r. á. p.	á. p.
	Nalhátí .	5.0		
4	Takipúr . .	5.21	0 6 0	2 0
8	Nowada .	5.44	0 12 0	4 0
12½	Bokhára . .	6.13	1 3 6	6 6
17	Ságardigi .	6.39	1 9 6	8 8
21	Sháhapúr .	7.2	1 15 6	10 6
27½	'Azimganj .	7.30	2 10 0	14 0

'Azimganj is a neat town, with several good houses of Jain merchants, of which sect a number of families came from Jaipúr and Rájpútáná many years ago. On entering the town from Nalhátí, there is on the left a neat villa belonging to Babbo Bábú. In Bakáli Pati there is also a good

house belonging to Kálu Shrímall, and the houses of the brothers Bishn Chand Dodáriya and Kandho Singh Dodáriya are large and handsome. One room in the station, on the right as you arrive from Nalhátí, is fitted up for the accommodation of travellers, and there is a khánsámán. The Bághirathí is here 700 ft. broad, and rises in the rains 25 ft., when the current runs 7 m. an hour. The only boats procurable have no covering, and in the burning sun, or in the rains, it may be imagined what the traveller has to suffer, more particularly as the distance from the Ghát on the river's side to the refreshment room is ¼ of a m. at least. From the Ghát on the far side to the palace where the Political Agent in charge of the Núwáb's affairs lives, is 5 m.

Cemetery of J'afar Ganj.—The first thing to be seen is the Muḥammadan cemetery. It is about a mile to the N. of the palace of Murshidábád. This cemetery is in some respects the most remarkable place of the kind in all India. Opposite the gate of the cemetery, and on the other side of the road, is a handsome mosque. The person in charge of the cemetery, which covers several acres, has a plan which shows all the tombs. These are very well kept, and almost every inch of ground is occupied. The furthest tomb at the E. end is that of Gauharu'n nisá Bígam, who was the daughter of Naṣiru'l mulk, and died in her 19th year. The date is A.H. 1185, and the epitaph is in well-written Persian verse. At the E. end are also the following tombs:—1, Saiyid Aḥmad Najafí; 2, Muḥammad 'Alí Khán; 3, Núwáb J'afar 'Alí Khán; 4, Ismáíl 'Alí Khán, son-in-law of J'afar 'Alí; 5, Núwáb Niẓámu'd daulah; 6, Núwáb Nawázish 'Alí Khán, son of J'afar 'Ali; 7, Núwáb Babar jang; 8, Núwáb 'Álí Jáh; 9, Núwáb 'Álí Jáh; 10, Núwáb Wálá Jah; 11, Núwáb Humáyún Jáh. There are 77 Káris or Scripture readers at this cemetery, who read the Kur'án in 3 portions, *so that every 3rd day the whole Kur'án is read through.* They get *from 4 rs. to 6 rs.* a month, according to their ability. This, then, is the cemetery of the Núwábs Názim appointed by the English. After seeing the J'afar Ganj, the traveller will cross the Bághirathí and go to the Roshan Bágh cemetery, which is on the W. side of the river, about a mile to the S.W. of the place where you land. There is a fine view of the palace and the Imámbárah from the W. bank of the river.

Roshan Bágh.—In this cemetery, which is a pretty, well shaded garden, there is a platform 4 ft. bigh, on which is a masonry building 36 ft. by 20 ft., with 3 doors in front. This building was constructed by the English to replace a much larger and handsomer one which had fallen to decay. Over the centre door is a Persian distich, which says that Shujá'u 'd daulah became an inhabitant of the highest heaven on Tuesday, the 13th of Zú'l-ḥajj in 1151 A.H., but according to another account would seem to be 1069. In the N.W. corner of the garden is a mosque, which measures 35 ft. from N. to S., and 18 ft. from E. to W. It has a Persian inscription which gives the date A.H. 1156. Shujá'u 'd daulah was the son-in-law of Murshíd Kúlí Khán, and succeeded him.

Khush Bágh.—The traveller will now proceed nearly 2 m. to the S.W., to a cemetery enclosed by Luṭfu'n nisá Bígam, widow of Siráju 'd daulah. It is surrounded by a solid brick wall. At the W. end is a mosque of masonry, measuring 56 ft. from N. to S., and 25 ft. from E. to W. The mausoleum is 30 yds. off. It is 65 ft. sq. In the centre is the tomb of 'Alí Vardí Khán, and to the W. are those of Siráju'd daulah, and beside it, to the E., that of his brother. These tombs are almost level with the ground, and are covered with *chadars* of gold embroidery. In returning from this cemetery the traveller will pass the river opposite the Lál Bágh, which is an official residence, close to the landing-place on the opposite side. Here the river is lined with a curious palisade of stakes, on which is a footway, by which the boatmen can pass along the stream for a considerable distance.

Murshidábád, Palace of the Núwáb.—The chief object of attraction at Murshidábád is the palace of the Núwáb Názim, on the bank of the Bhágirathí, on the W. side of the city, near the centre. It is in the Italian style, and preferred by some to Government House at Calcutta. The architect was General Macleod of the Beng. Eng. It was begun in 1827, and finished in 1837, at a cost of £167,000. It faces N., and is 425 ft. long, 200 ft. broad, and 80 ft. high. In front 37 immensely broad steps lead up to the portico. In the entrance room is a picture of the Núwáb Názim and General Macleod consulting as to building the palace. The Banqueting Room is on the 1st floor. At its E. end is a very good picture by the well-known artist Lewis, representing the Núwáb Názim interviewing the Agent Torrens. The Banqueting Room is 191 ft. 1 in. long, and 54 ft. 9 in. broad, but loses something of its apparent size by being partly divided into 3 by doors. These ought to be made to slide into the wall, or be removed altogether, screens being used when it is wished to divide the room. In Dr. Hunter's account (vol. ix., Beng Stat. Acc. p. 66), there are some inaccuracies. It is said that the Banqueting Hall is 290 ft. long, which would be 90 ft. longer than the whole breadth of the palace. This is probably a typographical error. He says also that in the centre of the building is a dome, from which hangs a vast and most superb chandelier of 150 branches, presented to the Núwáb by the Queen, but an official who has lived in Murshidábád 37 years states that he saw the chandelier put up, and knows that it was bought by the Núwáb Humáyún Jáh at Osler's. It burns 110, not 150, candles. The Darbár, or Throne Room, adjoins the Banqueting Room, and is circular, and 62½ ft. high, but from its shape seems much higher. At the W. end of the Banqueting Room is a picture of the Burial of Sir John Moore, painted by Marshall for the corps to which Sir John belonged. It was rejected, and sent out *to India, and* exhibited in Hudson's *studio at Calcutta.* The Núwáb is said to have bought it for 10,000 rs. The floor of this room is of marble, and the mirrored partitions of which Dr. Hunter speaks, have been removed, as the mirrors were broken.

In the Throne Room is, or was, a beautiful ivory throne with painted and gilded flowers, a specimen of the perfection of that ivory work for which Murshidábád is famous. The portraits of Humáyún Jáh, the present Núwáb's father, and those of the Agents, except Mr. Caulfield, of the Diwán and of General Macleod, who was not Agent, though his son-in-law, Colonel Pemberton, was, are by Hudson. The picture of the present Núwáb, in the N. Dining Room, and of his 2 sons, and the 2 pictures of children in the N. bedroom above, are by Hutchinson, a planter and amateur painter. In the Drawing Room at the W. end of the palace are portraits of Sir Herbert Maddock and Marquis Wellesley, at the S. end of the room. At the N. end of the room are portraits of Queen Victoria, William IV., and the Earl of Munster, the 2 last sent out by King William to the Núwáb. In the Dining Room at the W. end of the palace are portraits of the Núwáb Názim, his Diwán, Rájá Kṛishṇa Náráyán Ráo, and Colonel Macgregor. On the N. side of the room are Wálá Ḳadr, and 'Alí Ḳadr, sons of the present Núwáb, 'Alí being the elder. On the S. side are Mr. Caulfield and General Macleod, General Colin Mackenzie and his wife, and Humáyún Jáh. In the bedroom at the S. end are likenesses of Amír Ṣáḥib, and Mírán; on the S. side the brothers 'Alí Ḳadr and Wálá Ḳadr, and at the W. end the 3 sons of the present Núwáb.

The Ball Room is exactly above the Banqueting Room, and on the next floor, and is of the same size, but with a wooden floor instead of the marble pavement of the Banqueting Room. There are many other pictures, marble tables, and other valuables. The Armoury is quite worthy of a visit, and the jewels are remarkably fine. Altogether the palace is the finest modern building of the kind in India,

and the views from it over the river, the Imámbárah and the Zanána, are very beautiful. It is strange that with so noble a residence the Núwáb should have preferred to live in a range of low, small buildings to the E., while his mother resides in a barge. To the N. of the palace is an Imámbárah, built in 1847, according to an inscription on it, which, translated, signifies "the Grove of Karbalá," which in Persian represents the date 1264 A.H.=1847 A.D. It occupies the site of a still finer building erected by Siráju 'd daulah, in which, according to the Táríkh-i-Mansúrí (Blochmann's translation, pp. 97 to 102), was a piece of ground about 5 ft. 6 in. deep, filled with earth brought from the holy Karbalá, near Baghdád. The building had 2 stories, and was richly decorated, but accidentally burnt during a display of fireworks about 1840 A.D. Beyond the palace, on the road to Barhampúr, is a fine range of coach houses and stables. It is to be regretted that travellers who wish to visit the palace should have to encounter many difficulties. There is no T. B. nor hotel at Murshidábád. The traveller is, and must be, wholly dependent on the English authorities for lodging, food, and comfort.

The Great Gun.—The only remaining sight is that of the Great Gun, which is 3 m. due E. of the Lál Bágh, the last ½ m. being over a country road, where are at present deep, muddy swamps, impassable, except in a very light dog-cart. The Gun is at a place called the Katra, and is 60 yds. off the road to the right. This is the sister gun to that at Dhákah. It is 17½ ft. long, with a girth of 5 ft. at the breach. The diameter of the touch-hole is 1½ in.; of the muzzle, 1 ft. 10 in.; of the orifice, 6 in. The extraordinary thing is that this gun, which had been left lying on the ground for many years, has been lifted up 5 ft. in the air by a vast tree which grew up from a seedling beside it, so that the gun grew into the trunk, and has formed a groove there. The inscription is in Persian, which translated is, "In the time of the Government of the just and beneficent Islám Khán, a cloud dropping mercy, by whom the vast Kingdom of Bengal was brought into order, and at whose door Fortune sat like a slave of low degree, this dragon-mouthed cannon was made at Jahángírnagar, otherwise Dhákah, when Shír Muhammad was Dároghah, on the 11th of Jumáda' ssání, in the year 1047 A.H." The pop. of the city of Murshidábád is 46,182, according to the Census of 1872. There is nothing remarkable to be seen in the town itself. A gentleman acting for the S. Kensington Museum, is said to have been in treaty for this gun, which, if moved from its present position resting on the tree, would lose its value as a curiosity.

ROUTE 13.

MÚRSHIDÁBÁD TO BARHAMPÚR AND PALÁSHÍ OR PLASSEY.

Barhampúr is a town of 27,110 inhabitants, and is the civil head-quarters of the district, and was up to 1875 the residence of the Commissioner of the Rájsháhí division. In the "Stat. Acc. of Bengal," vol. ix., p. 75, it is said, "the town of Barhampúr is said to be so called from a Musalmán named Brampúr, an officer of the army of an early Núwáb." In this sentence are several palpable errors. It may well be doubted whether there was ever an Indian named Brampúr, and that he should have been a Muslim is an absurd statement. The name should properly be written Brahmapúr, although it is a fact that it has now been contracted into Barhampúr in

Urdú. It is in fact a kindred word to the name of the well-known river which should be Brahmaputra. After the battle of Plassey, properly Paláshí, as the factory-house at Kásim Bázár had been destroyed by Siráju 'd daulah, and the fortifications dismantled in the previous year, the Barhampúr plain was chosen in October, 1757, as the site for barracks. The barracks took two years in building, and were not completed till 1767, for they were not begun till some time after it had been decided to build them. They cost £302,270, and 3 officers were suspended for over-charges. The author of the Siyar-i-Mutaakharín, writing in 1786, says, "the barracks of Barhampúr are the finest and healthiest that any nation can boast of. They contain 2 regiments of Europeans, 7 or 8 of Sipáhís, and 15 or 16 cannons." "The cantonments of Barhampúr," says the "Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. ix., p. 77, "will always be notorious as the scene of the first overt act of mutiny in 1857." The account will be found in Kaye's "Sepoy War," 3rd ed., pp. 496 to 508. Suffice it to say that there were no European troops at the station or any where near it. There was a regiment of N.I., the 19th, with a corps of irregular cavalry and a battery manned by native gunners. On the 18th of February, 1857, a detachment of the 34th N.I., a notoriously disloyal regiment, reached Barhampúr from Barrackpúr, and told the 19th what was said about the greased cartridges, and on the 25th of February the 19th refused to receive their ammunition, for which they were marched down to Barrackpúr and disbanded.

The town of *Kásim Bázár* is to the W. of Barhampúr. The whole distance from Murshidábád is 7 m., and is done easily in an hour, the road being a good one. It is usual to change horses halfway. It should be mentioned that Barhampúr is a place famed for its washermen. There are none at Murshidábád, and the European gentry *there send all their things to* Barhampúr *to be washed. Between* Barhampúr *and Murshidábád, the traveller will pass to the right, at 2 m. S. of Mur-*shidábád. a Jhíl or muddy tank a m. long called Mutí Jhíl, in which are a good many alligators. Mutí Jhíl is said to mean "lake of pearls," in which case it would be more properly written Motí Jhíl. There used to be near it a palace built by Siráju 'd daulah at a great expense. Some of the materials were brought from the ruins of Gaur. The English Political Resident at Murshidábád lived at this place until 1785 A.D., when the English headquarters were transferred to Maidápúr and then to Barhampúr. At 3 m. S. of Murshidábád, to the left of the road to Barhampúr, is a magnificent avenue of deodar trees, extending from 2 to 3 m., the trees being from 10 ft. to 15 ft. apart. They resemble mango trees, but have a narrower and more twisted leaf. This avenue leads to Maidápúr, the old civil station now abandoned. To the N.E. of Mutí Jhíl is the Kaṭrá, where there is the tomb of Murshid Kulí Khán, who changed the name of Makṣúsábád to Murshidábád, and fixed his seat of Government there in 1704 A.D. The Kaṭrá is said to have been built after the model of the Mosque at Makka (Mecca). There is an old English cemetery at Kásim Bázár, of some interest. It is 3 m. to the N.W. of Barrack Square, and as it is generally kept locked it will be necessary to procure the key beforehand. On entering there are 2 tombs, without tablets, and then one to John Peach, senior Magistrate, who died in 1790 A.D., and one to Joseph Bourdieu, a factor of the E. I. Co., who died in the same year. Then comes after 5 tombs in a ruinous state and without tablets, one to the wife of Lt.-Colonel John Mallocks, but her own name is written Mattock. She died on the 4th of October, 1788, and is here declared to be the grand-daughter of the great John Hamden (*sic*), Esq., of St. James', Westminster. As the lady was only 27, it is evidently impossible that she could be a grand-daughter of the famous Hampden who was killed at the skirmish of Chalgrove Field in Oxfordshire, on June 24th, 1643. Not far from this tomb, in a sort of pent house, with a triangular piece of mar

ble in front and one side open, is a tablet with—

In Memory of
MRS. MARY HASTINGS
and her daughter
ELIZABETH,
Who died 11th of July, 1759,
In the 2nd year of her age.

This Monument was erected
By her husband,
WARREN HASTINGS, Esqrs.,
In due regard
Of her Memory.
Restored by Government
Of Bengal, 1863.

With reference to this tablet it must be noted that Warren Hastings was one of the first to fill the office of Political Resident at Murshidábád. There is also a tablet to Mr. Lyon Praged, diamond merchant and inspector of indigo and drugs for the E. I. Co., who died on the 12th of May, 1793.

Thence the traveller may go to the Dutch Cemetery, which is ½ a mile to the W. of the English. In driving to it, pass a very fine house, belonging to a child, who is a ward of the Collector. The Dutch Cemetery contains 43 tombs, of which only 4 are inscribed. The 1st is over 40 ft. high, being a pyramid, 34 ft. 6 in. high, on a base measuring 16 ft. by 11½ ft., and 5 ft. 6 in. high. It is inscribed "Tamerus Canter Vischer of Pinjum, in Friesland," who died on the 31st of January, 1772. Another is inscribed "Matthias Arnoldus Brake, who died on the 1st of September, 1772;" it is also inscribed "Johanna Petrovoila Van Sorgan, who died on the 4th of September, 1772." The 3rd is a noble mausoleum, built of brick and iron, 4 storeys high, and reaching an altitude of 42 ft. There is first a chamber, open, with 4 open arches, each arch having on either side 2 Corinthian pillars, so that there are 16 pillars in all. The 2nd story has 12 arches, with a circular window above each. It, also, has 16 pillars. The 3rd story is the dome, and the 4th a small cylindrical building, with a cupola. There is no inscription. There are other tombs in a very ruinous state. A pillar, 20 ft. high *and massive, is on* the point of *falling, and when it does* fall will *knock down an adjoining* handsome tomb with 12 pillars. The new cemetery at Barhampúr is ½ a mile to the N.E. of Barrack Square. It is one of the best kept in India. Here are said to be interred (see "Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. ix., p. 77), George Thomas, the famous Irish adventurer, who made for himself a principality in Rájpútáná, which he failed to keep; Creighton, the explorer of Gaur, and the hero of Mrs. Sherwood's well-known tale "Little Henry and his Bearer." The great Square formed by the barracks is called Cantonment Square or Barrack Square. The T. B. is at the S.E. corner, and is but a poor place. In the middle of the W. side is the Mission Chapel, dated 1828. Ḳásim Bázár is a long narrow town, with some good houses of rich natives.

Palási (*Plassey*), called from Palás, the *Butea frondosa* tree, is 25 m. by road S. of Ḳásim Bázár. It is a very bad hard road, and 3 carriages must be hired to make the journey. Each carriage will be charged for 2 days, and the expense will be from 20 to 25 rs. A Mr. Malcolm has a good house near the spot where the battle was fought. The distance by river is 36 m., and in the cold season it would take 3 days to go and return by water. Clive's position is marked by a mound close to the river, on which he placed his guns. There was a grove of mango trees, but the last fell some years ago, and has been eaten by white ants. It appears from old maps that at the time of the battle the Bhágiráthí flowed more to the West, where, in fact, an old channel can be clearly traced. Apart from its historical interest, the battle-field of Paláshí offers considerable attractions to a man fond of sport. There is capital snipe-shooting in and about it, and florican are generally to be met with. There is also admirable ground for a gallop, and plenty of wild hogs, foxes, and hares to gallop after.

ROUTE 14.

MURSHIDÁBÁD TO RÁJMAHAL.

The following are the stations on the East Indian Railway from Nalhátí :—

Distance. Miles from Nalhátí.	Names of Stations.	Time.
		P.M.
	Nalhátí	1.45
10	Murárai (Moorarce). . .	2.12
17	Rájgunu (Rájgowan) . .	2.35
24	Pakowar (Pakowr) . . .	2.57
32	Bijápúr (Biejapore) . .	3.23
40	Bahawa	3.47
50	Tín Pahár (Teenpahar) .	4.12
57	Rájmahal	4.55

The fare from Nalhátí to Rájmahal is 1st Class, 5 rs. 5 as. 6 p.

The traveller will return from Murshidábád to Nalhátí, and start thence to Rájmahal, along the loop line.

Rájmahal district, with the subdivision of Pákur, is a sub-district of the Sántál Parganahs, spelt in the Bengal Census of 1872, Sonthal, in which it appears to have a total pop. of 190,890. The town of Rájmahal stands on the W. or right bank of the Ganges, in N. lat. 25° 2′ 25″ and E. long. 87° 52′ 51″. As this place was once the capital of Bengal, and has many historical associations, it is deserving of a visit, and also because the traveller will have an opportunity of seeing the remarkable tribe of Sántáls. It may be added that Máldah is only 18 m. to the E., and that if arrangements could be made to reach it, the traveller would find himself in the midst of a country where tiger-shooting is plentiful.

Rájmahal up to 1592 A.D. was known as Agmahál, but when Rájá *Mán Singh*, Akbar's famous Rájpút general, returned from the conquest of Orissa in 1592 A.D., he made it the seat of his government, and changed its name to Rájmahal. He also began to build a palace and a Hindú Temple, but Fatḥ Jang, the Governor of Bihár, who was residing at Rájmahal, wrote to Akbar that Mán Singh was building an idolatrous temple. In order to escape the results of this accusation, Mán Singh turned the temple into a mosque, and changed the name of the town to Akbarnagar. In 1607, Islám Khán transferred the seat of government to Dhákah, but it was again brought to Rájmahal by Sulṭán Shujá' in 1639. In the beginning of the next century, Murshid Ḳulí Khán transferred the government to Murshidábád, and Rájmahal went to decay, but its ruin was greatly accelerated by an event which happened in 1863. In 1859 the loop line of Railway was opened, and in that year an arm of the Ganges ran close to Rájmahal, so that steamers and vessels of all sizes could approach that place, but in 1863 the river abandoned its channel and left a *char* or sandbank, and only a comparatively small stream, so that Rájmahal became 3 m. distant from the main stream, and could be approached by steamers only during the rains.

At Tín Pahár, the line turns off to the E., forming a branch line to Rájmahal. The station at Rájmahal is a very handsome one, and was opened in 1859 by Lord Canning. Troops during the Mutiny came to Rájmahal by train, and were forwarded to the N.W. Provinces by water, and it thus became requisite to carry on the E. I. Railway to Dihlí. After the rains of 1880 the river returned to its former channel.

Rájmahal.—On the opposite side of the road from the station, is the Collector's Office, and other public buildings. The Collector's house is about ½ of a m. from these to the S.E., and to the E. of it again, at a distance of 200 yds., runs the Ganges. The T. B. is on the other side of the road from the Collector's house. In the "Stat. Acc. of Bengal," vol. xiv.,

a very long extract is given from Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, containing a description of Rájmaḥal in his time, which is now altogether inapplicable. The first thing to be visited is the Kachharí, or Collector's Office, close to the station, which is a fine building. Immediately adjoining this, to the N.E. is the old cemetery, in which are 11 tombs, but only three have inscriptions, and they are not of importance. A few yds. N. of the cemetery is a building called the Sangí dálán, "hall of stone." It is 100½ ft. long from N. to S., and has 3 doors of black basalt in the centre. In Montgomery Martin's "Eastern India," vol. ii. p. 70, this is said to have been part of the palace of Sulṭán Shujá', son of Jahángír, and governor of Bihár. He first resided at Gaur, but moved to Rájmaḥal, and inhabited this palace. Many of its stones have been used to build palaces for the Núwábs of Murshidábád. Martin gives a plan of the building. There are some people still living who say they can remember the great gateway of which he speaks, but all has now disappeared, except a part of the central building, which may have been the Sangí dálán. There are also some large fragments of masonry, which may have belonged to the well he mentions.

After viewing this ruin, the traveller may drive to the New Cemetery, half a mile to the W. by N. of the Kachharí. It is a field of three acres with some fine trees, but there are only twelve tombs with inscriptions, and none of them of much interest. The Maina Tank will next be visited, which is ¾ of a m. due W. of the Kachharí. It is full of weeds. At its S. end is a massive brick building, with an Arabic inscription in the Ṭughrá character, too high up to be read. At 100 yds. to the S. is the Maina Mosque, which measures 81 ft. from N. to S. and 28 ft. from E. to W. At the lowest part, where the wall has been somewhat broken down, the height is 22 ft. 9 in. There is an inscription at the S.W. end, but the large stone on which it is engraved is put sideways, so that it cannot be read. These buildings appear to be very old. The tomb of Mírán, eldest son of Mír J'afar, who caused the assassination of Siráju 'd daulah, when he was brought back to Murshidábád, after being captured near Rájmaḥal, is said to be in the town, and it may have been at the time when Dr. Buchanan Hamilton wrote.

There is only one other place to be visited, and that is the *Hadaf*, which is 4 m. to the N.W. The traveller will probably go in a pálkí, and will require 12 bearers, to be paid at 2 ánás per man. The road leads through a forest of tall trees, with ruined buildings at intervals. At 1½ m. it passes a solid brick building on the right hand, called the Ṭaksál, or Mint. The walls are 5½ ft. thick. After an hour's travelling, the pálkí will turn off the road to the left, and pass through a thick low jungle, smelling sweetly of the *champá* tree, the delicate white Krona, and other flowering shrubs, for about 200 yds., when the ruins will be reached. The entrance is by the E. gateway, which is much injured. The traveller then finds himself in a quadrangle, the N. and S. sides of which are 180 ft. long. At the W. side is a mosque, the façade of which is 200 ft. long, and forms the top side of the quadrangle, while the E. W.e is of the same length. To the sid of the battlement of the mosque is 34 ft. 10 in., the battlement itself being 3 ft. 10 in. There are 7 arches in the façade, each 22 ft. high, and from the apex of each to the bottom of the battlement is 9 ft. In the centre of the quadrangle is a *ḥauz*, or reservoir for water, with 5 steps on 4 sides down to the water. The people of the place call it a well, which it probably is, but it is so choked with grass and shrubs that it is impossible to decide. On the whole this is a fine building, but now much ruined and covered with jungle.

ROUTE 15.

RÁJMAḤAL TO BHÁGALPÚR.

The traveller will have to return to Tín Pahár, and then continue his journey along the main line of the E. I. Railway.

Distance from Tín Pahár.	Names of Stations.	Time.
		P.M.
	Tín Pahár	4.18
7	Maḥárájpúr	4.57
31	Sáḥibganj	5.21
3	Pírpoínti	6.30
55	Kolgáoń (Colgong) . .	7.3
6 2	Ghogah	7.24
75	Bhágalpúr	8.1

There is a refreshment room at Saḥibganj. The fare first class from Tín Pahár to Bhágalpúr is 5 rs. 14 ás. 6p.

The country all the way is covered with vast herds of cattle. Saḥibganj is a large place, with a fine large structure, the church, which is very conspicuous.

Bhágalpúr is situated on the right or S. bank of the Ganges, in N. lat. 25° 15′, E. long. 87° 0′ 2″. It is a capital of the district of the same name, which contains 1,826,290 souls, and has an area of 4268 sq. m. The pop. of the town itself is 69,678. When the E. I. Co. assumed the Revenue Administration of Bengal, Bhágalpúr formed the E. district of the division of Munger, and lay entirely to the S. of the Ganges; except the Parganah of Chhái, the exact boundaries towards the S. and W. cannot now be determined, as the inroads of the aboriginal tribes rendered it unsettled. *In December, 1777, and January, 1778, 44 villages were plundered and burned by the marauders* under Rúp Náráyan Deo, Zamíndár of Chandwá. In 1779 Mr. Cleveland became Collector, and successfully attempted the pacification of the hill tribes. In 1791 an attempt was made to naturalize Virginian tobacco, and the first indigo factory was opened by Mr. Glas, civil surgeon in Bhágalpúr, in 1793.

The monuments to Mr. Cleveland will, of course, first attract the attention of the traveller. The T. B. is ¼ of a m. from the church, and 2 m. N.E. of the Railway Station. After locating himself, the traveller will drive to the Old Mess House, which occupies the finest site of any such building in India. It is 2½ m. to the N. of the river, and is situated on a hill, ascended by 60 steps. The building has a centre-piece, two stories high, and 2 long wings, projecting forwards from the centre. The Mess House is now inhabited by Rámeshwar Singh, brother of the Rájá of Darbhanga. There is a magnificent view from it. Between the entrance-gate and the hill is a monument to Mr. Cleveland. The base, with the cuttings, is a rectangle, and measures 19 ft. 2 in. from N. to S. and 23 ft. from E. to W. There are 4 steps, then the base with an urn on the top. 16 ft. in all. The inscription is as follows:—

To the Memory of
AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND, Esq.,
Late Collector of the
Districts of Bhágalpúr and Rájmaḥal,
Who, without bloodshed or the
Terrors of authority,
Employing only means of
Conciliation, confidence, and benevolence,
Attempted and accomplished
The entire subjection of the lawless and savage
Inhabitants of the
Jangal Tarái of Rájmaḥal,
Who had long infested that neighbourhood by
Their predatory incursions,
Inspired them with a taste for the
Arts of civilized life,
And attached them to the British Government
By a Conquest over their minds,
The most permanent as the most natural
Mode of dominion.

The Governor-General and Council of Bengal,
In honour of his character and for an
Example to others,
Have ordered this Monument to be erected.
He departed this life on the
13th day of January, 1784.
Aged 29.

It is surrounded with a rail of iron, 5 ft. high. About ½ a m. S. of the Mess House is the *Cemetery*, where it is melancholy to see a row of lofty obelisks, all to the children of Sir Frederick and Lady Hamilton, 5 of whom died here. There are 103 inscriptions, and many tombs without any. One tomb, consisting of a base 16 ft. high and an obelisk, in all 38 ft., is to George Elliot, Esq. Mr. John Glas, who was 32 years surgeon to this Station, and to the Corps of Hill Rangers, and who introduced the growing of tobacco, is buried here. His epitaph truly says that he was looked up to by the natives as their father. His daughters, Mrs. Mary Shaw and Mrs. Davies, lie beside him; one aged 81, the other 87. One of the oldest tombs is that of John Barry, in the Civil Service, who died the 28th of October, 1779. In the same year died Alexander Dow, Lt.-Colonel in the E. I. Co.'s service. The church, Christ Church, may next be visited, centrically situated in the civil lines. It measures 81 ft. 10 in. by 64 ft., and can seat 200 persons. It has 5 pointed arches, and a stained glass window at the E. end. The entrance is by a fine portico on the W. There are only 3 tablets inside, one to Mr. St. George, resident engineer of the E. I. Railway, who was drowned on the 4th of October, 1859, while crossing a flooded valley between Kolgáoń and Pírpointí.

The native monument to Augustus Cleveland is a m. to the E. of the church, beyond the school, which is a long large white building on the left. The monument resembles a Hindú Pagoda, and is conical and 50 ft. high, surrounded by a masonry verandah. It stands in a compound of about ¾ of an acre in extent, which has a handsome railing on the N. and E. sides. A lamp is kept always burning in the monument. There is a Persian inscription over the door, which, owing to smears of whitewash and wear, is hardly legible. The attendants have a copy of this inscription on paper, but have torn off the top. The inscription says that Mr. Cleveland died on the 13th of January, corresponding to the 22nd of the Hindú month Posh, and the 9th of Safar, in the year of the Faslí, 1191. The employés of the Kachharí and the Zamíndárs, of their own free will, erected this Memorial in remembrance of benefits conferred upon them, to perpetuate the recollection of his amiable manners. On the Race Course, which is not far from this Memorial, is a monument to a number of officers and soldiers who died here of cholera.

Bhágalpúr is a good head-quarters for the sportsman, the feræ being very numerous, but they are principally to be found in the N. district of Náthpúr. There are 2 kinds of bears, who are not dangerous unless attacked. They live on ants, beetles, fruit, honey, and the petals of the *Mahuá*. Colonel Tickell gives a curious account of the power of suction possessed by this animal. On arriving at an ant-hill the bear scrapes with his fore-feet until he reaches the large combs at the bottom of the galleries. He then, with violent puffs, dissipates the dust and sucks out the inhabitants of the comb with inhalations of such force as to be heard 200 yds. off. Large larvæ are in this way sucked out from great depths under the sod. The hog-badger, or *bhál-sur*, is found in this region. This animal can walk erect on his hind-feet. The badger (*Mellivora indica*) keeps to the hills, and is about 3 ft. long. The Indian otter, or *Úd*, is trained here for fishing purposes. Its success in killing and bringing up a fish 5 times its own size is truly remarkable. The tiger is found among the high grass jungles in Náthpúr. It is also not uncommon in the hills, and numerous at Gaur, near Máldah, which is due E. The large tiger-cat (*Felis viverrina*) is found in the thick jungles. It has been known to carry off young children and calves. The leopard-cat (*Felis Bengalensis*) is also found, but is not so large or powerful. There are several species of wild cats of a smaller size, as the Katás, or common tree-cat, called Toddy cat by Europeans, from its well-establis

habit of drinking the juice of the palms. Hares are very numerous, as are wild hog. The swamp deer is met with, and is as high as 11 hands. The sámbar (*Rusa Aristotelis*) is also found, and is a taller and heavier animal. The spotted deer and hog deer are common. The barking deer (*Cervulus aureus*) supplies the best venison. The antelope (*Antilopa Bezoartica*) is common, and there are a few four-horned antelopes. Wild buffaloes and rhinoceroses are occasionally seen. Wild geese, wild duck, teal, and rock pigeons, snipe, quail, ortolan; black, painted, grey, and double-spurred partridges are plentiful

ROUTE 16.

RÁJMAḤAL TO MÁLDAH AND GAUṚ.

The distance in a direct line from Rájmaḥal to Máldah is 16 m., but 2 rivers have to be crossed, the Ganges, on the right bank of which Rájmaḥal is situated, and the Mahánandá, on the left bank of which Máldah is built. The ferries over these rivers pay very well, and are in good order. The road from Máldah to Rájmaḥal, or rather from English Bázár, is 18 m. long, exclusive of the rivers. By writing to the Magistrate at Máldah a week beforehand a palkí and bearers can be sent to Rájmaḥal. The cost is 16 rs. for the journey, which is 24 m. inclusive of crossing the Ganges in the palkí on the ferry boat. The Magistrate's permission should be obtained previously to occupy the Máldah circuit house, which is a comfortable building, being furnished and provided with bedding, linen, crockery, cooking utensils and all requisites, in charge of a resident servant. At least one servant who could cook and take charge of baggage should be sent on before with the ḳulís or covered cart containing the baggage. Horses and carriages cannot be hired. The traveller must bring his wine, soda water, tobacco, tinned meats and biscuits, none of which can be got. The distance from Máldah to Gauṛ is about 11 m. as the crow flies. From Máldah to Nimasaráí on the other bank of the Mahánandá is 1 m., and thence to English Bázár between 2 and 3 m., and thence to Gauṛ about 8½ m.*

Máldah is at the confluence of the Kálindri with the Mahánandá in N. lat. 25° 2′ 36″, and E. long. 88° 10′ 51″. It is an admirable position for river traffic, and probably rose to prosperity as the port of the Muḥammadan capital of Paṇḍuah. During the last century it was the seat of thriving cotton and silk manufactures, and the French and Dutch had factories at it. The English factory, however, was always at English Bázár, lower down the Mahánandá, and on the opposite bank of the river. In 1872 the population was 5,762. The traveller must apply to the Civil authorities at Máldah for advice and assistance. In Mr. Ravenshaw's work will be seen views of Máldah fort gate, and of the S. gate of the city, but neither of them are remarkable enough to require any notice here. The same work gives a view of the outer wall of the Golden Mosque of Máldah, which is the finest ruin there. The inscription over the door gives the date of its construction as 974

* Before starting on this expedition, it is most important that the traveller should obtain a copy of "Gaur: its Ruins and Inscriptions," by the late J. H. Ravenshaw, B.C.S., Kegan Paul, 1878, which contains photographs of all the most important buildings at Gaur, Máldah and Paṇḍuah, and also short notices written by the late Professor Blochmann, whose accuracy may thoroughly be relied upon.

A.H.=1566 A.D. It was built by a merchant named M'aṣúm. The ruins of Gaur and Panduah, successive capitals of Bengal, are worth a visit. "Both these cities are almost level with the ground, and are overgrown with dense jungle; but the ruins that remain, though difficult and indeed dangerous of access, reveal sufficient traces of their former magnificence."

Gaur was the metropolis of Bengal, under its Hindú Kings. Its most ancient name was Lakhnauti, a corruption of Lakshmanáwati. But the name of Gaur, also, is of primeval antiquity. Its real history begins with its conquest* in 1204 A.D., by the Muslims, who made it the chief centre of their power in Bengal for more than 3 centuries. When the Afghán Kings of Bengal became independent, they made Panduah beyond the Mahánandá their capital, and for building purposes there, robbed Gaur of all the material that could be removed. Hence the ruins of Panduah are full of stones sculptured by Hindús, while there are none such in Gaur. When Panduah was in its turn deserted Gaur again became the capital, and was called Jannatábád, "terrestrial paradise," which name occurs in the Á'ín i Akbarí. Dáúd Khán was the last of the Afghán Kings, and his State was absorbed into Akbar's Empire in 1573 A.D. Akbar's General Muna'im Khán occupied during the rains the already decaying city of Gaur. In 1575 a dreadful pestilence broke out, to which Muná'im himself fell a victim. The city was depopulated, and the government was transferred to Rájmahal. Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, however, absolutely denies this story of the pestilence. Certain it is, however, that tigers, rock pythons, pelicans and alligators are now the chief inhabitants of Gaur. In 1801, Mr. H. Crichton, an indigo planter, explored the ruins, and made a number of drawings. In 1816, Dr. Buchanan Hamilton *visited this* spot, and in the *same year Major W. Francklin also* visited this place. His journal is still in MS., in the Survey Department of the India Office, which ought long since to have published it.

The dimensions of the city proper, within the great continuous embankment, are 7½ m. from N. to S., and 1 to 2 m. broad. The W. side was washed by the Ganges, which flowed where the channel of the Little Bhágírathí now is. The E. side was protected by the Mahánandá, and by swamps. On the S. the Mahánandá joined the Ganges, and left little space for an enemy to encamp. On the N. a fortification 6 m. long, extends in an irregular curve from the old channel of the Bhágirathí at Sonátala, to near the Mahánandá and Bholahát. This rampart is 100 ft. wide at base. At the N.E. part of the curve is a gate, protected by a strong outwork in the form of a quadrant, through which a high embanked road passes N. and S. In this outwork is the tomb of a Muḥammadan saint. Near the N.E. corner, at the confluence of the Kalindrí and the Mahánandá, are the ruins of a *Minár*. N. of the rampart are the ruins of the palace of Balál Sen, an early Hindú king. Behind the rampart lay the N. suburb of the city, in which is the most celebrated piece of artificial water in Bengal, called the Ságar Dighi or Digí, 1,600 yds. long from N. to S., by 800 broad. Ságar Dighi dates from 1126 A.D. The water is still pure and sweet. On the bank is the tomb of Makhdúm. From an Arabic inscription it appears that this is the tomb of Makhdúm Shekh Akhí Sirájuddín, and it was built by Ḥusain Sháh in 916 A.H.=1510 A.D. It must be understood that the names are those given to saints conventionally; Akhí means "my brother," Sháh a famous saint. Near the tomb is a small mosque, built by the son of Ḥusain Sháh in 941 A.H.; both buildings are endowed and kept in fair repair. Opposite this suburb is a Ghát, called S'adu'lláhpúr, where is the Hindú cremation ground. S. of this suburb lie the ruins of the city, defended by a strong rampart & ditch. Towards the Mahánandá

* *Blochmann says* 1198 A.D.; Mr. Thomas, *1202; Major Raverty*, 1194.

rampart has been double, and in most parts there have been 2 immense ditches, and in places 3. Mr. Crichton found the outer embankment to be 150 ft. thick. The part thus inclosed has an area of 13 sq. m., and the ruins shew that it was thickly inhabited.

To the S. on the Bhágirathí was the citadel, 1 m. long from N. to S., and from 600 to 800 yds. broad. The brick wall has been very strong, with many flanking angles, and round bastions at the corners. Outside the N. entrance have been several fine gates or triumphal arches. In the S.E. corner of the citadel was the palace, surrounded by a brick wall 40 ft. high, and 8 ft. thick, with an ornamented cornice. A little N. of the palace are the royal tombs, where Ḥusain Sháh and other Kings were buried. In the citadel too are 2 mosques, 1 in ruins. The smaller was built by Ḥusain Sháh, and is kept in good repair by an endowment. This mosque is called the Ḳadam Rasúl. In Stewart's "Hist. of Bengal" it is said to have been built by the son and successor of Ḥusain Sháh; an inscription still perfect fixes the date at A.H. 937=1538 A.D. Just outside the E. wall of the citadel is a lofty brick tower, which had a chamber with 4 windows at the top, to which access was gained by a winding stair, known as Pír 'Aṣá Minár. Mr. Fergusson, in his "Hist. of Arch.," p. 550, gives a woodcut of it. Dr. Hunter. in his "Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. vii., p. 57, says: "One of the most interesting of the antiquities of the place is a *Minár*. For ⅔rds of the height it is a polygon of 12 sides; above that circular until it attains the height of 84 ft. The door is at some distance from the ground; and altogether it looks more like an Irish round tower than any other example known, though it is most improbable that there should be any connection between the 2 forms." It is evidently a pillar of victory. a Jayá Stambha, such as the Ḳuṭb Minár at Dihlí. There is or was an inscription on this monument, which ascribed its erection to Fírúz Sháh. In Mr. Ravenshaw's photograph this tower is round all the way up. The flight of stone steps remains, 73 in number.

Mr. Fergusson also gives a woodcut of the Ḳadam Rasúl, and says of its style: "it is neither like that of Dihlí nor that of Jawanpúr, nor any other style, but one purely local, and not without considerable merit in itself; its principal characteristic being heavy, short pillars of stone supporting pointed arches, and vaults in brick. The solidity of the supports goes far to redeem the inherent weakness of brick architecture. It also presents, though in a very subdued form, the curved linear form of the roof, which is so characteristic of the style. The Ḳadam Rasúl was built by Nuṣrat Sháh, in 937 A.H.=1530 A.D. Mr. Fergusson also mentions 2 very handsome mosques in Gaur itself, the Golden and the Bárah Darwázah, which however are one and the same, and the reason of the mosque being called Bárah Darwázah seems to be that there are 11 arches on either side of the corridor, and one at each end. About 1½ m. N. of the citadel is a space of 600 sq. yds., bounded by a rampart and ditch, known as the Flower Garden. Between it and the citadel is the Piyáswárí, "Abode of Thirst," a tank of bad water, which is said to have been given to condemned criminals. Major Franklin describes it as excellent water. Between the Piyáswárí and the citadel, and close to the N.E. corner of the citadel, is the great Golden Mosque, the grandest building in Gaur. It measures 180 ft. from N. to S., 60 from E. to W., and is 20 ft. high to the top of the cornice. Major Francklin thus describes the Golden Mosque:—

"It is a building of a very extraordinary construction. You enter by an arched gateway of stone 26 ft. in height, and 6 ft. in breadth. After passing through some very thick jungle you approach the building.

"The Mosque in form resembles an oblong square, and originally consisted of 4 separate colonnades, arched and roofed over, and covered by handsome domes, in all 44 in number.

The front of the Mosque is 180 ft. in length, 40 ft. in height ; 11 arched doorways of solid stone, 10 ft. high by 6 ft. broad, afford a noble entrance ; 6 minarets or columns of brown stone faced with black marble adorn the building ; bands of blue marble about 12 in. in breadth embrace the column from the base to the capital, and are adorned with a profusion of flower-work carved in marble. The 4 aisles or cloisters which compose this magnificent building are of unequal dimensions, that on entering is the largest. The arched doorways, both within and on the outside, are faced with black marble, but above them the domes are built of brick.

"The plinths of the outer doorways are each ornamented with 3 roses carved in stone. The arches are pointed, and may be defined to be of the Saracenic style of architecture—they resemble those of many of the old mosques at old Dihlí, erected by Paṭhán sovereigns of the Ghor and Lodí dynasties. The whole appearance of this building is strikingly grand, exhibiting the taste and munificence of the Prince who erected it."

The corridor of the Golden Mosque is so large that one can ride through it on an elephant, and so enter the Dákhil or "Salámí Gate," the N. entrance to the fort. Mr. Ravenshaw has given a view of this beautiful gate. It is built of small red bricks, and has been adorned with embossed bricks, which can still be seen on the towers at the 4 corners. The arch of the gateway is about 30 ft. high, and forms a corridor 112 ft. long. The Lesser Golden Mosque is in Fírúzpúr, which Buchanan Hamilton says, "is one of the neatest pieces of architecture in the whole place." Mr. Ravenshaw calls it the "gem of Gaur." It is built of hornblende, is oblong and has 15 domes, supported by massive hornblende pillars. An inscription over the middle door says it was built by Walí Muḥammad in the reign of Ḥusain Sháh. The date has perished. A little to the N. of the Mosque is a tank called the Ṭaksál Dighi, *or "Tank of the Mint."*

In the S. wall of the city is a fine central gate, called the Kotwálí Darwázah ; it is 51 ft. high. S. from this gate stretches an immense suburb as far as Pukháriyá, a distance of 7 m. It was called Fírúzpúr. The tomb of the saint Niẓámat 'ulláh is to be seen there.

Paṇḍuah is 20 m. N.E. from Gaur, and 6 m. N.E. from Máldah. It was called by the Muslims Fírúzábád. The first independent King of Bengal made it his capital. A road paved with brick, from 12 ft. to 15 ft. wide, passes through Paṇḍuah. Almost all the monuments are on the borders of this road. Near the middle is a bridge of 3 arches, the materials of which have evidently been brought from the Hindú temples at Gaur, as figures of men and animals are sculptured on them. On approaching the ruins from the S., the first objects that attract attention are the shrines of Makhdúm Sháh Jalál, and his grandson Ḳuṭb 'Alana Sháh, which are endowed with 28,000 acres of land. The inscriptions show that the buildings were erected or repaired in A.D. 1664, 1673, and 1682. To the N. stands a small mosque called the Golden, with granite walls and 10 brick domes. An Arabic inscription says that it was built by Makhdúm Shekh, son of Muḥammad Al-Khálídi in A.H. 990. Another inscription on the gateway, also in Arabic, says that the gateway was built by the same person, and gives a chronogram of its date, 993 A.H.= 1585 A.D. On the façade of the mosque an inscription says that it was built by Yúsuf Sháh, son of Sulṭán Barbak, and has the date A.H. 885, which seems difficult to reconcile with the other dates. N. of this mosque is another, called Eklákhí, as having cost a lákh. Buchanan Hamilton thinks it the handsomest building in the place. Tradition says that it is the tomb of Ghiáṣu 'd dín II., and his 2 sons. This is apparently the tomb referred to by General Cunningham, "Arch. Report," vol. iii., p. 11, as one of the finest examples of the Bengálí tomb. Ravenshaw says it is 80 ft. sq., and covered by one dome, and that it

contains the remains of Ghiáṣu 'd dín, his wife and his daughter-in-law. It is completely covered with trees, which are growing out of it and will destroy it. 2 m. beyond it is the tomb of Sikandar, father of Ghiáṣu 'd dín, and the greatest of the monarchs who made Panḍuah their capital. It forms part of the great mosque, called the Adínah Masjid, which is by far the most celebrated building in this part of India. According to Mr. Fergusson the ground plan and dimensions are exactly similar to those of the great mosque at Damascus. It extends 500 ft. from N. to S., and 300 ft. from E. to W. The E. side, which is entered by an insignificant door, is 500 ft. long, and 38 ft. wide between the walls. This space is subdivided by transverse brick walls and stone pillars into 127 sqs., each covered by a dome. The N. and S. sides are similarly divided, but have only 39 domes each. The height of all three is about 20 ft., including a broad ornamental cornice. Towards the quadrangle they open inwards with arches which correspond to the squares. On the outside are many small windows, highly decorated with carved tiles disposed in arches. The W. side of the building is composed of a central apartment, and the mosque proper in 2 wings. The mosque is 62 ft. high in the centre from the floor to the middle of the dome, 64 ft. long from E. to W., and 32 ft. from N. to S. The N. wing only differs in so far that it contains a raised platform for the King to worship on, called the Bádsháh ká Takht. It is supported on thick columns, is raised 8 ft. from the floor, and is 80 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. An inscription gives the date of the building, 1367 A.D.* The only other ruin of note in Panḍuah is the Satáisgarh, said to have been the King's palace. It is situated opposite the Adínah Mosque, and is enveloped in the most dense jungle.

* In Ravenshaw's book the date is given 6th Rajab, 770 A.H., which he makes equal 14th of February, 1369 A.D., but Wüstenfeld's *Tables give 9th of February, 1368, as corresponding.*

There are any number of tigers and panthers in and near Gaur and Panḍuah, in the Barindra tract and the jungles E. of them, but the English sportsman who desires to hunt them must take advice from experienced Nimrods who know the locality.

ROUTE 17.

BHÁGALPÚR TO MUNGER (MONGHYR).

The stations along the E. I. Railway, loop line, are as follows :—

Distance from Bhágalpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.
Miles.		P.M.
	Bhágalpúr	8.1
15	Sulṭánganj	8.42
26	Burhiyapúr (Burriarpore) .	9.13
28	Jamálpúr.	9.33
32	Munger (Monghyr) . .	10.10

Remarks.—There is a refreshment-room at Jamalpúr. The fare 1st class is 3 rs.

1 m. to the S. of the station, and about ¼ of a m. outside the S. gate of the fort of Munger, is Woodbrook House, an hotel or lodging-house kept by Mrs. Hooley, the widow of a planter. There are 6 comfortable bed-rooms, with bath-rooms attached, and the back of the house looks on the Ganges. Persons are here lodged most comfortably at the very moderate charge of 4 rs. a day. There is sport to be had not far off. The first thing to be seen

is the hot spring of beautiful pure water, called *Sítá Kund*, situate about 4 m. to the E. of Munger. The road passes the Dispensary after about ¾ of a m., and then traverses for 1 m. the bázár, and about 300 yds. E. of it crosses the railway, and after another m. passes 2 very large mansions on hills about 300 ft. high. The 1st house is called Pír Pahárí, or "mountain saint." The 2nd is conspicuous by a high round tower. After another m. the village of Durgápúr is reached, about ¼ of a m. beyond which is a rising ground or rock, without a blade of grass or vegetation upon it. About ¾ of a m. beyond this, in a N.E. direction, is an inclosure on the right of the road, in which is a temple to Ráma, with a figure of Hanumán outside. Inside the inclosure are 5 springs. The hot spring, or Sítá Kund, is reached by descending 4 steps, each about 14 in. high. There is an iron railing 5 ft. high round the water, which makes a pool 23 ft. 4 in. from N.E. to S.W., and 30 ft. S. by E. to N. by W. In the "Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. xv., p. 76, the temperature of the water is said to be 130°—138°. The pool is from 5 to 20 ft. deep. The railing was put up to prevent accidents, as at the gatherings at the festivals the throng was so great, that the people were pushed into the pool. The water is considered excellent for drinking purposes, and is largely used in making soda-water, for which Munger is celebrated. There are 4 other wells, in all of which the water is cold. They are called Rám, Lakshman, Bharata, and Shatangnan. The water is foul, probably from the numbers of people who wash in them, to the W. of a small temple which has the figure of Lakshman on it. The Maithala Bráhmans have the charge of this place, and are extremely ignorant or uncommunicative. They are, also, most persevering beggars, and a mob of their sons is sure to follow the traveller's carriage, with vociferous cries for money. It would be a very good thing if the authorities would put a stop to this nuisance. It should *that the surplus* hot water from Sítá Kund escapes through a large drain to the E. into a field, in which many washerwomen are busily employed.

The next thing to be seen is the *Fort*, which was once esteemed a place of great strength. It is surrounded by a moat, now dry, but from 50 to 80 ft. broad. The wall is 18 ft. high and 8 ft. thick. Within is a raised platform 30 ft. high, on which is a good house. On this platform some think the palace was built, others the citadel. The Jail is worth a visit. It is said to have been part of the palace, and is very solidly built of brick. The Go-down, or warehouse, has been a magazine, and the walls are 15 ft. 7 in. thick. On the 27th of March, 1881, there were 59 male prisoners, of whom 3 were boys, and 14 women. The climate of Munger is considered so good that prisoners are sent from other prisons to this one, as a convalescent station. The age of some of the Europeans buried in the cemetery of Munger, may be considered as one proof of the excellence of the climate. The prisoners are employed in making carpets and cloths. There has been a subterraneous passage to the river, which was no doubt used when the fort was garrisoned for a means of escape at the last extremity. There is a similar subterraneous passage, but much larger, in the house next to that at present occupied by the Magistrate.

S.E. of the Jail at 50 yds. distance is the neat church of St. John. It has been coloured red, and is nearly all covered with a creeper. There are no tablets. The church is 53 ft. 3 in. from E. to W., and 24 ft. 10 in. from N. to S. It seats 60 persons. The *Cemetery* is ½ a m. W. of the Jail. Among the tablets is one to Major-General James Murray Macgregor, who died 7th of December, 1817. The following words form part of the epitaph :—

Oppressed and broken
By a series of unmerited misfortunes,
His Spirit, it is hoped, has found repose
In the bosom of a merciful Redeemer.
The remembrance of what he was
While living, to all who really knew him
Will remain written in indelible characters
In the mournful hearts
Of his disconsolate survivors

There is also one to William Grahame, who came to India as a private in the E. I. Co.'s army in 1766, and for his meritorious and gallant conduct was breveted ensign, and after retiring "from the active duties of his profession, creditably educated his children and maintained his family, and accumulated a very considerable fortune." One also to Mrs. Rebecca Parnell may be mentioned, who met her death by the upsetting of a boat on the 2nd of February, 1837, aged 16 years. The verses on her tomb, and also those on the tombs of Henry Page and Martha Bilson, are very far superior to nearly all that can be found in Indian cemeteries. One instance of longevity may be cited in the tablet to Robert Ross, late pension sergeant, who died 29th of May, 1857, aged 101 years. Amongst the oldest tablets is one dated June 5th, 1769. The tablets mention several persons who died at ages from 70 to 90.

ROUTE 18.

MUNGER (MONGHYR) TO PATNA AND BÁNKÍPÚR.

The traveller must return to Jamálpúr *from Munger, and then proceed on the E. I. Railway to* Mokámah.

Distance from Jamalpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.
Miles.		P.M.
	Jamalpúr	9.53
7	Dágarha (Durrarah) . .	10.16
16	Kajrah	10.44
25	Lakhísarái (Luckies-erai)* .	11.9
34	Barhiya (Burhea) . . .	11.41
		A.M.
45	Mokámah†	12.9
65	Bárrh	7.35
76	Bakhtiyarpúr	—
90	Fatwa (Fatwah) . . .	8.14
98	Patna	8.29
104	Bánkípúr	9.3

At Lakhísarái is the junction of the Chord and Loop Line. The traveller has been taken along the Loop Line, near which are all the places of most interest. There is nothing that calls for special notice on the Chord Line, except Ráníganj and Deogarh. Should the traveller desire to see these he must return from Lakhísarái towards Calcutta on the Chord Line.

Ráníganj is 121 m. from Calcutta, and is famous for its coal-mines. There are here a T. B. and an hotel, called Williams' Hotel. The place has its name from the circumstance of the ground having been formerly the property of the Rání of Bardwán. The mines afford regular employment for more than 1,000 men and women, chiefly of the Beauri tribe. The mines are reached by 140 steps, which lead 130 ft. down to galleries 9 ft. high, supported by pillars of solid coal, 15 ft. sq. and 15 ft. apart. There are 25 shafts which give occasional glimpses of light. A vast number of boatmen on the Dámodar river are employed in carrying the annual yield of coal, about 81,000 tons, to Calcutta. The cost of transit is about 3½ ánás per 80 lbs. The coal is piled on the banks of the river, and can be carried down only while the Dámodar is in flood. During the remainder of the year it is subject to deterioration, from exposure to the weather. The

* Junction.

† The traveller will have to wait 7 hours here.

mines are said to have been accidentally discovered in 1820, by Mr. Jones, the architect of Bishop's College at Calcutta. The place was then infested with tigers and bears, but the jungle has been cut down, and the bears and tigers have retreated to the hills. Above the mines are a stratum of sandstone, and thick beds of alluvium. A walk of 3 m. by torchlight through the mines can be had. More than 30 species of fossil plants, chiefly ferns, have been found in the coal, of similar species to those in the Yorkshire and Australian coal. The coal lies in the basin between the Dámodar and Ají rivers, formed thousands of years ago when the ocean rolled its waves at Ráníganj. The mines extend under the bed of the Dámodar. The hills of Chátna, Bihárí Náth, and Pachete look well from Ráníganj. The Bihárí Náth, only 12 m. off, is 1200 ft. high, and is easily accessible in a pálki. There is good bear-shooting in the neighbourhood.

Párasnáth Mountain.—An excursion may be made from Ráníganj to Párasnáth, which is less than 70 m. distant, and is worthy of a visit, as being the E. metropolis of Jain worship. According to tradition Párasnáth, who was the 23rd Tírthankar of the Jains, was born at Banáras, lived 100 years, and was buried on this mountain. The traveller will proceed by regular stages to Top Choní, which is 62 m. from Ráníganj, and is near the base of Párasnáth. There are T. B.'s at every 10 or 11 m. along the road, and one at Top Choní, where a *doli* or light palanquin can be had, with 8 bearers, to go to Mádhuband, at the N. side of the mountain, the opposite side to that on which the Grand Trunk Road runs. Here is a Jain convent on a table land, and bearers can be procured in abundance to take the traveller to the summit of the mountain in 2¾ hours. Mádhuband is 1230 ft. high, in a clearance of the forest, "and the appearance of the snow-white domes and bannerets of its temples, through the fine trees by which it is surrounded, is very beautiful." The ascent of the mountain is immediately from the village, up a pathway worn by the feet of innumerable pilgrims from all parts of India. The path leads through woods of the common trees, with large clumps of bambú over slaty rocks of gneiss, much inclined and sloping away from the mountain. The view from a ridge 500 ft. above the village is superb. Ascending higher the path traverses a thick forest of *sál* (*Vateria*, or *Thorea*, *robusta*), and other trees spanned with cables of Bauhinia stems. At 3,000 ft. above the sea the vegetation becomes more luxuriant, and the conical hills of the white ants disappear. At 3,500 ft. elevation, the vegetation again changes, and the trees all become gnarled and scattered. The traveller emerges from the forest at the foot of a great ridge of rocky peaks, stretching E. and W. for 3 or 4 m. The saddle of the crest is 4,230 ft. high, and is marked by a small temple, one of 5 or 6 which occupy various prominences of the ridge. The view is beautiful. To the N. are ranges of low wooded hills, and the Barakah and Ají rivers. To the S. is a flatter country, with lower ranges and the Dámodar. The situation of the principal temple is very fine, below the saddle in a hollow facing the S., surrounded by groves of plantain and *Ficus indica*. The temple is small and contains little worthy of notice but the sculptured feet of Párasnáth and some marble idols of Buddha—cross-legged figures, with crisp hair and the Bráhmanical Cord. Bears are numerous round this spot. An excellent account of the place will be found in Sir J. Hooker's "Himalayan Journals," vol. i., pp. 16 to 25.

Deogarh or Baidyanáth.—Deogarh is the only municipality in the Sántál Parganahs, and is situated in the S.W. part of the district, in N. lat. 24° 29′ 43″ and E. long. 86° 44′ 36″, 4 m. to the E. of the Chord Line. The pop. is 4,861, exclusive of pilgrims. The principal object of interest is a group of temples, dedicated to Shiva, to which Hindú pilgrims come from all parts of India. The legend of the temples is (see Hunter's "Stat. Ac

of Beng.," vol. xiv., p. 323) as follows: "In the old time, they say, a band of Bráhmans settled on the banks of the beautiful highland lake, beside which the Holy City stands. Around them there was nothing but the forest and mountains, in which dwell the black races. The Bráhmans placed the symbol of their god Siva near the lake, and did sacrifice to it; but the black tribes would not sacrifice to it, but came, as before, to the three great stones which their fathers had worshipped, and which are to be seen at the western entrance of the Holy City to this day. The Bráhmans, moreover, ploughed the land, and brought water from the lake to nourish the soil; but the hill-men hunted and fished as of old, or tended their herds, while the women tilled little patches of Indian corn. But in process of time the Bráhmans, finding the land good, became slothful, giving themselves up to lust, and seldom calling on their god Siva. This the black tribes, who came to worship at the great stones, saw and wondered at more and more, till at last one of them, Baiju, a man of a mighty arm, and rich in all sorts of cattle, became wroth at the lies and wantonness of the Bráhmans, and vowed he would beat the symbol of their god Siva with his club every day before touching food. This he did, but one morning his cows strayed into the forest, and after seeking them all day, he came home hungry and weary, and having hastily bathed in the lake, sat down to supper. Just as he stretched out his hand to take his food, he called to mind his vow, and, worn out as he was, he got up, limped painfully to the Bráhmans' idol, on the margin of the lake, and beat it with his club. Then suddenly a splendid form, sparkling with jewels, rose from the waters and said: 'Behold the man who forgets his hunger and his weariness to beat me, while my priests sleep with their concubines at *home, and neither* give me to eat nor *to drink. Let him ask of me* what he *will, and it shall be given.*' Baiju *answered: 'I am strong* of arm and *rich in cattle; I am* a leader of my people; what want I more? Thou art called Náth (Lord); let me too be called Lord, and let thy temple go by my name.' 'Amen,' replied the deity; 'henceforth thou art not Baiju but Báijináth, and my temple shall be called by thy name.'" "From that day," says Captain Sherwill, in his "Survey and Report of Bírbhúm," "the place rose into note; merchants, Rájás and Bráhmans commenced building temples, each vieing with the other who would build the handsomest temple near the spot where Mahádeo had appeared to Baiju. The fame of the spot, its sanctity, all became noised abroad throughout the country, until it gradually became a place of pilgrimage, at present beset by a band of harpies in the shape of Bráhmáns, who remorselessly fleece all the poorer pilgrims, beg of the rich with much impunity, and lead the most dissolute and vagabond lives.

"The group of temples, 22 in number, is surrounded by a high wall enclosing an extensive court-yard, paved with Chunár freestone; this pavement, the offering of a rich Mirzápúr merchant, cost a lákh of rupees, and serves to keep the court-yard in a state of cleanliness that could not otherwise be the case. All the temples but 3 are dedicated to Mahádeo; the remaining 3 are to Gaurí Párbatí, his wife. The male and female temples are connected from the summit, *Kalas*, or highest pinnacle, with silken ropes 40 or 50 yds. in length, from which depend gaudily-coloured cloths, wreaths and garlands of flowers, and tinsel, the whole betokening the bands of marriage. At the W. entrance to the town of Deogarh, is a masonry platform, about 6 ft. in height and 20 ft. sq., supporting 3 huge monoliths of contorted gneiss rock of great beauty: 2 are vertical, and the 3rd is laid upon the heads of the 2 uprights, as a horizontal beam. These massive stones are 12 ft. in length, each weighing upwards of 7 tons; they are quadrilateral, each face being 2 ft. 6 in., or 10 ft. round each stone. The horizontal beam is retained in its

place by mortise and tenon. By whom or when these ponderous stones were erected no one knows. There is a faint attempt at sculpture at each end of the vertical faces of the horizontal beam, representing either elephants or crocodiles' heads. A few ancient Buddhist-looking *viháras* stand near the monolithic group."

There is a very tolerable T. B. at Bánkípúr, and it will be more convenient to stop there, and drive by carriage to Patna, which is not a desirable place for Europeans to alight at. The station at Bánkípúr, however, is so far inconvenient, that to reach it one has to cross the line by a high bridge. The cabs, too, at this place cannot be praised. The T. B. is at 250 yds. from the station, on the left-hand side of the road. The Ganges at Bánkípúr and Patna runs nearly E. and W., and along its S. bank for 14 m. extends the city of Patna and its suburbs, Bánkípúr being its civil station.

Bánkipúr.—On the way from the T. B. to the Golah, in the compound of the Judge's house, which is on the left of the road, there is a tomb with the following inscription :—

Here lye (*sic*) interred
The body of
JOHN LOWIS,
Lately a Member of the Provincial
Council of Revenue at Purneah,
Who departed this life
The 6th of September, 1780.
Aged 27 years.

This Monument was erected
To his memory, by his affectionate Friend,
James Ross.

The first building to visit, as being the nearest, is the *Golah*, which was built for a granary in 1783, and has never been used for that purpose. It is 426 ft. round at the base, built of masonry, with walls 12 ft. 2 in. in thickness, the interior diameter being 109 ft. It is about 90 ft. high, and will contain 137,000 tons. There is a most wonderful echo inside. If the door is closed violently, the thundering sound is perpetuated many times. The best place to hear the echo is to go *into the middle of the* building. A *blow on a tin case* there fills the air *with a storm of sounds*, which can be compared to nothing so well as to the hurtling of volleys of tent-pegs thrown from every quarter with great violence. As a whispering gallery, there is perhaps no such building in the world. The faintest whisper at one end is heard most distinctly at the other. As a curiosity, if for no other reason, the building should be kept up. The ascent to the top is outside, by 146 steps in one direction, and 144 in the other. At the top is a platform 10 ft. 9 in. round, which has a stone with 3 rings placed in the centre. This stone can be lifted up by 3 men, and access obtained to the interior; and supposing that the building was filled with grain, this of course would be very convenient, as persons might descend by a rope-ladder and remove such quantity of grain as was needed. It is said that Jang Bahádur of Nípál rode up the steps outside to the top of the building, which, of course, would be possible, but excessively dangerous. Each step is 8 in. high, and, reckoned by this height of the steps, the total altitude would be 97 ft. Some stores are kept in the interior—tents and so forth; and the place is so dark, there not being any windows, a light is required. About ¼ of a m. beyond the Golah is the Church. It has a lofty tower with 4 high pinnacles, which makes it look large externally; but inside it is only 72 ft. from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S., and cannot seat more than 90 persons. The exterior is excessively ugly, but the inside is better. The pulpit is of stone, and there are 3 stained-glass windows. There is only 1 inscription, on a handsome brass plate, to the wife of Edmund Craster, B.C.S., who died in July, 1874.

At a ¼ of a m. to the N. of the church is the old Cemetery. There is no tablet of any great interest in it. In going to the old Cemetery the Race-course is on the right. About ¾ of a m. to the N. of the cemetery is the house of Khudá Bakhsh Khán, who is a *vakíl* or lawyer, and resides in a quarter called Hoth Mahallát. Permission to view his library should be obtained from this gentleman, who speaks English perfectly. He possesses 140

MSS. of great beauty. Amongst the best is the Táríkh-i-Timúrí, written by Sálih Khán. It was written in the 22nd year of the reign of Daulat Sháh Bábá, and contains a Persian notice of this, written by Sháh Jahán, son of Jahángír, son of Akbar, in his own hand, who also wrote the date on which it was received into the Emperor Jahángír's library. Sháh Jahán signs himself Khurram, son of Jahángír. Another most beautiful MS., in Persian and Arabic, is entitled "Fragments written by 'Abd'ulláh Daráyat Khán, son of J'afar Khán."

Patna.—Driving on to the E. 3 m., the traveller will arrive in Patna, the capital of Bihár, at a place called Ramsayganj, which is rather more than 5 m. from Bánkípúr church. This is the site of the house of the Wáhábís, who were arrested by Mr. William Taylor, Commissioner of Patna, and which must have covered a considerable space, as there are now a market and a nice garden where it stood. It was made a charge against Mr. Taylor that he arrested these persons, but their guilt was subsequently discovered, and one of them is now a prisoner in the Andamans. About ½ a m. beyond this is the old City Cemetery, in the centre of which rises a handsome and very peculiar column, 70 ft. high. The footings are 3 steps, which lead to a broad base about 20 ft. high. The shaft has 6 projecting rims, at a distance of about 4 ft. from each other, and the whole is crowned with a lofty urn on a pedestal. The lowest step at the base is 7 ft. 10 in. sq., and the base has on the E. side a marble tablet inscribed as follows :—

In Memory of
Captain JOHN KIRCH,
First-Lieutenants RICHARD PERRY and GEORGE HOCKLES;
Lieutenants FIREWORKERS, JOHN BROWN, ARDEAN DECKERS, JOHN READ, and BENJAMIN ADAMSON;
Of the Honourable East India Company's Artillery:
Captains PETER CARSTAIRS, CHARLES ERNEST JOACHER, AMBROSE PERRY, HENRY SUMMERS, JAMES TABLEY, WILLIAM TURNER, and GEORGE WILSON,
Lieutenants JOHN DOWELL, RICHARD HOLLAND, *MAURICE ROACH*, GEORGE ALSTON, *and Sir* WILLIAM HOPE;
Ensigns JOHN GREENTREE, ROBERT ROBERTS, DUNCAN MACLEOD, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, WILLIAM HINCKLES, ISAAC HUMPHRIES, JOHN ROBERT ROACH, JOHN PERRY, and WALTER MACKAY,
Of the Honble. East India Company's Infantry.
Doctors CAMPBELL and ANDERSON;
Messrs. HAY, ELLIS, LUSHINGTON, LYONS, JONES, CHAMBERS, GARRETT, and KELLY,
Who,
With a hundred other captives of inferior rank,
Were,
On the night of the 5th November, 1763,
Brutally massacred near this spot,
By the troops of MÍR KÁSIM-'ALÍ NÚWÁB ŞÚBAHDÁR, of Bengal,
Under command of
WALTER REINHARDT, alias SUMROO,
a French renegade.

E dedecore hostium nata est gloria eorum.

In this cemetery are buried many of the old servants of the E. I. Co., who died during the 18th century—as, for instance, William Majendie, who was 2nd Member of the Patna Council, who died October 2nd, 1779; Captain Kinloch, who died 10th of May, 1763; Samuel Charters, Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal at Patna, who died 25th of July, 1795; Francis Le Gros, Commercial Resident at Patna, died May 10th, 1818. There is also a tablet to Polly Bradshaw, wife of Lt.-Col. Samuel Bradshaw, and daughter of Christopher Keating, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Patna, who died October 14th, 1805. The old fabrics for which Patna was famed have ceased to exist, and the streets are shabby indeed, although there is a good deal of bustle in them. There is one very large house belonging to an Indian banker, which is set back in a quadrangle, and seems to speak of wealth. The pop. is 158,900, of whom 38,729 are Muhammadans. The military station of Dínápúr is 6 m. to the N. of Bánkípúr, and 4 m. to the N. of this again the Soane empties itself into the Ganges. The traveller, if he pleases, may make an excursion to Dínápúr, and thence to the confluence of the Soane, but there are no buildings of any interest to be seen there.

ROUTE 19.

BÁNKÍPÚR TO GAYÁ.

Miles from Bánkípúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.		1st Class.		2nd Class.	
		A.M.	P.M.	r. á.		r. á.	
	Bánkípúr . . .	6.25	1.0	—		—	
9	Punpun (Poonpoon)	6.54	1.28	0	14	0	7
19	Masurí (Masonrhi) .	7.29	2.2	1	13	0	14
28	Jahánábád . . .	8.7	2.42	2	10	1	5
38	Makhdúmpúr Gayá.	8.41	3.16	3	9	1	13
45	Bela	9.5	3.40	4	4	2	2
51	Chákund . . .	9.27	4.2	4	13	2	6
57	Gayá	9.45	4.20	5	6	2	11

The line passes through a low country for the most part cultivated in rice, but in April dry and unprepossessing. Towards the close of the journey there are low hills, in which are bears and panthers.

Gayá is a city of 66,843 inhabitants. At 1 m. from the station is the T. B., and a short way to the W. of it the Collector's office. At 3 m. to the E. from the station is the *Cemetery*, which is close to the bank of the Phálgu river, dry in April. The cemetery is shaded with fine trees of the pippal, bel, and mango species. The person in charge of the cemetery has 4 rs. a month, a hut, and the fruit. The tombs and tablets suffered much during the Mutiny, as the malcontents and rebels smashed them by firing shot at them. Among those that remain may be noticed one to 11 seamen of No. 1 Company No. 5 Light Naval Brigade, "who died of disease while serving at Gayá during that year of sorrow, 1857-58." Observe, also, a noble mausoleum, 40 ft. high, of which the base measures 20 ft. 3 in., and is surmounted by a tower with 6 pillars and a dome. It has a white marble tablet with the inscription—

Sacred to the Memory of
FRANCIS GILLANDERS, Esq.,
Many years Collector
Of Taxes on Pilgrims
At Gayá, where he
Departed this life on
The 27th of August, 1821,
Aged 60 years.

This is followed by a long eulogy on the deceased. There are, also, handsome monuments to Caroline, wife of G. J. Morris, Judge of Gayá, and to Duncan Crauford McLeod, Esq., B.C.S., Magistrate of Gayá. About 100 yds. N. of the cemetery is a very handsome temple, sacred to Mahádeo, Rám, Lakshman, Ganesh, and Hanumán, built by Ráni Indrajít, of Tíkárí, at a very considerable cost. She also endowed it with the village of Parima, which yields 1,200 rs. a year. Thence the traveller will drive 1½ m. to the temple of Bishn Pad, in Old Gayá. It is difficult to approach the temple except on foot, owing to the extreme narrowness of the streets, and an outer door only 5 ft. high. Just beyond this door, on the right, is a very plain temple, built by Ahalya Bái, the celebrated Queen of Indúr. The Bishn Pad Temple has a vestibule 50 ft. sq., built of hard stone. Beyond this is the Footstep of Vishnu, or the Bishn Pad, which is 13 in. long and 6 in. broad, is of silver, and in a vessel of silver inserted into the pavement, which has a diameter of 4 ft. Here flowers and other offerings are made. The temple is not in itself handsome or remarkable, but is considered very holy, and is crowded with devotees.

Buddha Gayá.—The distance of this place from Gayá is 7 m. For the first 5 m. the road is good, but unshaded by trees. The traveller will pass, on his right, the prison of Gayá. After 5 m. he will turn to the left, and go for 2 m. along a country road, where the many ruts and inequalities oblige carriage-horses to walk. The temple of Buddha Gayá is built in a hollow, which diminishes its apparent height. It is also shut in by small houses. The Kalas at top has been

eaten away by time and weather, so that it has the look of the bent top of a night-cap, which spoils the appearance of the edifice. Among the unsightly cottages through which you pass to the temple, many stones will be seen, taken from it in years gone by. Mr. Begler, an Armenian gentleman, who has been superintending the repairs, resides in a small house to the S.W. According to him the temple is at present 160 ft. high, and if the *Kalas* was completed as at first, the height would be from 170 ft. to 180 ft. Mr. Begler supposes it was shaped like a volute, and had 9 twists and a finial. The base of the tower is at bottom an oblong, at the top a sq. of 47 ft. The present tower rises over the Sanctuary and its vestibule, and is all that remains of the temple. It is of brick, but the original tower was of stone. Stone pillars from 8 ft. to 10 ft. high were found beneath the lowest floor of this temple. One now stands in Mr. Begler's garden, and consists of a sq. base and the figure of a Yakṣhiní, which was found lying at some distance from it. The head-dress of this female figure is exactly the same as that of figures exhumed by Dr. Schliemann at Troy. This pillar was one of a row of 11, of which 10 remain buried under the foundations of the temple; and there are 11 others quite similar, now *in situ*, outside what is called Buddha's Promenade, which was once covered by a roof supported by them. There were 2 rows of pillars, and the outer row was not at first discovered, being buried in the earth. Buddha's Promenade is on the N. side of the temple, and consists of a masonry plinth 50 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 3 ft. 6 in. broad, with the stumps of the 11 pillars above mentioned.

The wall of the tower is 14 ft. thick. The chamber of the sanctum is 20 ft. long from E. to W., and 13 ft. broad from N. to S. The entrance was at the E., and Buddha's throne faced it. His figure, according to Hiouen Tsang, was of perfumed paste, and was destroyed centuries ago, perhaps by the Muslims. The Burmese made a figure of plaster, destroyed it and made another of the same material, which Mr. Begler destroyed, and now there is none. Opposite the entrance was a Bo or Buddha tree, that is, a pippal or *Ficus religiosa*. To the left of the entrance is the place where the founder of the present College of Mahants, about 250 years ago, performed *Tapasya*, that is, sat surrounded by 4 fires, with the sun overhead. The ashes remain, and the present Mahant stipulated with Mr. Begler that they should not be disturbed. Mr. Begler, therefore, built over them a hollow pillar, with a diameter of 4½ ft., and 4 ft. high, rising from a sq. base. Nearly in line with this are 3 masonry tombs of Mahants.

It is known that Ashoka surrounded the temple with a stone railing. As much of this railing as could be found is being restored to the position which it is supposed on the N. and S. sides to have occupied. It is being set up at a distance of 10 ft. from the wall of the temple, which it encircles, except on the E. side, where no remains of it are found. On the W. side it is 25 ft. from the wall of the temple. The railing has 4 bars of stone, supported by pillars at intervals of 8 ft. The top rail is ornamented with carvings of mermaids, or females with the tails of fish, inserting their arms into the mouths of Makárahs, that is, imaginary crocodiles, with large ears like those of elephants, and long hind-legs. Below this top bar are 3 others, also of stone, ornamented with carvings of lotus-flowers. The pillars are adorned with carvings of various groups, such as a woman and child, a man, with a woman who has the head of a horse, Centaurs, and so on. Sculptors of the present day in India, at all events near Gayá, are not skilful enough to reproduce these figures. Mr. Ferguson says ("Hist. of Arch.," p. 85): "The Buddha Gayá rail is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 98 ft., and is very much ruined. Its dimensions were, indeed, only obtained by excavation. The pillars are apparently only 5 ft. 11 in. in height, and are generally ornamented with a semi-disc top and

bottom, containing a single figure or a group of several. They have also a central circular disc, with either an animal or bust in the centre of a lotus. No part of the upper rail seems to have been recovered, and none of the intermediate rails between the pillars are sculptured.* As the most ancient sculptured monument in India, it would be extremely interesting to have this rail fully illustrated, not so much for its artistic merit as because it is the earliest authentic monument representing manners and mythology in India." The base of the temple is 26½ ft. high, and at the top of it, between its margin and the tower, is a clear space 13 ft. broad, which allowed a passage round the tower, and also gave access to a chamber in it. The tower rose about 140 ft. above this base, without counting the spiral *Kalas* and the finial. At each corner of the platform, by which the passage round the tower was effected, was a small temple, and below, outside Ashoka's rail, were many subordinate temples. It is very difficult to realise what the temple in its original state was, although there is a photograph of what it now is in its repaired state in Rájendralálá Mitra's book, called Buddha Gayá; but it may perhaps be said, with some confidence, that the building was never one of great beauty, and the inducements to visit it are its extreme antiquity, which certainly reaches to 543 B.C., and its great sanctity in the eyes of the Hindús, who reckon it in that respect on a par with Alláhábád.

To the N.W. is a small but very ancient temple, in which is a figure of Buddha standing. The door has a finely-carved bar at top. It is intended to build an enclosing wall at about 50 ft. distant from the great temple. So far the traces of successive buildings may be clearly seen. In returning from the temple, the traveller may stop at the College, where the Mahant resides. There were in the possession of the Mahant a series of terra-cotta seals, which went back to the foundation of the College; but Mr. Clarke, sent out by the South Kensington Museum, has carried them all off, not leaving one, although the Museum at Calcutta had certainly strong claims for a specimen. The proprietors of the Gayá places of pilgrimage are called Gyáls or Gayáwáls. They pretend to be descended from 14 Bráhmans, who were created by Bráhma at the time when he persuaded the demon Gayá to lie down in order that a feast might be held on his body, and when he had done so, placed a large stone on him to keep him there. Gayá, however, struggled so violently that it was necessary, in order to persuade him to be quiet, to promise that the gods would take up their abode on him permanently, and that anyone who made a pilgrimage to the temple which was then built upon him should be saved from the Hindú Pandemonium. Although the Gayáwáls are treated with great consideration at the place of pilgrimage, the respectable Bráhmans hold them in small esteem, and, in fact, "the Gayáwáls are generally a dissolute race" (see Census of 1872). Up to a very recent date they used to practise the most open extortion, and now, though less violent, they are hardly less successful in squeezing the hapless pilgrim. They are very rich, and are said to be generally bad landlords, and often able to evade penalties through the sanctity that attaches to their position. Subordinate to them are the Dhámins or Prestiyas, who, under their direction, perform the ceremonies for the pilgrims to Gayá. They give one-fourth of their profits to the Gayáwáls. They are allowed to marry as many wives as they please, and may eat meat without loss of prestige. It has been noticed (see Dalton's "Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal," p. 163) that the sculptures at Buddha Gayá portray not Aryan, but Turanian or Kol features. In accordance with this, there is an inscription at Buddha Gayá which mentions Phudi Chandra, who is traditionally said to have been a Chero, an aboriginal tribe. In a commentary on the "Rig Veda," quote

* *As will be seen from what precedes, this is incorrect.*

in Dr. Muir's "Sanskrit Texts," vol. ii., p. 362, it is said that "when the Kali age has begun, Buddha's son, Anjana, will be born among the Kikatas, in order to delude the Asuras," that is, according to the commentator, in the district of Gayá, so that when Gautama was born the country of Gayá was occupied by aboriginal tribes, such as Cheros, Kikatas, and Mundas, and, according to Buchanan, "the Cheros probably accepted the doctrines of Gautama, while the lower orders—the Kols—rejected them; and while the Cheros became Aryanized the Kols adhered to the life of freedom and impurity in which they are still found."

In the winter of 1876 the late King of Barmah deputed 3 officers to superintend the repairs of the temple of Buddha Gayá. The men arrived in January, 1877. With the permission of the Mahant in charge of the temple they cleared a large space round it, built an enclosing wall, renewed the retaining walls of the terrace, re-plastered the interior of the temple, and took steps for preserving the Bodhi tree.* In the course of their work they brought to light a great number of images, and other objects of antiquarian interest. Some of these they built into the new wall, and others they left scattered about the place. The Lieutenant-Governor requested Rájendralálá Mitra to visit the place, to give the Barmese such guidance as might prevent serious injury being done to the temple. He went in the autumn of 1877, and has published an elaborate report. He states that one of the earliest papers of the Associated Society of Bengal was a translation, by Sir C. Wilkins, of an inscription found at Buddha Gayá. Buchanan Hamilton visited the place in 1809, and in 1830 published a paper in vol. ii. "Trans. of the As. Soc. in Great Britain," respecting the legends he had collected from the Mahants. In 1832 Mr. Hawthorne, Judge of Gayá, sent James Prinsep copies of inscriptions. In 1846 Major Markham Kittoe was appointed archæological surveyor, and went first to Gayá. On his death his papers were dispersed, and no use made of them. Cunningham's first visit was in 1861, his second in 1871. His report, at p. 79 of vol. iii., "Archæological Surveys," may be consulted. Rájendralálá Mitra begins by stating that the 4 most sacred places of Buddhism are Kapilavastu, the birthplace of Buddha; Buddha Gayá, his hermitage; Banáras, where he first preached; and Kusí, the place of his Nirvána. Buddha Gayá stands in N. lat. 24° 41′ 45″, E. long. 85° 2′ 4″. The river Lilájan, which washes the E. boundary of the place, is, in the rains, about ¼ a m. broad; at other times a silver streamlet 80 yds. in breadth. The word in Sanskrit is Nairanjaná, "the immaculate." A m. from Buddha Gayá, near the Marái Hill, it joins the Mohaná, and is called the Phálgu. In Government records the place has two names—Buddha Gayá proper, with an area of 2,152 acres; and Mastipúr Tarádi, with 647 acres. Tarádi has its name from a temple to Tára Devi. This area is a fertile plain, broken by one large and several small mounds. The large mound is divided by a village road. In the centre of the S. part stands the great temple. The N. part was called the Rájastán or "palace." It is now called Garh or "fort." There are traces of a double wall and ditch. Here was probably a large monastery. The present monastery is on the left bank of the Lilájan, in the midst of a garden of 20 acres, surrounded by a high wall. In some parts it has 4 stories, but round the quadrangle only 3. The ground floor is faced by a verandah, built on sculptured monolithic pillars, and on one side on wooden pillars. The present Mahant has a fine collection of Sanskrit MSS. The "Lalita Vistára," edited by Rájendra, is the chief authority as to Buddha Gayá, and the Gátha part of it is composed immediately after Shákya's death, and there the place is called Uruvilva. It was the fief of a

* *This tree has disappeared. Cunningham says: "During these 10 years, 1861—71, one of the principal branches has disappeared, and the rotten stem must soon follow."*

general serving the potentate who ruled Gayá, then the capital of Kíṭaka, a synonym for Magadha. Buddha Gayá is a modern name, and Rájendra thinks that it was originally Bodhi-Gayá, from the Bodhi tree, which has now disappeared. He explains in a reasonable way the absurd legend about the demon Gayá, who was 576 m. high and 268 m. round, and who was guilty of saving souls too easily, so that Death and Hades became depopulated. This demon was Buddhism, and was quieted by having Brahmá, Vishnu, and Maheshvara seated on him, that is to say, their temples were built on him. In fact, in the middle of the 7th century A.D., when Hiouen Tsang visited Gayá it had relapsed into Hindúism. The penance that Buddha or Shákya performed at Buddha Gayá is discussed at great length by Rájendra. It was a 6 years' fast, and one uninterrupted concentration of the mind to the contemplation of its own state was its absolute requirement. Buddha began by living on a plum a day, then on a grain of rice, then on a grain of sesamum, and then he took nothing. In Cave No. 1, Ajanta, is a fresco painting of the temptations of Buddha during this fast, of which Rájendra has given an autotype. Buddha is surrounded by threatening fiends, and also by lovely damsels, who are doing their best, each in their own way, to disturb his meditations. The old temple mentioned above, which is said to have been that of Tára Devi, measures, according to Rájendra, 36 ft. 5 in. high, on a base of 15 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 3 in. The chamber inside is 5 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. by 11 ft. 2 in. He identifies the figure as that of Padmapáni. In front of it, at a distance of 150 ft., is what is called Vágeshvari's temple, the goddess of speech; but Rájendra says the figure is that of an armed male, and is Vajarapáni seated on a throne. He also states that "the Barmese carried on demolitions and excavations *which in a manner swept away most of the old* landmarks." *The remains of the* vaulted gateway in *front of the temple* were completely demolished, and the place cleared out and levelled. The stone pavilion over the Buddha Pad was dismantled, and its materials cast aside on a rubbish-mound at a distance. The granite plinth beside it was removed. The sites of the chambers brought to light by Major Mead were cleared. The drain-pipe and *gargoyle* which marked the level of the granite pavement were destroyed. The foundations of the old buildings noticed by Hiouen Tsang were excavated for bricks and filled with rubbish. The revetment wall round the sacred tree had been rebuilt on a different foundation on the W. The plaster ornaments on the interior facing of the sanctuary were knocked off, and the facing was covered with plain stucco, and an area of 213 ft. to 250 ft. was levelled and surrounded by a new wall. For further description of the temple, the traveller may refer to Rájendralálá Mitra's "Buddha Gayá," Calcutta, 1878, and Cunningham's "Archæological Surveys," vol. iii.

ROUTE 20.

BÁNKÍPÚR TO ARRAH.

The stations on the E. I. Railway are as follows :—

Miles from Bánkípúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.
		A.M.
	Bánkípúr	8.45
6	Dinapúr	9.3
17	Bihtar	—
23	Kodwár	—
31	Arrah	10.14

Remark.—There is a refreshment room Dinapúr.

Before reaching this station the traveller will cross the river Són (Soane) at 3 m. beyond Bihtar and 10 m. before reaching Arrah. The bridge over this river is considered one of the finest in India. It consists of 28 spans, each of 150 ft., making a total of 4200 ft. The foundations are sunk to a depth of about 30 ft. During the rains this vast channel is filled, but in the dry season there remains only an insignificant stream.

Arrah is the chief town of Sháhábád, a well-cultivated fertile district, and has a pop. of 39,386. The district has an area of 4385 sq. m., and a pop. of 1,723,974. A halt here for a day ought certainly to be made to see the house which was defended with such extraordinary gallantry by Herwald Wake, B.C.S., and Mr. Boyle. The following account is abstracted and condensed from Kaye's "Sepoy War," vol. iii. p. 125 :—

"On the evening of the 3rd of July, 1857, a large body of Muslims, bearing aloft the Green Flag, and summoning others to join them by the beating of drums, marched through the streets of Patna, and attacked the house of a Roman Catholic priest. The Sikh regiment, under Captain Rattray, was at once ordered out, and an express was sent to Dinapúr for European troops. Dr. Lyall, who thought to pacify the mob, was shot dead; but when Rattray, with his men, arrived, the victory of the mob was over. The rioters were soon dispersed, and quiet was restored. A number of arrests and one execution followed. At Dinapúr there were 3 regiments of Sipáhís, the 7th, 8th, and 40th Beng. N.I., whose loyalty was much suspected. On the 15th of July Sir P. Grant wrote to General Lloyd, commanding at Dinapúr, that as the 5th Fusiliers would pass Dinapúr on their way to Banáras, he might take the opportunity of disarming the Sipáhís. General Lloyd feebly halted between two opinions, and at last, when 2 companies of the 37th Foot arrived, on the 24th of July, resolved not to disarm *the Sipáhís, but to* take away their *percussion caps. The 7th* and 8th then broke into open mutiny, but the 40th were inclined to stand fast, until, being fired upon by some soldiers of the 10th Foot, they joined their comrades and went off *en masse*. General Lloyd then went on board a steamer, thinking that he would be most useful there. The European soldiers made only a feeble effort in pursuing the Sipáhís, who crossed the river and marched to Arrah, where they released all the prisoners in the jail, plundered the treasury, and, but for the wisdom and bravery of the few English, would have exterminated them. General Lloyd now proposed to entrench himself at Dinapúr, but Commissioner Tayler protested against such an exhibition of weakness, and urged the immediate despatch of a strong force into the Sháhábád district to crush the insurrection. General Lloyd did nothing, but a number of volunteers and some Sikh soldiers assembled at the Commissioner's house, and went out at night to see what could be done. That night the Commissioner received news that the 12th Irregular Horse had mutinied at Sigaulí (Segowlie) in Champáran, and had murdered their commander, Major James Holmes, and his wife, a daughter of Sir Robert Sale, as well as Dr. and Mrs. Garner, and others. Mr. Tayler, therefore, recalled the volunteers, but continued to urge General Lloyd to send troops. On the 29th of July Mr. Tayler went to Dinapúr to urge General Lloyd to take action. After several mishaps, 150 men of the 10th under Captain Dunbar, and 76 under Lt. Ingleby, were sent in a steamer towards Arrah. Two gallant officers of the Civil Service, Mr. McDonell, magistrate of Chaprah, and Mr. Ross Mangles, assistant to Mr. Tayler, accompanied them. The affair was miserably conducted, the soldiers got nothing to eat, and went fasting and feeble in the dark night to attack the rebels at Arrah. They fell into an ambush, and were driven back, with the loss of 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 sergeants, 10 corporals, and 115 privates killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, and 54 privates wounded. Mr. Mangles and Mr. McDonell dis-

played the utmost heroism, for which they afterwards received the Victoria Cross. But the little party of English at Arrah were holding out against tremendous odds with a resolution worthy of Sparta. Anything more hopeless than an attempt to defend a house against 2000 Sipáhís and a multitude of armed insurgents, perhaps four times that number, could not well be conceived. The almost absolute certainty of destruction was such that a retreat under cover of the night would not have been discreditable; but the residents at Arrah had other thoughts of their duty to the State. There were a dozen Englishmen and 3 or 4 other Christians, and 50 Sikhs sent by Mr. Tayler, so it was resolved that there should be no flight, but hard fighting.

"The centre of defence had been wisely chosen. Mr. Vicars Boyle, who was superintending the works of the E. I. Railway, was a civil engineer who had some acquaintance with military science. He was the owner of 2 houses, and chose the smaller, a 2-storied one with a flat roof, for the defence, and razed the parapet of the other. He had collected stores and ammunition. On the 27th of July the Dinapúr mutinous Sipáhís marched boldly up to the attack, but were met with such a heavy fire that they broke into groups and sheltered themselves by trees. Herwald Wake had taken command of the Sikhs, and the little garrison resisted all attempts to overpower them, either by the fire of rifles or by heaping up combustibles, and adding to the smoke by throwing chilis on the flames. Another attempt to drive out the garrison by piling up the carcases of horses and men, so as to create a fearful effluvium, also failed, as did a mine which the rebels carried to the foundations of the house. A week thus passed, but when the second Sunday came round Major Vincent Eyre arrived with 4 guns, 60 English gunners, and 100 men of the 78th Highlanders, accompanied by 160 of the 5th Fusiliers, under Captain L'Estrange. After 6 weeks of heavy rain, the roads were very difficult, and before reaching Arrah Eyre had been attacked by thousands of the enemy, but he fought his way through all obstacles until he reached the Railway Works. The line of railway gained, Eyre drew up his force, and the fight speedily commenced. Awed by the foretaste they had had in the morning of our Enfield rifles and our field-guns, the enemy again sought shelter in a wood, from which they poured a galling fire on our people. Our want of numbers was now severely felt. There was a general want of fighting-men to contend with the multitude of the enemy, and there was a special want, almost as great, which rendered the service of a single man, in that conjuncture, well-nigh as important as a company of Fusiliers. Eyre had left his only artillery subaltern at Ghazípúr, and was compelled, therefore, himself to direct the fire of his guns, when he would fain have been directing the general operations of his force. More than once the forward movements of the Infantry had left the guns without support; and the Sipáhís, seeing their opportunity, had made a rush upon the battery, but had been driven back by showers of grape. Another charge made in greater force, and the guns might, perhaps, be lost to us. The Infantry were fighting stoutly and steadily, but they could not make an impression on those vastly superior numbers, aided by the advantage of their position. The staff officer, Hastings, indeed, had brought word that the Fusiliers were giving way. The moment was a critical one. Nothing now was so likely to save us as the cold arbitrament of steel. So Eyre issued orders for a bayonet-charge. With the utmost alacrity, Hastings carried back the order to the Commander of the Infantry; but not immediately finding L'Estrange, who was in another part of the field, and seeing that there was no time to be lost, he 'collected every available man,' placed himself at their head, and issued the stirring order to charge. L'Estrange, meanwhile, had come up

with another body of Fusiliers, and the whole, sending up as they went a right good English cheer, cleared the stream, which at this point had tapered down to the breadth of a few feet, and charged the surprised and panic-stricken multitude of Sipáhís. It was nothing that they had our numbers twenty times told. They turned and fled in confusion before the British bayoneteers; whilst Eyre poured in his grape, round after round, upon the flying masses. The rout was complete. They never rallied. And the road to Arrah was left as clear as though there had been no mutiny at Dinapúr—no revolt in Bihár."

This house stands in the Judge's Compound, about 50 yds. S. of his house. It is nearly a sq., and has 2 stories, with a verandah on 3 sides, supported by arches, which the besieged filled up with sand-bags. The lower story is a little over 10 ft. high, and was held by 50 Sikh soldiers. Behind one of the rooms, the outer wall of which had no arch nor opening, the garrison dug a well, and that was all the water they had. From the flat roof Boyle and the Judge killed many of the assailants, who mounted a small cannon on the house which is now inhabited by the present Judge, Mr. Worgan. He has a ball which was fired from the gun mounted by the rebels, and was found imbedded in the wall of Wake's house. How the latter could have been defended against 2,000 Sipáhís and others seems past comprehension, and shows what determination can do against the most overwhelming odds.

At about a ¼ of a m. from the Judge's house is St. Saviour's Church, a very small but neat building. It is 53 ft. long from E. to W., and 24 ft. broad from N. to S., and can seat about 100 persons. It contains one handsome white marble tablet on a black ground, with the following interesting inscription:—

In Memory of
CAPTAIN THE HONBLE. DAVID PLANTAGENET ROBIN HOOD HASTINGS,
Of the late 32nd Regt. N.I.,
To whose energies, self-devotion and courage
The relief of the Arrah Garrison, in 1857,
Was, under the mercy of Providence,
To be mainly attributed.

This Tablet is erected by his family
In affectionate and grateful remembrance
Of his name and deeds.
Oblit 19th of October, 1857.
Ætat. 39.

And of
CAPTAIN FRANCIS C. JACKSON,
late 12th Regt. N.I.
Ob. 3rd of August, 1858.
Another of the devoted band of Volunteers
Who aided VINCENT EYRE in his gallant
And successful effort to rescue the Garrison,
And who died from the effects
Of fatigue and exposure.

At about 150 yds. from this is the Collector's Káchharí, and in front of it is a square tomb railed off, with the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of the Undermentioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of H.M.'s 35th Regt., who fell in action in the District on the 23rd of April, 1858.

Here lie the Remains of Ensign W. BRITTEN, Corporal HENRY ATKINS, Privates SAMUEL FROST, GEORGE DOOLEY, JAMES VAUGLEY, L. HILLS and JAMES GREENHILL, who died after coming into Arrah.

The undermentioned fell in action:
Captain A. G. LE GRAND.
Lt. W. G. MASSEY.
— K. H. CLARKE.
Cr.-Sergt. WM. RUSSELL.
— M. MORTON.
Sergt. W. JOHNSTON.
— R. BUSH.
Corp. G. BARNES.
And 35 privates of the same Regt.

The Cemetery is an extremely picturesque spot, an eminence shaded by fine trees. Here are buried one or two of the heroes of Arrah. The tablet of the last of them is inscribed:—

Sacred to
The Memory of
JOHN LIDDALL,
Staff-Veterinary Surgeon,
H.M.'s Army,
Who died at Beleen House
On the 6th of September, 1857,
In the 49th year of his age.
One of the last survivors
Of the gallant band of Volunteers
Who relieved the Arrah Garrison
During the Mutiny of 1857.

This Monument is erected by
His sorrowing Widow.

From Arrah 2 places of great interest may be visited, *Sásarám* and *Rotás*. There is a canal from Arrah to Dihri, a distance of 60 m., a town to which the traveller may proceed in a boat. At Dihri there is a weir 12,500 ft. long, 120 broad, and 8 ft. above the

normal level of the river-bed. The foundation is formed by hollow blocks 16 ft. long, 15 ft. broad, and 10 ft. deep, with 15-inch walls, leaving a space from which sand was excavated by means of Fouracres' excavators. It took on an average 3 days to sink each block. On the wells thus formed, 2 walls were built of masonry, the main wall 8 ft. high, the rear wall 5½ ft. The space between the walls, as well as the rear apron, was filled with rubble stones. The total cost exceeded £150,000. To provide for superfluous water, not required for irrigation, the weir is pierced by 3 sets of sluices, each containing 22 vents, of 20½ ft. space. During floods these sluices, which are placed at each end and at the centre of the weir, are always left open to obviate by the scour the danger of the river silting up where the canals branch off. A difficulty, however, arose as regards the shutting of these sluices, the pressure during a violent stream amounting to 600 tons upon each gate. Mr. Fouracres, the engineer in charge of the Dihri workshops, invented a system of shutters, by which the opening and shutting are effected almost instantaneously.

To many travellers it will be interesting to visit these works, and to have them explained by the engineer in charge. They will then see the important canals which irrigate the whole of the Sháhábád district. The Main W. Canal starts from the head works at Dihri, and carries up to the 5th m., where the Arrah Canal branches off, 4,511 cubic ft. of water per second, to irrigate 1,200,000 acres. The dimensions at starting are—breadth at base 180 ft.; depth of water in full supply, 9 ft.; fall per m., 6 in. The Arrah Canal takes off 1,616 cubic ft. of water per second, which leaves 2,895 cubic ft. up to the 12th m., where the Bagsar and Chausá Canals leave, abstracting a further 1,260 cubic ft. per second. The dimensions are here reduced to 124 ft. at the base, with the other particulars as before. The Main W. Canal curves round in a N. direction to the head works of the Arrah Canal, then *bends to the* W., crossing the Káo river, over a syphon aqueduct at Bihiya, and finally stops on the Grand Trunk Road, 2 m. W. of Sásarám. Further particulars will be found in the "Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. xii., p. 170, where it is added, "there can be little doubt these canals have conferred on Sháhábád an entire immunity from future famines. As far as the Són readings have gone, they show that a minimum supply of 3,000 cubic ft. per second can be depended upon up to the 15th of January; and this would suffice to irrigate 480,000 acres. But many of the cold-weather crops will have been completely irrigated before this date, so that the amount of water required decreases equally with the volume of the stream."

Sásarám. — This place, the headquarters of a sub-division of the same name, is situated in E. long. 84° 3′ 25″ and N. lat. 24° 56′ 58″ on the Grand Trunk Road, and is famous as containing the tomb of Shír Sháh, who conquered Humáyún, and became emperor of Dihlí. The pop. is 21,022 persons. It is a municipal town, and commands a fine view of the N. escarpment of the Kaimúr hills, 2 m. to the S. At the W. end of the town is the mausoleum of Shír Sháh, who was born here. It is an octagonal hall, built within a tank, and surrounded by an arcade, which forms a gallery. "Each side of the octagon consists of 3 Gothic arches below, from which springs a second story, also octagonal and 25 ft. high. The roof consists of 3 alcoves, and is supported by 4 Gothic arches, above which is a terrace forming the first story, about 35½ ft. high; 6½ ft. of this height is occupied by a very heavy balustrade and parapet. The terrace is 15 ft. wide, and has a small cupola, supported by 6 rude columns at each corner. The 2nd stage consists of a plain wall, with a cornice, surmounted by a low parapet. On the top is a small terrace, 9 ft. 10 in. wide, having at each corner a cupola similar to those below. Above the 2nd stage the outside of the building rises perpendicularly, with a 3rd stage of 16 sides, 11 ft. high. There is a kind of false balustrade, from

which a nearly hemispherical dome arises. On its summit, again, is a small cupola, supported by 4 pillars.

"The interior of the building forms an octagon, the sides of which measure 54 ft. at the base; the thickness of the outer wall is 6 ft., and of the gallery 10 ft. Each inner side of the gallery is divided into 3 others by an equal number of arches. In the central arch of 7 sides there is a door. The inner wall, which bounds the central hall, is 15 ft. thick at the ground, forming an inside octagon, each side of which is 41½ ft. long. The most W. side is inscribed with sacred sentences, and in the centre with the name of Alláh. The great hall ascends as an octagon for about 27 ft., or as high as the terrace above the 1st stage on the outside, where there is a small rude cornice; above this level, each side of the octagon divides into two, and contains a window of stone fretwork. For about 25 ft. the wall ascends with 16 sides, which then subdivide into 32 for a height of 11 ft. further, where the dome springs. In the centre of each dome hangs a chain, probably used for lamps. The king's tomb lies in the centre of the hall, opposite the niche for prayer, with the right hand towards Makka; it is raised 6 in. from the floor, and consists of plain plaster, but is distinguished from the other graves by a small column at the head. The inside is fairly lighted, but the ornaments are in the very worst taste. The stones are irregularly cut, and as irregularly placed; and the balustrades have been painted with gaudy and glaring colours.

"An endowment was left for the support of the tomb; but the Mughul Emperors resumed the lands, and the place has long been neglected."—("Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. xii., pp. 206-7.)

"About ½ a m. to the N.W. of Shír Sháh's tomb is situated the unfinished tomb of his nephew Salím, also in an artificial tank. If completed, this would, doubtless, have been on the same plan as the tomb already described. What remains is an octagonal-shaped building, about 10 ft. or 15 ft. high, with some of the arches turned. The banks of the tank have been thrown to a farther distance, and slope gradually to the stairs. The island is about 10 ft. above the water, with a stair extending along the whole length. At each corner is an octagonal projection, connected with the island by a narrow passage. The niche for prayer is not so profusely carved as in Shír Sháh's tomb; and there are no inscriptions except the name of Alláh in the centre. The grave which occupies the centre of the building, is undoubtedly that of Salím. On his left is a second grave, and at his feet 5 others of a smaller size, the whole being surrounded by a wall about 7 ft. high, rudely built of rough stones and clay."—("Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. xii., pp. 207-8.)

Rotásgarh.— Returning to Dihri, the traveller may continue his course to Rotásgarh, 24 m. to the S. The place has its name from Rohitáshwa, son of Harishchandra, the 28th sovereign of the Solar Dynasty, famous for his piety, but becoming too proud, he was fixed with his capital in mid-air. His image was worshipped on the spot until destroyed by Aurangzíb. Little or nothing is known concerning the persons who held the fort from Rohitáshwa up to 1100 A.D., when it is supposed to have belonged to Pratáp Dhawata. Shír Sháh took it in 1539, and began to strengthen the fortifications, but before long selected a better site for a castle at Shírgarh, 11 m. to the N. by W. Mán Singh, on becoming Viceroy of Bengal and Bihár, made Rotás his stronghold, and according to 2 inscriptions in Sanskrit and Persian, erected the buildings that now exist, about 1654 A.D. In 1644, the Governor protected Sháh Jahán's family here, when he was in rebellion against his father. The commandership of the garrison was hereditary, and was assigned to Rájpúts, but in 1810 to Muslims. There were 4,000 matchlock men, and 1,500 regular soldiers. When Mír Kásim was defeated, in 1764, he sent his wife, with 1,700 women and children and much treasure, to Rotás, but Sháh Mall, who

had charge of them after the battle of Bagsar, sent the chief lady to Mír Ḳásim, who then advised the Governor to give up the fort to the English, which was done. Colonel Goddard took possession, and remained for 2 months, destroying all military stores. He then left a native guard, which remained for a year, when the place was abandoned. The palace was then in good repair. The remains of the fort now occupy part of the table-land, 4 m. from E. to W., and 5 from N. to S. This is isolated by 2 deep ravines, leaving between its S. end and the rock overhanging the Són (Soane), a neck about 200 yds. wide, with perpendicular sides. There are 83 paths up the rock accessible to man. One of these is the neck just mentioned, which, and 3 others, are called the 4 Great Ghâṭs; the other 80 are called Ghâtís. Rájá Ghâṭ is the easiest, but is, nevertheless, a very steep and long ascent.

Sir J. Hooker, when he visited Rotás (see "Himalayan Jour." vol. i., p. 40), encamped at the village of Akbarpúr, 400 ft. above sea-level, and thence ascended to the palace, 1,490 ft. On the way is a beautiful well, 60 ft. deep, with steps to the bottom, and covered with flowering creepers. A fine fig-tree grows out of the stone, and envelopes 2 sides of the walls with its roots, which form a curious net-work. The ascent here is over dry hills of limestone, covered with scrub. After these succeeds a sandstone cliff, cut into steps, which lead from ledge to ledge and gap to gap, guarded with walls and an archway of solid masonry. After ascending 1,200 ft., the visitor will come to a pretty octagonal summer-house, whence there is a superb view. From this, a walk of 3 m. leads through woods to the Palace, which extends from N. to S., and has its principal front to the W. There is a fine door, consisting of a large Gothic arch, with the figure of an elephant on either side. Within is another arch of the same size, leading to the Guard Room, one of the best-proportioned parts of the whole building. *The Bárahdarí*, or room where business was transacted, is a tasteful apartment. In front is an open hall, supported by 4 double columns. There are other extensive buildings, such as light galleries, supported by slender columns, long cool arcades, and screened squares. The rooms open out on flat roofs, commanding views of the table-land to the W., and a sheer precipice of 1,000 ft. to the E., with the Són river and the village of Akbarpúr below.

Shírgarh is in appearance much stronger than Rotás, as the rock on the top is surrounded by a rampart, and the general outline is broken by bastions and turrets. Buchanan Hamilton says that the ladies' apartments form a long castle on the summit of the small hill on the S. side of the fort, and resemble Durham Castle.

There are endless ruins to be visited in the neighbourhood, and the sportsman who has brought skilful hunters with him will be fully employed, for bears, tigers, panthers, wild cats, wild dogs, and deer of several kinds are very numerous. There is an alligator in the hill streams of a different kind from that found in the Són.

ROUTE 21.

ARRAH TO BAGSAR (BUXAR).

The stations along the E. I. Railway are as follows :—

Dist. from Arrah.	Names of Stations.	Time.	Remark.
Miles.		A.M.	
	Arrah . .	10.14	This train
14	Bihiya (Beeheea)	10.42	is on the
23	Raghunáthpúr .	11. 3	Chord
33	Dúmráoń . .	11.25	Line.
43	Bagsar (Buxar) .	11.46	

Bagsar, spelt by Hunter *Baxar*, and commonly Buxar, the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name, is situated in 84° 1′ E. long. and 25° 34′ 30″ N. lat. on the S. bank of the Ganges. The pop. in 1872 was 13,446. It is a municipal town, and a changing station for engines on the E. I. Railway. It was formerly a stud depôt, but has now been closed for that purpose. There is a legend about it mentioned by Hunter ("Stat. Acc. of Beng.," vol. xii. p. 205), but not worth recounting; but there is a historical fact of great importance connected with the place. It was here that, in 1764, Major, afterwards Sir Hector Munro, defeated the army of Shujá'u 'd daulah, the Núwáb of Awadh, with whom Mír Kásim, our refractory Núwáb of Bengal, had taken refuge. Munro had been hampered in his advance by the mutinous conduct of his troops, and had in May blown away from guns 30 Sipáhís belonging to a regiment who had marched off, perhaps with a view of joining the enemy. On the 22nd of October, 1764, Munro encamped within shot of the enemy, with the village and fort of Bagsar in their rear, and the Ganges on their left. At 8 A.M. on the 23rd the enemy advanced, and the battle began at 9 and lasted till noon, when the Núwáb's army gave way, and retired slowly, blowing up some tumbrils and magazines of powder as they withdrew. Munro ordered the line to break into columns and pursue, but the enemy destroyed a bridge over a stream 2 m. from the field of battle, and effectually checked the pursuit. "This," says Mill, vol. iii. p. 353, "was one of the most critical and important victories in the history of the British wars in India. It broke completely the force of Shujá'u 'd daulah, the only Mughul chief who retained till this period any considerable strength; it placed the emperor himself (Sháh 'Álam) under the protection of the English; and left them, without dispute, the greatest power in India. The British had 857 European soldiers, 5297 Sipáhís, and 918 Indian Cavalry, with a siege train and 20 field guns. The British loss was 847, and they captured 133 guns. The Núwáb of Awadh had 40,000 men, and lost about 4000. In a book called the 'Balwant Námah,' translated by F. Curwen at Allahábád, in 1875, it is stated at p. 61, that Balwant Singh, Rájá of Banáras, father of Chait Singh, claimed to have assisted the English by deserting the Núwáb on the day of battle." The fort of Bagsar is to the N.N.W. of the Railway Station. It covers about 2 acres, and is entered by a bridge over a ditch from 20 ft. to 30 ft. deep. In some places, particularly at the bridge, are brick walls from 10 ft. to 15 ft. high. There are 4 bastions and 4 low towers. There are embrasures, but no guns. A house in the centre is used by the executive engineer. Within the walls is a well of tolerable water, 40 ft. deep. To the W. of the fort is the house of the Rájá of Dúmráoń, which is well situated on the Ganges, here ¾ of a mile broad. W. of the Rájá's house is a ruined temple of Shiva, and W. of it again a good-sized temple to Vishnu built 100 years ago by Rám Pratáp Singh, Díwán of the Dúmráoń Rájá. W. of this again is the Smashán, or burning-ground of the Hindús. If a man be so poor that his estate will

not buy wood with which to consume his body, they anchor it in the stream of the Ganges until it is eaten by the tortoises or alligators. Some of the Sádhs, who are the priests of this locality, have good houses in the town. The English cemetery is not far from this, which is planted with cypress trees. To the left of the entrance is an obelisk to the men of the Naval Brigade who died here during the Mutiny. The date is obliterated. Among the tablets may be remarked one to the Chevalier Antoine de l'Etang, Knight of St. Louis, born 20th July, 1757, died 1st December, 1840, and one to Lt.-General Sir Gabriel Martindale, K.C.B., who entered the service in 1772 and served 58 years, without quitting India. He received the thanks of Government, and filled important commands. There is also a tablet to Captain Henry Mason and Lt. W. H. Dawson, who were killed while gallantly charging at the head of their troops; the former near Bagsar, on the 6th of October, 1858, and the latter at Jagdespúr, 23rd of May, 1858. Also to the N.-C. officers and privates of the Military Train, who were killed at Jagdespúr and in the Sháhábád and Bihár Districts, during the Rebellion. There is also a tablet to Captain James Sholto Douglas, 4th Madras L. C., who died on the 6th of October, 1858, of a wound received in action on the 5th.

The Paddocks where the stud-horses were fed have now been converted into corn-fields. A stable 600 ft. long has been changed into a jail. Opposite to it, across the Ganges, is another large stable and a good house. A commission of inquiry did away with the stud, as each horse was reckoned to cost £240. The lands were given back, as they were held only on occupancy tenure. The loss to Government was £40,000. There are 700 prisoners in the Jail, and a new part will hold 300 more. 7 m. to the S.W. of Bagsar the Karamnása flows into the Ganges. This river is held by Hindús in the utmost *abhorrence, and* no person of high *caste will drink* or touch its water, *as it is said that* the sin of Rájá Trisangkú, who murdered a Bráhman and married his step-mother, was washed away in it. At Chhanpathar, this river forms a magnificent waterfall, 100 ft. high.

ROUTE 22.

BAGSAR (BUXAR) TO BANÁRAS.

The stations on the E. I. Railway Chord Line are as follows:—

Miles from Bagsar.	Names of Stations.	Time.
		A.M.
	Bagsar (Buxar) . .	8.91
58¼	Mughul Saráí . .	11.55
		P.M.
64¼	Banáras . . .	12.12

At Mughul Saráí, 470 m. from Calcutta, passengers change for Banáras, and the train for that city, which is 6 m. distant, starts 20 min. after the Calcutta train reaches Mughul Saráí. The through mail train stops 40 min., to allow passengers to dine at the Refreshment Rooms.

Banáras (vulg. Benares) is in Sanskrit Varánasí, a word compounded of *Var*, "best," and *Anas*, "water," meaning the Ganges, on whose bank the city is situated. This is the etymology given in Wilson's "Sanskrit Dictionary," but the Bráhmans resident at Banáras say, and no doubt with truth, that the name of the

is compounded of the rivers Barna and A'shi, the former of which bounds Banáras to the N. and the latter to the S. The city stands in N. lat. 25° 17′, and E. long. 83° 4′. The area of the British cantonment, which is called Sikrol, and lies to the N.W. of the city, is 1·77 sq. m.; that of Pandipúr, 0·36; of city and environs, 28·19; total, 30·32. In the cantonment there are usually a wing of a European regiment, 1 regiment N. I., a battery of R. A., and some N. cavalry. At Pandipúr there are barracks for a regiment of dragoons. The pop. is in round numbers 250,000, which ebbs and flows with the number of pilgrims. The city lies along the N. or left bank of the Ganges, which has to be crossed at present by a bridge of boats. The E. I. Railway Station is on the right or S. side of the river, and the traveller will have to engage a carriage and drive over the pontoon bridge at Rájghát to one of the hotels, which are situated 4 m. to the W., or less preferably to the T. B., which is near the Post Office and the hotels. The charge for crossing the bridge is 1½ rs., and the carriage will cost 2 rs. The hotels are Clarke's Hotel and the United Service, and they are close to the S. bank of the river Barna, which joins the Ganges at 1 m. N. of the Rájghát, and runs W., passing at about the 4th m. between the Public Gardens and Collector's Court on the N., and the hotels, the Judge's Court, the Post Office, Station Church, and T. B. to the S. The charge at the hotels will be 5 rs. a day for food and lodging.

The ancient history of Banáras is involved in impenetrable obscurity, but it is admitted on all hands that it is one of the oldest cities in India, and goes back probably to the Aryan invasion. It is certain that it was a most flourishing and important place 6 centuries before the Christian era, for Shákya Muni, who was born in 638 B.C., and died in 543 B.C., came to *it from Gayá to* establish his religion, *which he would not have done* had it *not been then a great centre. All the most important writers of the* Hindús *were first heard of at* Banáras, where Kapila taught the Sánkhya, Gautama the Nyáya, and Páṇini published his Grammar. Of intermediate events little is known, but we learn from Ḥusain Niẓámí's history that in A.D. 1194, Jai Chand, Rájá of Banáras, whose army was countless as the sand, was defeated and killed by Kuṭbu 'd dín, the general of Shaháb̆u 'd dín Ghorí. It is said that the Rájá's corpse was recognized by his false teeth, fastened with gold, which is a proof of the civilized state of the city at that date. Kuṭb destroyed 1,000 temples, and built mosques on their sites. From that date Banáras was governed by the Muslims, and became part of the province of Alláhábád. Dárá, eldest son of Sháh Jahán, was at one time its governor, and it seems always to have had its own Rájá down to near the 18th century, but some time before that the family became extinct; and in 1730 A.D. Muḥammad Sháh selected Mansarám, chief of the Trikerma Bráhmans, to be Rájá, placing under his rule Banáras, Jawanpúr, and Gházípúr, for which he was to pay a tribute of 13 lákhs. This Rájá reigned 8 years, and dying in 1738 was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, who, on his succession, presented to the Emperor 21,733 rs. In the preceding notice of Bagsar it has been mentioned that Balwant Singh claimed to have aided Munro in defeating the Núwáb of Awadh, by deserting him on the field of battle. It appears that Major Carnac had reported that Mír J'afar was anxious to conclude finally a treaty of alliance, which had for some time been in agitation, between him and Balwant Singh, and on the 29th of March, 1764, the Government of Bengal recorded "that the proposed alliance with Balwant Singh would be a very proper measure, and prove as well now as in all time to come a strong barrier and defence to the Bengal Provinces. Agreed, therefore, that we write to Major Carnac that we shall approve entirely of his entering into the intended treaty in concert with the Núwáb Mír J'afar, and of his engaging to protect and maintain Balwant Singh independent both now and hereafter."

The victory of Bagsar followed, and in December, 1764, it was agreed between the Emperor Sháh 'Álam and the Government of Bengal that Rájá Balwant Singh, having settled terms with the chiefs of the English Company, is is to pay the revenues to the Company, and the amount shall not belong to the books of the royal revenue, but shall be expunged from them. Rájá Balwant Singh thus became a feudatory of the British Government instead of that of Dihlí, but Lord Clive subsequently restored to Shujá'u 'd daulah all the territory which previously constituted his viceroyalty, including the kingdom of Banáras, but in doing so the Governor-General, fully recognising the great claims of Rájá Balwant Singh, "for the signal and important services rendered by him to the affairs and interests of Great Britain, stipulated in the 5th Article of the treaty that Shujá'u 'd daulah engages in the most solemn manner to continue Balwant Singh in the Zamíndárís of Banáras, Gházípúr, and all those districts he possessed at the time he came over to the English, on condition of his paying the same revenue as heretofore." In spite of this stipulation the Núwáb of Awadh endeavoured to deprive Balwant Singh of his kingdom, and to seize his person, but all his attempts failed on account of the protection of the British Government. Balwant Singh died on the 22nd of August, 1770, at his palace of Rámnagar, which he had built on the bank of the Ganges, opposite to Banáras. He left a son, by a slave girl named Chait Singh, whom he declared to be his successor, and from whom the Núwáb of Awadh extorted a sum of 17 lákhs, with an increased tribute of 2½ lákhs on his succession. His subjects, however, presented petitions against his succession, on account of his illegitimacy, and because a rightful heir to Balwant Singh existed in Mahíp Náráyan, grandson of Balwant, his mother being Rání Guláb Kuńwar, only child of Balwant's principal wife. *Chait Singh's troubles were increased by the hostility of the Núwáb of Awadh, and in 1773 Warren Hastings was deputed to Banáras to* meet the Núwáb, and compel him to observe with greater fidelity the treaty with the British in respect to Banáras, In September Warren Hastings reported that he had concluded a new treaty with the Núwáb, and had obtained from him an engagement confirming to Chait Singh and his posterity, the stipulation made with Balwant Singh. Shujá'u 'd daulah died on the 26th of January, 1775, and his son, Asafu 'd daulah, continued his hostile attempts against Chait Singh, and the British Government interfered to protect him. The Núwáb then made over to the British the territory of Banáras and the other possessions of Chait Singh, for which he was to pay to the Company the tribute which had been paid to Awadh. It was subsequently agreed that Chait Singh should maintain 3 battalions of Sipáhís to aid the Company. Disputes arose as to the subsidy, and Warren Hastings again proceeded to Banáras in August, 1781, and arrived on the 14th. On the 15th the Resident, Mr. Markham, was sent to Chait Singh with a paper of complaints, and a demand for 50 lákhs. The Rájá had previously offered 20 lákhs, which had been refused. He now sent a paper justifying himself, on which Hastings, "without any further communication (see Mill, vol. iv. p. 377) put him under arrest the following morning; and imprisoned him in his own house with a military guard." This step led to a riot. A crowd assembled, and as the Sipáhís had come without ammunition, two additional companies, with a supply of cartridges, were ordered to their support. But before they arrived at the palace all the avenues were blocked up, and a tumult arose which soon led to bloodshed, and at last to a furious engagement between the people and the troops, who were almost all destroyed. Mr. Hastings was then living in Mádhu Dás Garden (see "Hist. of Banáras," p. 34), which was about ¾ of a m. from the Rájá's palace at Shivála Ghát, where Chait Singh's palace was, and from which he escaped to Rámnagar fort on the other side of the river. Had an attack been made by

Rájá's people on Mádhu Dás Garden, Hastings would have probably been killed or made prisoner. He himself was of that opinion, for he says, "If Chait Singh's people, after they had effected his rescue, had proceeded to my quarters instead of crowding after him in a tumultuous manner, as they did in his passage over the river, it is probable that my blood, and that of about 30 English gentlemen of my party, would have been added to the recent carnage; for they were about 2,000, furious and daring from the easy success of their last attempt; nor could I assemble more than 50 regular and armed Sipáhís for my whole defence." ("Hist. of B. India," Mill and Wilson, vol. iv. p. 393.) No attack, however, was made, and Hastings collected 6 companies of Major Popham's regiment, which with 60 Sipáhís he had brought from Bagsar, and a few recruits newly enlisted for the Resident's Guard, formed his garrison. He ordered the other 4 companies of Major Popham's regiment, a company of artillery, and one of French Rangers, then stationed at Mírzápúr, to march upon Rámnagar and reduce it. Major Popham was to command the force; but an officer who was then at the head of the troops, did not wait for his arrival, but attempted to storm the palace, and in marching through the narrow streets by which it was surrounded was himself killed, and his troops were repulsed. This defeat encouraged the rebels, and preparations were made for attacking the Mádhu Dás Garden. After consulting with several officers of the army, Hastings resolved to retire to Chunár, taking the entire European community at Banáras with him, and this was effected. On the 29th of August Chait Singh's troops were defeated at Sikr, and on the 20th of September Major Popham captured Patíta, and Chait Singh fled from Laṭífpúr to Bijgarh, which surrendered on the 9th of November, and property to the amount of 23 lákhs was captured. The ladies of the family were plundered of all they possessed, but Chait Singh had escaped to Bandalkhand. Hastings then bestowed the succession on Mahíp Nárayan, who was proclaimed Rájá on the 30th of September, 1781, and thus the Ráj of Banáras was restored to the grandson of Balwant Singh. The treatment of Chait Singh formed one of the articles of accusation against Warren Hastings in his famous trial of the 13th of June, 1786. Mahíp Nárayan died in 1795, was succeeded by his son, Adit Nárayan, who was succeeded in 1805 by his nephew, the present Maháráját Ishwarí Prasád Nárayan, who was made a G.C.S.I. at the Imperial Assemblage in 1876, and now resides at Rámnagar. He has a salute of 13 guns.

As the finest view of Banáras is obtained from the river Ganges, the banks of which are bordered by magnificent Ghâṭs, or flights of stone steps, descending to the water from the most famous buildings in the city, the traveller will do well to spend his first day in a boat, or, if possible, a steam launch, passing along the whole of the river frontage. In doing this he will find it not only useful, but absolutely necessary to refer continually to the following list:—

Names of the Ghâṭs or flights of steps from S. to N.	Names of the Buildings adjacent to each Ghâṭ.
1. Ashi Ghâṭ or Asi Sangam Ghâṭ .	1. The Monastery of Tulsí Dás, Jagannáth Temple to S.; Durgá Kund or Monkey Temple to W.
2. Lálá Misr Ghâṭ or Bachhráj Ghâṭ	3. Kuru Chatr Temple.
3. Tulsí Ghâṭ	4. Image of Bhim.
4. Ráo Sáhíb Ghâṭ	
5. Akrul Ghâṭ.	
6. Shiwálá Ghâṭ	6. Khálí Maḥall, Prince of Dihlí's house.
7. Dandí Ghâṭ.	

Names of the Ghâts or flights of steps from S. to N.	Names of the Buildings adjacent to each Ghât.
8. Hanumán Ghât.	
9. Smashán or Mashán Ghât . .	9. The Cremation ground.
10. Lálí Ghât.	
11. Kedár Ghât	11. Kedárnáth Temple.
12. Charak or Chauki Ghât . . .	12. Mánsarovar, a tank surrounded by shrines.
13. Chhattrí Ghât or Rájá Ghât . .	13. The Chattra or Rest House of Rájá Amṛita Ráo.
14. Someshwar Ghât.	
15. Pande Ghât.	
16. Nand Ghât.	
17. Chatr Ghât.	
18. Bengálí Tolá Ghât.	
19. Guru Pant Ghât.	
20. Chausaṭhí Ghât	20. Temple of the Goddess Chausaṭhi.
21. Ráná Ghât	21. Built by the Ráná of Udipúr.
22. Munshí Ghât	22. A fine building at head of stairs.
23. Ahalya Bái's Ghât.	
24. Sítlá Ghât.	
25. Dasashwamedh Ghât	25. The Observatory.
26. Mán Mandir Ghât	26. Mahalla Agast Kund.
27. Bhairava Ghât.	
28. Mír Ghât.	
29. Lalita Ghât.	
30. Nípál Ghât	30. Temple of Bisheshwar or Golden Temple and Holy Well.
31. Jal Sáin Ghât.	
32. Kyasth Ghât.	
33. Maṇikaraṇiká Ghât	33. Temple of Tárkeshwara, Well of Maṇikaraṇiká.
34. Sindhia's Ghât	34. Broken Wall.
35. Bhím ka Ghât.	
36. Ganesh Ghât.	
37. Ghosla Ghât.	
38. Rám Ghât	38. Temple of Rám.
39. Pánchganga Ghât	39. Confluence of the Dhantapápá, Jaraṇánáda, Kirṇánada, Saraswatí and Ganga, the first four underground. Aurangzib's Mosque, called Mádhu Dás ká Ḍeorhá.
40. Durgá or Kálí Ghât.	
41. Bindu Mádhava Ghât.	
42. Gau Ghât	42. Stone figure of a cow.
43. Trilochana Ghât	43. Houses of the Dihlí family and Cemetery of Makhdum Ṣáhib.
44. Tilianála Ghât.	
45. Maitra Ghât.	
46. Prahlád Ghât.	
47. Ráj Ghât	47. Bridge of Boats.

Particulars regarding these Ghâts and the buildings near them, will be given presently, but it will be convenient first to mention the places which the traveller should visit en route to the place where he will embark in the steam launch. The first place he will stop at will be St. Mary's Church

which is close to Clarke's Hotel, and between it and the T.B. It is 84 ft. 10 in. long, and 67 ft. broad. There are 4 tablets: one to W. A. Basevi, Divisional Engineer; one to Major William Murray Stuart, Governor-General's Agent at Banáras, who died 29th of July, 1853; one to Lt.-General James Kennedy, C.B., who died 27th of September, 1859, aged 81 years 10 months; and one to Lt. Curtis Richard Taylor, who was killed by the fall of his horse, July 2nd, 1849. On the W. of the church is a pillar, which with its footings is 25 ft. 9 in. high, erected to the memory of Maj.-General James Alexander, commanding the Banáras Division, who died 11th of March, 1847. At the E. end of the church compound are 5 old tombs. The first is to the 3 children of W. Grahame, 1801; the 2nd to Susannah Stuart, who died 8th of January, 1788; the 3rd to J. Burdikin, who died 1794; the 4th to the remains of 12 bodies brought from the Old City Burial Ground, Jan. 10, 1829, by James Prinsep; the 5th to Ensign D. S. Beek, drowned near Máhú, 24th August, 1835.

Should the traveller desire to go first to the Ráj Ghát by the Grand Trunk Road, he will pass the Nandeshwar Kothí, a residence of the Mahárájá of Banáras. In this house, Mr. Davis, Judge and Magistrate of Banáras, was attacked by the followers of Vazír 'Alí, the deposed Núwáb of Awadh, who had just killed Mr. Cherry, the British Resident, on the 14th of January, 1799. Mr. Davis sent his wife and 2 children, one of whom was subsequently Sir John Davis, on to the roof, and with a spear, placed himself at the top of the staircase leading to it. It appears from an account subsequently given by Sir John Davis, that his father wounded and disabled successively the first 2 men who attempted to ascend. This so discouraged the cowardly assailants, that they made no further attack, but contented themselves with destroying the furniture, and watching their opportunity. One of the women servants with Mrs. *Davis,* on the roof, was shot through *the arm. Vazír 'Alí then* sent for materials to fire the house, and when an hour had passed, the galloping of a regiment of cavalry, headed by English officers, was heard; Mr. Davis then descended, and found 3 of his servants dead or dying. Vazír 'Alí escaped to the woody country of Bhotwál, where, after several defeats, he fled to a Rajpút chief, who surrendered him to the British, and he died a prisoner in Fort William. The house at present is lent by the Mahárájá to persons of rank who visit Banáras. The furniture and pictures seem to be of Mr. Davis' time. The garden is pretty. The next place to be visited is the Banáras Government College, which is about ¾ of a m. to the S.E. It is called Queen's College, and is in the Perpendicular style. It is faced with free-stone from Chunár, and was built by Major Kittoe, R.E. Government gave £12,690, and other sums were raised by subscription. In front is a small building inscribed:—

The foundation-stone of this College
Was laid by
ROBERT NEAVE,
D.P.G.M.N.W.P.,
1st of November, 1847.

The centre tower is 75 ft. high. The nave is 60 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 32 ft. high. The transept is 40 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 32 ft. high. At each corner are towers joined by open arcades. The names of subscribers have been recorded by the architect on the part built at their expense. Dr. John Muir, brother of Sir W. Muir, and the Rev. Mr. Wallace, were the first principals. Robert Ballantyne, R. T. H. Griffith, Dr. Fitz Edward Hall, late librarian of the India Office, Dr. Kern, professor of Sanskrit at Leyden, and Mr. Gough have been professors. In the College are a bust of Rájendrá Náráyan Síl, and portraits of Robert Ballantyne, Major Kittoe, R.E., and Mr. Donkin. To the N. of the College is a monolith, 31½ ft. high, inscribed:—

This ancient Pillar,
Found at Prahládpúr, near Ghazípúr, was
Brought to Banáras, in 1853,
By the order, and at the expense of
The Honourable James Thomason,
Lieut.-Governor North Western Provinces,

By W. G. Hamilton,
Lieutenant 2nd Fusiliers,
And was erected May, 1854,
Under the orders of Government,
By George Franklin Atkinson,
Lieut. Bengal Engineers.

There is also a Persian translation of the above, which shows that there are 2 mistakes in the English, the *r* of Prahládpúr being left out, and instead of "near" it should be "belonging to the Zil'a of." On the obelisk there is an inscription in the Gupta character. To the E. of the grounds are carved stones brought from Sárnáth, Bakariya Kund, etc. There is also an Archæological Museum in the College.

The traveller will now drive to Chait Ganj, which is about a m. to the S. by E. of the College. There is here an enclosure, over the gate of which is this inscription :—

The enclosed ground
Was the Burial Place of
Brave Men,
Who died in the performance of their duty,
On the 16th of August, 1781 A.D.

This Wall has been built
To protect the spot from desecration.
A.D. 1862.

There is no tomb in the inclosure. Not even the signs of a grave having been there are to be seen. The inclosure is close to Chait Ganj ká Thána. It appears to have been the site of Mádhu Dás Garden, where Hastings lived, and whence he fled in 1781, as has been already mentioned. It was subsequently the house to which Vazír 'Alí, the deposed Núwáb of Awadh, was sent in 1798, and thence he issued in January, 1799, to murder Mr. Cherry, the Resident, and attack Mr. Davis.

Next the traveller will drive to the *Church Mission House* at Sigra, which is 1¼ m. to the W. The church stands about a m. due S. of the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway Station, and is called St. Paul's, and was finished in 1847. It is far handsomer than St. Mary's. There is an Orphanage, with 56 girls and 47 boys, attached. There is also a Normal School for Women, and an Industrial School for Women, *in which about 60 attend.* The church [illegible] *long from E. to W.*, and 40 ft. *N. to S.* Thence the traveller will drive 1½ m. to the Mahárájá of Vijayanagram's palace at Belipúr. He will of course obtain permission to see the house from Dr. Lazarus, or some Agent of the Rájá. The Reception Room is 60 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high. In it will be shown a photograph of a sword given to the Rájá by the Duke of Edinburgh; also one of the Royal Family as far as Princess Louise, with an inscription, saying, it was given to Mahárájá Mírzá Shrí Vijaya Rám Gajapati Ráj Mume Sultán Bahádur of Vijayanagram, K.C.S.I. On the table are boars' tusks measuring 15 in., which are said to have been brought from Africa. They are larger than anything seen in India. There is a good view from the terraced roof of the palace over the Ganges, in the direction of Aurangzíb's mosque. The terraced roof measures 160 ft. from N. to S. and 89 ft. 7 in. from E. to W. The Golden Temple is seen to the E.N.E. Close to the palace on the W. are several Jain temples.

The next thing to be visited is the *Durgá Temple*, sometimes called the Monkey Temple by Europeans, from the myriads of monkeys which inhabit the gigantic trees near it. One of these trees has many cavities in its trunk, which are the houses in which the monkeys live. A Bengal gentleman of rank is said to have caused a tumult by shooting several of these troublesome creatures, who enter the houses and gardens near the temple, and do infinite mischief. The temple is about ⅔ of a m. S. of the Vijayanagram Palace. It is stained red with ochre. It stands in a quadrangle surrounded by high walls. In front of the principal entrance is the band room, where the priests beat a large drum 3 times a day. The porch is supported by 12 curiously carved pillars, on a platform raised 4 ft. from the ground. The roof of the porch has a dome, and cupolas at each corner. The doors are plated with brass, and there are two bells. It is said that the one that hangs from the centre of the dome was presented by Mr. Grant, a magistrate of Mírzápúr, about 50 years ago. The temple and the fine

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tank adjoining were constructed by the Ráni of Natúr in the last century. As Durgá is said to delight in destruction, bloody sacrifices are offered to her, and goat's blood may be seen sprinkled about.

From this temple the traveller may proceed to the Ásh Ghát, and go on board a boat or steam launch. This is one of the 5 celebrated places of pilgrimage in Banáras. It is called also Ásh Sangam, from the confluence of the Ásh with the Ganges, which takes place close by. The channel of the Ásh is dry during the cold weather, but quite full in the rains. It is about 40 ft. broad. There is a grand bathing festival held here and at the temple of Jagannáth, 900 ft. to the S., on the 15th of the Hindú month Jeth. The steps at this Ghát are a good deal broken, and though one of the most sacred, it is certainly not one of the handsomest Ghats. This is the nearest Ghát from which to cross to Rámnagar, the palace of the Mahárájá of Banáras. The Math or monastery of Tulsi Dás, the famous Hindí poet, is close to this Ghát. The next Ghát is the Bachhráj or Lálá Misr Ghát, called in the Calcutta Map of 1869 the Bussooráj Ghát. Here the Jains have lately built 2 temples, which stand on the bank of the Ganges. At the N. end of Tulsí Ghát, which comes next, huge masses of the building have fallen, and lie on the river's edge. At Ráo Sáhib Ghát is a huge recumbent image of Bhím, which is said to be annually washed away and restored. The traveller will now pass the Akrul Ghát and come to the Shiwálá Ghát. Here stands the fort in which Chait Singh resided. It is a handsome building, and appears as fresh as when first constructed. In the upper part of the N. wall are 5 small windows in a row, from one of which Chait Singh made his escape, when he fled from Warren Hastings in 1781. It is now called the Khálí *Mahall, or "empty palace," and belongs to Government. In this vast building, 2 companies of Sipáhís and 3 officers, who were guarding* Chait Singh, were massacred when he made his escape, as has been already mentioned. The Shiwálá Ghát is one of the finest and most crowded of the Ghats. Part of it is assigned to the religious ascetics called Gosáins. The next is the Dandi Ghát, and is devoted to the staff-bearing ascetics called Dandi Pants. It is also very large. The Hanumán Ghát, which comes next, is large and generally crowded. At the Smashán Ghát, pyres for cremation may be seen being builded up, while bodies wrapt up in red cloths lie with their feet in the Ganges ready to be burned.

Passing the Lálá Ghát, the Kedár Ghát, which comes next, deserves attention. According to the religious books of the Hindús, the city is divided into 3 great portions—Banáras, Káshí, and Kedár. Kedár is a name of Shíva, but it also signifies a mountain, and especially a part of the Himálayan mountains, of which Shíva is the lord, hence called Kedárnáth. His temple, or rather the top of it, may be seen from the river at this Ghát. It is much resorted to by the Bengálí and Telangi pop. of the city. The temple is a spacious building, the centre of which is supposed to be the place where Kedárnáth dwells. At the 4 corners are Shiválas, with cupolas. Here are two brass figures, hidden by a cloth, which is removed on payment of a fee. The walls and pillars are painted red or white. There are 2 large black figures, which represent the *dwárpáls* or janitors; each has 4 hands holding a trident, a flower, a club, and the 4th empty, to push away intruders. At the bottom of the Ghát is a well called the Gauri Kund, or "well of Gauri," Shiva's wife, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in curing fevers, dysentery, etc. To the W. at 1,800 ft. is the Mánsarovar tank, round which are 60 shrines. Mánas or Mánsarovar is a fabulous tank in the Himálayan mountains, near Kailás, or Shiva's heaven. Near the tank at Banáras so called is a stone 4½ ft. high, and 15½ in periphery, which is said to grow daily to the extent of a sesamum seed. In a street to

the E. of the tank are figures of Bálkṛishṇa, or the infant Kṛishṇa, and Chatrbhuj or Vishṇu. Close by is a Shivála, built by Rájá Mán Singh, and called Máneshwar. At the Chaukí Ghát is the place where serpents are worshipped. Here, under a pippal tree, are to be seen many idols and figures of snakes. In a street close by, called Kewal, is a figure of Durgá with 10 arms.

Chatr or Rájá Ghát is next, where the stairs ascend into a large house built by Amṛit Ráo for travellers. Someshwar Ghát, which is next, is so called from the temple of the moon adjacent, *Soma* being the "moon," and *Ishwar* "lord." At this Ghát every kind of disease is supposed to be healed. It is, however, not very crowded, as the Indians wisely prefer going to the hospitals or the doctors. Close by is an alley, in which is the shrine of Baráhan Devi, a female Æsculapius, who is worshipped in the morning, and is supposed to cure swelled hands and feet. From Chaukí to Pande Ghát the water is very dirty, which is owing to a large drain, which pours the filth of the city into this part of the Ganges. There is nothing particular at the next 4 Gháts, but the one after them, Chausaṭhí Ghát, is one of the most ancient at Banáras. Here, in a narrow lane, is a temple to the goddess Chausaṭhi. Chausaṭhí signifies "sixty-four." The Ráná Ghát, built by the Ráná of Udipúr, is not much frequented by Hindús. It is the special place for the bathing of the Muslims. The Munshí Ghát is the most picturesque of all the Gháts at Banáras. It was built by Munshi Shrí Dhar, Díwán of the Rájá of Nágpúr. The edifice above the stairs is very handsome. There is a tower at each end and 3 large pilasters in the centre, over which are 5 windows, with 6 on either side, besides 3 windows in each tower. Of the 2 next Gháts nothing particular is to be said. Sítla Ghát signifies "small-pox Ghát," over which a Hindú goddess presides.

Dassahwamedh Ghát is one of the 5 *celebrated places of* pilgrimage in *Banáras.* It is specially thronged during eclipses. Here Brahmá is said to have offered in sacrifice 10 horses, and to have made the place equal in merit to Alláhábád, called by the Hindús, Prayág, the name of which is derived from 2 Sanskṛit words, which signify pre-eminent worship. A foolish legend is told in the Banáras Guide Book about the word Prayág, which must have been invented for the benefit of Europeans. Another story is that if a Hindú dies on the opposite bank of the Ganges, he will be transmigrated into a donkey.

The traveller may disembark here and walk to the Mán Mandir Ghát to see the *Observatory.* This lofty building gives a fine appearance to the Ghát, and commands a beautiful view of the river. It was erected by Rájá Jai Singh, who succeeded the Rájás of Amber, in 1693. That Rájá was chosen by Muḥammad Sháh to reform the calendar, and for this purpose constructed a set of tables, which he called Zij Muḥammad Sháhi. (See As. Res. vol. v. pp. 177, 178). He built 5 Observatories at Dihlí, Banáras, Mathura, Ujjain, and Jaipúr. On entering the Observatory the first instrument seen is the Bhittiyantra, or "mural quadrant." It is a wall 11 ft. high and 9 ft. 1¼ in. broad, in the plane of the meridian; by this are ascertained the sun's altitude and zenith distance, and its greatest declination, and hence the latitude. Then come 2 large circles, one of stone and the other of lime, and a stone square, used, perhaps, for ascertaining the shadow of the gnomon and the degrees of azimuth. Next the Yantrasamant will be seen, the wall of which is 36 ft. long and 4½ ft. broad, and is set in the plane of the meridian. One end is 6 ft. 4¼ in. high, and the other 22 ft. 3¼ in., and it slopes gradually up, so as to point to the North Pole. By this, the distance from the meridian, the declination of any planet or star and of the sun, and the right ascension of a star are calculated. There are here a double mural quadrant, an equinoctial circle of stone, and another Yantrasamant. Close by is the Chakrayantra, between two walls, used

finding the declination of a planet or star, and near it a Digansayantra, to find the degrees of azimuth of a planet or star.

At Bhairava Ghát is a Shivála, as Bhairava is only a terrific form of Shiva. The idol here is said to be the Kotwal, or magistrate of the city. There is an image of a dog close to the idol, and the confectioners near sell images of dogs made of sugar, which are offered to the idol of Bhairavanáth. A Bráhman here waves a fan of peacocks' feathers over visitors to protect them from evil spirits, and they in return must drop offerings into the cocoa-nut shell he holds. The idol here is of stone, with a face of silver, and has 4 hands. The temple was built in 1825 by Rájá Ráo of Puná. There are several other idols, and among them one of Sítlá, goddess of smallpox, the offerings at which are taken by men of the gardener caste, as they are the professional inoculators of India. At this place dogs are daily fed by a Gosáín, who has servants under him, who make up cakes of wheat, barley, or jowárí flour. On festivals the dogs have cakes of wheaten flour, butter, and sugar. The traveller will come next to the Mír Ghát, which was built by Rustam 'Alí Khán, Názim of Banáras. It now belongs to the Maháráját of Banáras. From this the Nípálese temple is seen, and is a strikingly picturesque object. It does not resemble in the least the Hindú temples. It is popularly called the Nípálí Khaprá.

Between this Ghát and the Jal Sáin Ghát is the famous Golden Temple, dedicated to Bisheshwar, the Poison God, or Shiva—a word compounded of *Vish*, "poison," and *Ishwar*, "god," because Shiva swallowed the poison when the gods and demons churned the ocean. The temple is in a quadrangle roofed in, above which rises the tower. At each corner is a dome, and at the S.E. a Shivála. Opposite the entrance is a shop where flowers are sold for offerings. The visitor should enter the shop and ascend to the 2nd story, which is on a level with the 3 towers of the temple. The 1st tower is the spire of Mahádeo's temple, the 2nd is a gilt dome, and the 3rd the gilt tower of Bisheshwar's temple. The 3 are in a row in the centre of the quadrangle, which they almost fill up. They are covered with gold plates, over plates of copper which cover the stones. The expense of gilding was defrayed by Maháráját Ranjít Singh of Láhúr. The temple of Bisheshwar is 51 ft. high. Between it and the temple of Mahádeo hang 9 bells, from a carved stone scaffolding. One of these, and the most elegant, was presented by the Rájá of Nípál. The temple of Mahádeo was built by Ahalya Báí, Rání of Indúr. Outside the enclosure, and to the N. of it, is the Court of Mahádeo, where on a platform are a number of Lingams, and many small idols are built into the wall. They are thought to have belonged to the old temple of Bisheshwar, which stood N.W. of the present one, and was destroyed by Aurangzíb. Remains of this temple are still to be seen, and form part of a mosque which Aurangzíb built, where the old temple stood. This mosque is plain, and of no interest except for a row of Hindú or Buddhist columns in the front. This mosque, built to insult the Hindús, in one of their most sacred localities, has led to much animosity between them and the Muslims. The Hindús claim the courtyard between the mosque and the wall, and will not allow the Muslims to enter by the front of the mosque, but only on one side. The Muslims built a gateway in front of the mosque, which still stands, but no Muslim can enter by it, and the space between the pillars has been built up. A *Ficus religiosa* tree overshadows the gateway and the road, but the Hindús will not suffer the Muslims to touch a leaf of it. The British Government acts as trustee of the mosque, and allows certain moneys belonging to it to be paid into the Treasury, and to be periodically made over for the benefit of the mosque.

In the quadrangle between the mosque and the Temple of Bisheshwar is the famous *Gyán Kúp*, "Well

of Knowledge," where the Hindús suppose that Shiva resides. The quadrangle itself is filthy, but in that respect falls short of the well, which is absolutely fetid, from the decaying flowers and other filth thrown into it, notwithstanding that it has a grating over it, overspread with a cloth; for in this cloth there are large gaps at the sides, and flowers are continually falling through them. The votaries, also, throw down water; and as they are not at all particular how they throw it, they make the pavement one vast puddle, and besprinkle their fellow-worshippers all over, so that the clothes of many of them are in a dripping state. The stench of the mud composed of decaying vegetable matter in the well is something indescribable. It is said that when the old temple of Bisheshwar was destroyed, a priest threw the idol into this well, hence its uncommon sanctity. The platform is thronged by filthy, greasy men and women, and the horrible din of gongs and voices deafens the visitor. In such a hubbub and throng, it is difficult to take notes or to measure; but it appears that the well is 55 ft. deep to the surface of the water. There is a staircase, by which the well can be descended; but the door is kept locked, and the stairs are only used when the well is cleaned. One can see, however, that the stairs, in accordance with all the parts of this abominable place, are filthy to a degree. Crowds of fresh pilgrims arrive incessantly; and as numbers of cows are mixed up in the throng, and must be treated with great consideration, the jostling is something terrific. The roof and colonnade of this quadrangle were built in 1828, by Shrímant Baiżá Bái, widow of Shrímant Daulat Ráo Sindhia. The roof is supported by 4 rows of pillars, 10 in a row. To the E. of the colonnade is a stone Nandi,* given by the Rájá of Nípál, 7 ft. high. On the S. side of the colonnade is an iron palisade, within which is a shrine of white marble, and one of white stone, and a carved stone scaffolding, from which hangs a bell. Around are many richly carved small temples, particularly one to the S. of Bisheshwar, and the gateways of the courtyard are similarly carved, and small gilded spires add to the picturesqueness of the scene.

Just beyond these temples is the shrine of Sanichar, or Shani, the planet Saturn or its regent. The image is a round silver disc, from which hangs an apron, or cloth, which prevents one remarking that it is a head without a body. A garland hangs from either ear, and a canopy is spread above. A few steps beyond this is the temple of Annapúrṇá, a goddess whose name is compounded of *Anna*, "food," and *Purṇa*, "who fills with." She is supposed to have express orders from Bisheshwar to feed the inhabitants of Banáras. In front of this temple are a number of beggars, who pester all passers-by. This temple is 57½ ft. by 19 ft. 9 in. It was built about 160 years ago, by the Peshwá of that date, Bájí Ráo.* There are four shrines in this temple dedicated to the Sun, Ganesh, Gaurí Shankar, and the monkey-god, Hanumán. Near this is the temple of Sákshí Vináyak, the witnessing deity. It was built in 1770 A.D., by a Maráṭha, whose name is not recorded. Here pilgrims, after finishing the Pánch Kosí, or five kos or 10 m. circuit round Banáras, must get a certificate of having done so, otherwise their labour goes for nothing. S. of the temple to Shani is that of Shukareshwar, *Shukar* being the planet Venus or its regent, and *Í'shwar* "god." Here prayers are made for handsome sons. Between the Temple of Annapurṇá and that of Sákshí Vináyak is a strange figure of Ganesh, squatting on a floor raised a little above the path. This odious object is red, with silver hands, feet, ears, and elephant's trunk.

After viewing the abominations of

* In "Sherring's Guide," it is said that the temple to Mahá Deo here, close to the bull, is a gift of the Ráni of Haidarábád—a strange blunder, there being no such Ráni.

* "Sherring's Guide," p. 35, says, "by the Rájá of Puná." There was no Rájá of Puná at that time or since. The Peshwás were the rulers of Puná.

Hindú worship, and suffering from the filthy smells, jostlings, and hideous noises of the Golden Temple, it will be a sweet relief to visit the Rájá of Vijayanagram's Female School close by. There are here 500 girls of all ages, from 3 to 18, and of the highest castes, some of them Bráhmanís. They are well taught, and excel especially in geography. They also sing very nicely. Near this is the Carmichael Library, which has this inscription, on a white marble tablet :—

This Building,
Which was commenced in A.D. 1874,
From subscriptions, aided by a
Liberal donation from
His Highness the Mahárájá of Banáras,
Who also laid in that year the
First stone of the Building,
Was completed in 1876, entirely through the
Generosity of His Highness the
Mahárájá of Vijayanagram, K.C.S.I.,
Who has thus added another to his many
Memorials of regard for the
City of Banáras,
And at whose request the building has been
Named after his friend the
Agent Governor-General of Banáras
For the time being,
Who again on his part desires thus
Publicly to record his sense not only of the
Mahárájá's munificence, but of his
Great regard for the social welfare of his
Fellow-countrymen.

Stet fortuna domus Vijayanagram.

Though the Town Hall is almost a m. N. of this, it will be as well to visit it, as it is a fine structure, and worth seeing. It was built at the expense of the Mahárájá of Vijayanagram. It is of stone, but coloured red, and is 112 ft. long from N. to S. and 32 ft. 8 in. from E. to W. The length includes the ante-chamber, and the chief room itself is 73 ft. from N. to S. There is a good room on either side of the staircase ; that to the N.W. is used by the Magistrates. Ascend 33 steps to the upper rooms, and remark on the landing-place a stuffed tiger, which was killed in the city, near the Rám Ghát, by Alexander Lawrence, after it had killed a woman and wounded two men. The assistant magistrate fired at the animal, and fell off the wall, *8 ft. high, on which* he was standing, *down upon the pavement* below. Over the gateway of the Town Hall is the following inscription :—

ALFRED HALL.
This Hall was built by
H.H. the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIJAYANAGRAM, K.C.S.I.,
To commemorate the visit of
H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED to this city in January, 1870.
It was commenced in 1873, and
Completed in December, 1875, and opened by
H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, in January, 1876,
When it was presented as a free gift to the Citizens of Banáras.

Proceeding with the catalogue of Ghâts, and omitting the Kyasth, which is of no importance, the traveller will come to the Manikaraṇiká, which is one of the 5 celebrated places of Hindú pilgrimage in Banáras, and is considered to be the most sacred of all the Ghâts. It is also at the central point of the city, so that if a line was drawn from it to the W., it would divide Banáras into 2 portions N. and S. Close to it are 3 temples erected by the Rájá of Ameṭhi. Just above the flight of steps is the Manikaraṇiká Well, and between it and the steps is the temple of Tárkeshwara, "god of salvation," as *Târak* signifies "he who ferries over." Below this temple the bodies of Hindús are burned. The well has its name from *Maṇi*, "a jewel," and *Karṇa*, "the ear," Devi or Mahádeo having dropped an earring into it. During the eclipse of the sun it is visited by 100,000 pilgrims. The well, or, more properly, tank, is 35 ft. sq., and stone steps lead down to the water. Offerings of the Bel tree, flowers, milk, sandal-wood, sweetmeats, and water are thrown into it; and from the putrefaction of these a stench arises equal to that which ascends from the Well of Knowledge. According to a ridiculous Hindú legend, it was dug by Vishṇu, and filled with his perspiration, and when he went away Mahádeo peeped in and saw innumerable suns, which so pleased him, that he promised Vishṇu anything he pleased to ask for. Vishṇu asked that Mahádeo should be with him for ever, and so gratified Mahádeo, that he shook with joy, until one of his earrings fell into the tank. According

to others it was from Devi's ear, as she was sitting with Mahádeo, that the earring fell into the water. It may be mentioned that at the Cremation Ground below, the fire must be brought from the house of a Domrá, a man of very low caste. The Domrá, who has the monopoly of giving fire for cremation, is very wealthy, as fees are demanded and given up to 1000 rs. At Tárkeshwara the idol is kept in a reservoir of water. At this Ghát is the Charana-páduká, a round slab projecting slightly from the pavement, on which stands a pedestal of stone, on the top of which is marble, with 2 imprints, which are said to have been made by the feet of Vishnu. In the month of Kártik multitudes of pilgrims flock to this place. At the 2nd flight of steps at this Ghát is a temple to Siddha Vináyak, or Ganesh, whose idol has 3 eyes, is painted red, and has a silver scalp, and an elephant's trunk covered with a bib, which resembles a barber's cloth wrapped about a man when he is about to be shaved. At the feet of the image is the figure of a rat, which is the Váhana or "vehicle" of this deity. On either side of the shrine is a female figure, one called Siddhí and the other Buddhí.

The traveller will now proceed to Sindhia's Ghát, which is curious from the fact that its massive structure is gradually sinking, and has already gone down several feet. It is said that at one time this sinking was accompanied by a noise like the report of a cannon. The temple on the left of the S. turret is rent from top to bottom, as are the stairs leading to the curtain, between the turrets. The residents near it say that the Ghát has gone down 12 ft. It was built by Baizá Bái, who constructed the colonnade round the Well of Knowledge, but was left unfinished. Passing over the next 2 Ghâts, the traveller will come to the Ghosla Ghát, which was built by the Nágpúr Rájá, and is very massive and handsome. The steps lead into a building, which has a gigantic tower at each corner, and a central piece with 5 windows. As the family name of the Rájás of Nágpúr is Bhonsla, that name would seem to be more appropriate for the Ghát, more particularly as *Ghosla* means "bird's-nest," a signification wholly inappropriate. It may be remarked here that all the names of the Ghâts as given in maps are most erroneous and misleading, as Hilla Bái for Ahalya Bái, and Madhadass ka *Dhrurara* for Mádhudás ka *Deorha*. Rám Ghát comes next, and is much frequented by Maráthas. On the steps is a handsome and very sacred temple. It was near this that the tiger was killed by Mr. Lawrence.

The next is the Pánchganga Ghát, from which there is a fine view of Aurangzíb's mosque, called in maps "the Minarets." The best view, in fact, is from the river; but those who have seen the Táj and the Kutb will be disappointed. The traveller will disembark at this Ghát, amid a crowd of bathers, and ascend 120 steep steps to reach the platform of the mosque. Passing a sacred stunted tree of the *Ficus indica* species, he arrives at a dirty pavement thronged with troublesome cows and snarling dogs. With their usual exaggeration, the Indians say that the foundations of the mosque are as deep as the building is high. During the century and three-quarters since the structure was raised, not a stone has been loosened. This mosque was built on the site of a magnificent temple of Mádhava, or Krishna. A small number of the faithful assemble here on Fridays, otherwise it is deserted. The inside of the mosque is very narrow and ugly. The left aisle is only 28 ft. 8 in. deep, the centre 38 ft. deep. The total length is 90 ft. 4 in. In the centre on the left, in a recess, is a Persian inscription, which may be thus translated:—

In accordance with the order of the Gentlemen
Who have been appointed by the
Governor-General in Council to
Superintend the repairs of buildings and roads
For the town of Banáras, and by the
Direction of
Mr. James Prinsep,
The Mosque of Nidá, which had been for
Many years in decay and ruin,
In the space of two years, from the

Beginning of 1824 to the end of 1825,
Both as regards the courtyard of the Mosque,
And also as regards the
Stone seats towards the River Ganges, and
The wide staircases and minarets and
The sides of the principal door,
With most careful measurement
Have been repaired.

On the right is—

In the reign of the
King Sháh 'Álam, by the aid of the
Amíru 'l mamálik 'Imádu 'd daulah,
Mr. Hushton (Hastings),
Bahádur Jaládat jang,*
In the year 1198 of the Hijrah = 1783 A.D.
Náṣiru 'd daulah 'Álí Ibráhím Khán,
Governor of Banáras,
Repaired the Mosque.

The traveller will now ascend the central staircase, which leads to the roof, by 2 most precipitous flights of steps. There are ropes on either side. In the first flight are 29 steps of more than a foot high, and 16 in the 2nd flight, after which a single high step brings him on to the roof, whence springs the dome, which is a bulbous one. At the N.W. corner of the roof are 5 steps, which lead to the winding staircase of the minaret. There are 86 steps to the top of the minaret, so that there are in all 29 + 16 + 86. Total 131 steps. The breadth of the uppermost platform is 7 ft. 7 in., and there are 8 windows in the minaret, each 8 ft. 7 in. high. From the ground to the roof is 45 ft., and thence to the top stair of the minaret, which is as high as one can go, is 77ft. so that the total height to that point is 122 ft., and adding 20 ft. from the top stair to the ornament at the top of the minaret, 142 ft. According to Sherring's Guide the height is 147 ft. 2 in. The same authority says that the minarets are 15 inches out of the perpendicular, and that their diameter is 8½ ft. at the base. It must be remembered that 120 steep steps have to be ascended before the platform is reached from which the minarets spring, so that their top is more than 250 ft. above the river. The view from the minarets is not very picturesque, as the houses in the city are ugly, but the river looks well, though there is a vast expanse of sand, beginning at the bridge of boats and extending along the E. bank for 2 or 3 m. This sand seems to be extending, for about ¼ of a m. from E. I. Railway Station there is an inclosure where once was a garden, which is now all sand. Passing the Durgá Ghát the traveller will come next to the Bindu Mádhava Ghát, which was formerly dedicated to Mádhava or Kṛishṇa, whose temple was razed by Aurangzíb. The next Ghát is the Gau Ghát, so called from the number of cows that resort to it, and also from the stone figure of a cow there.

The Trilochana Ghát, also called the Pilpilla Tirth, will next be reached. The pilgrim bathes in the Ganges at this Ghát, and then proceeds to the Pánchganga, and there bathes again. There are 2 turrets at the Pilpilla Ghát, and the water between them possesses a special sanctity. Passing the 3 next Ghát the traveller will arrive at the Ráj Ghát, where is the Bridge of Boats, which is about ½ a m. from Aurangzíb's mosque. On the morning of May the 1st, 1850, a terrific explosion took place here, owing to a magazine fleet blowing up, when lying at this Ghát. All the buildings near were shattered. A Mrs. Small, wife of a missionary, had gone to the window of her house, and her head was blown to pieces by the explosion. There is a sq. building a little to the N. of the bridge, and a good way back from the river, which was once an hotel, but is now deserted. There are 56 boats or pontoons in the bridge, and the way across them is so uneven and unsteady that bullocks can hardly draw carts across it, particularly from the dip at the end to the more level part. The E. I. Railway Station is ¼ of a m. from the bridge, and is a very good one. There is, however, no refreshment room. The total length of the bridge is 1,719 ft. A short way on the Ráj Ghát Road is a Dispensary, built by the Rája of Vijayanagram, which was closed in 1876, as Government refused to con-

* *These titles, given to Warren Hastings by the emperor, are the same as those conferred on high Muhammadan officers of state—*Amíru 'l mamálik *signifies "Lord of all the princes;" and* 'Imádu 'd daulah, *"Pillar of the state;" and* Jaládat jang, *"brave in war."*

tribute to it. At the junction of the Ganges and the Barná is a piece of high ground, which in the Mutiny was strongly fortified, and has ever since been called the Ráj Ghát Fort.

A bridge over the Ganges at the spot where the bridge of boats now is, is to be constructed by the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway. The plant required for sinking wells, &c., has been sent out. The manufacture of the girders has not yet begun, but working drawings have been made. In India nothing has been done beyond collecting materials, but the work will, it is expected, be very shortly commenced. The bridge will not be finished under 3 years. The engineer is Mr. Batho. The superstructure is to consist of 7 main spans, each 360 ft. between centres of piers, or 350 ft. between centres of bearings, and 9 spans of bridge extension, each 114 ft. between centres of piers, and 111 ft. 3 in. between centres of bearings; the whole being supported by piers of brickwork. The whole of the superstructure is to be constructed of steel, manufactured by the Open Hearth process. The length of the main bridge will be 2,492 ft., of the bridge extension, 1,026 ft.

The sights thus far described will, unless the traveller be very strong and active, occupy more than one day. For those who are pressed for time, it will be sufficient to see the Monkey Temple, steam up the whole length of the Ghâts, and disembark at the Pánchganga to see the Golden Temple, the adjacent mosque, and if possible the Rájá of Vijayanagram's Girls' School, and disembark again at the Rám Ghát to see Aurangzíb's Mosque. The rest may be omitted.

For the next day visits to *Rámnagar* and *Sárnáth* will be sufficient. Before visiting Rámnagar, the residence of the Maháráját of Banáras, it will be well to call on H.H.'s agent or Dr. Lazarus, and ask permission to visit the palace. Having obtained this the traveller will drive past the Durgá *Kund Temple to what is* called the *Rámnagar Ghát* on the W. bank of the Ganges, opposite to a Ghát of the same name on the E. bank, which is overlooked by the castle of H.H. The bank of the river, on which the castle is built, is about 60 to 90 ft. high, and is all faced with masonry. It is owing to this elevation that there is so fine a view from the rooms which look on the river. The river must be crossed in a steam launch, and the passage takes 10 minutes. At the end of February an elephant can cross the river without being out of his depth. The castle has 8 vast bastions, and stands at a m. to the S.E. of Shivála Ghát, on the opposite bank. In the rains the water rises to the foot of the walls, and extends over the W. bank for a m., and even deposits the sand in the upper stories of some houses at 30 to 40 ft. above the surface of the water in the cold season. The traveller will pass through an outer court into another, where he will alight, and be ushered into a very handsome reception room, 65 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, and open to the front. The Rájá is a fine-looking man, with very bright, piercing eyes. His sight, however, has been affected by passing whole nights in prayer and worship. He has translated the Queen's Journal into Hindí. Close to the first room is one 30 ft. sq., with a balcony all paved with marble, and commanding a very fine view to the S. as far as Chunár, which is only 150 ft. high, but is visible from this room. To the N. is seen the city of Banáras, and the Bridge of Boats. Within the castle is a temple to Vyása, the compiler of the Vedas. There are festivals in Mágh and Phágun (January to March), when boats laden with people accompanied by Nách girls proceed from Ashí Ghát, and row about the river in front of the fort. At the entrance of the palace are kept a fine tiger and leopard, caught in the Chákia Jungles, which are H.H.'s hunting-grounds.

At a m. to the N.E. of the palace is a beautiful tank, with flights of stone steps to the water's edge, and a stone casing all round. To the N. of the tank

is a temple called Sumer Mandir, dedicated to Durgá, commenced by Chait Singh, and finished by the present Mahárájá. This edifice has a base 35 ft. sq., and about the same height, from which rises a spire of the usual pagoda form, 60 ft. high; the total height being 95 ft. The surface is entirely covered with stone idols, but many of them are broken. This arises from the images not being carved out of one stone, but the limbs, being fastened on, drop off. On the W. side at the door, about 5 ft. from the ground are the words in Nágarí, "Taraph i pachham," which is no doubt a builder's mark. The platform on which the temple stands is 106 ft. 8 in. from E. to W., and 77 ft. from N. to S. It is raised 11 ft. 7 in. from the ground. There are white marble pavilions on the N. and S. sides, and a white marble lion on the W. side. To the S. is a fine garden called the Rám Bágh. Poor people who come to this place are fed at the expense of the Rájá.

Sárnáth.—The traveller will start for Sárnáth at 3 P.M., and proceed along the Gházípúr Road to the 3rd mile-stone, and then turn off to the left, and drive about a m. along a non-metalled road. Shortly after turning, he will see 2 towers, 1 of which stands on a hill. The principal one stands on a rising ground ½ a m. beyond the first, and there the traveller will get out. In Dr. Fergusson's "Hist. of Arch.," vol. iii. p. 65, is a view of this tower, or *Tóp*, and also an excellent account of it; and in p. 68 is a representation of the panelling. From that book is extracted the following: "The best known as well as the best preserved of the Bengal tóps, is that at Sárnáth, near Banáras. It was carefully explored by General Cunningham in 1835-36, and found to be a stupa—viz., containing no relics, but erected to mark some spot sanctified by the presence of Buddha, or by some act of his during his long residence there. It is situated in the Deer Park, where he took up his residence, with his 5 disciples, when he first removed from Gayá on attaining Buddhahood, and commencing his mission as a teacher. What act it commemorates we shall probably never know, as there are several mounds in the neighbourhood, and the descriptions of the Chinese pilgrims are not sufficiently precise to enable us now to discriminate between them."

The building consists of a stone basement 93 ft. in diameter, and solidly built, the stones being clamped together with iron to the height of 43 ft. Above that it is in brickwork, rising to a height of 110 ft. above the surrounding ruins, and 128 ft. above the plain. Externally the lower part is relieved by 8 projecting faces, each 21 ft. 6 in. wide, and 15 ft. apart. In each is a small niche, intended apparently to contain a seated figure of Buddha, and below them, encircling the monument, is a band of sculptured ornament of the most exquisite beauty. The central part consists of geometric patterns of great intricacy, but combined with singular skill; and above and below, foliage equally well designed, and so much resembling that carved by Hindú artists on the earliest Muhammadan mosques at Ájmír and Dihlí, as to make us feel sure that they cannot be very distant in date.

The carvings round the niches and on the projections have been left so unfinished—in some instances only outlined—that it is impossible to guess what ultimate form it may have been intended to give them. The upper part of the tower seems never to have been finished at all, but from our knowledge of the Afghánistán Tóps, we may surmise that it was intended to encircle it with a range of pilasters, and then some bold mouldings, before covering it with a hemispherical dome.

"In his excavations, General Cunningham found, buried in the solid masonry, at the depth of 10½ ft. from the summit, a large stone, on which was engraved the usual Buddhist formula: 'Yedharmma hetu,' &c., in characters belonging to the 7th century, from which he infers that the monumen

belongs to the 6th century. To me (Dr. Fergusson), it appears so extremely improbable that men should carefully engrave such a formula on a stone, and then bury it 10 or 12 ft. in a mass of masonry which they must have hoped would endure for ever, that I cannot accept the conclusion. It seems to me much more probable that it may have belonged to some building, which this one was designed to supersede, or to have been the pedestal of some statue which had been disused, but which from its age had become venerable, and was consequently utilised to sanctify this new erection. I am consequently more inclined to adopt the tradition preserved by Captain Wilford, to the effect that the Sárnáth monument was erected by the sons of Mohi Pala, and destroyed (interrupted) by the Muḥammadans in 1017, before its completion. The form of the monument, the character of its sculptured ornaments, the unfinished condition in which it is left, and indeed the whole circumstances of the case, render this date so much the most probable, that I feel inclined to adopt it almost without hesitation."

Sárnáth was visited by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fa-Hian in 399 A.D., and Hiouen Tsang in 629—645 A.D. The former says : "at 10 li = 2 m. to the N.W. of Banáras is the temple, situated in the Deer Park of the Immortal." Hiouen Tsang states that in his day the kingdom of Varánasí, or Banáras, was 4,000 li, or 667 m. in circumference. In it were 30 Buddhist monasteries, having 3,000 *religieux* attached. He states too that to the N.E. of Banáras was a stupa, which we call Tóp, built by Ashoka, 100 ft. high, and opposite to it a stone column "of blue colour, bright as a mirror." He says the monastery of the Deer Park was divided into 8 parts, and was surrounded by a wall, within which were balustrades, 2-storied palaces, and a Vihára, 200 ft. high, surmounted by an An-molo or mango *in embossed gold.* "There were 100 *rows of niches round the stupa of brick, each holding a statue of Buddha in embossed gold. To the S.W. of the* Vihára was a stone stupa raised by Ashoka, having in front a column 70 ft. high, on the spot where Buddha delivered his first discourse. W. of the monastery was a tank in which Buddha bathed, to the W. of that another where he washed his monks' water-pot, and to the N. a 3rd where he washed his garments. Here was a square stone, which showed the marks of the threads of his brown vestment. Close to the tanks was a stupa, then another, and then in the midst of a forest a third. To the S.W. of the monastery at ½ a m. was a stupa, 300 ft. high, resplendent with jewels and surmounted by an arrow." The Dhamek Stupa is the one now existing. It stands on rising ground, and has to the W. a Jain temple surrounded by an inclosure, the door of which is often locked when the attendant goes to Banáras. The base of the stupa has been surrounded by a handsome facing of stone, decorated with a relievo of the pattern shown by Dr. Fergusson. This has fallen off in many places. Up to 1878 an old man, who said he was 98, named Har Dyal, acted as guide. He was with General Cunningham and Major Kittoe, when they made their excavations. He will show the way with a torch of withered grass into a dark passage, which has been made with a pickaxe right through the building. This passage is only 4 ft. 10 in. high, and 2 ft. 7 in. broad, and curves a good deal, so that it is 120 ft. long, though the actual diameter of the building is only 93 ft. There are often cobras in the passage, and, in 1876, 2 dropped close to the heads of two officers, who were going through. It is necessary, therefore, to have a good light, and the best plan is to bring a torch with one. In the centre of this passage you can see right up to the top of the stupa. About 40 ft. from the E. end there is a torso of Buddha, with the Bráhmanical Thread. There are also a few carved stones. To the W. are acres of mounds and excavations, showing that there were extensive buildings in that direction. T old guide declares that cart-loads

stones were carried off to the Banáras College. At 370 ft. to the W. by S. of the Dhamek Stupa, is a round well 50 ft. in diameter, which the guide calls the Ráni's bath. It is 15 ft. deep, and a torso of Buddha lies in it.

A little to the N. of the well is Jagat Singh's Stupa, so called by Cunningham, because Bábú Jagat Singh, Díwán of Chait Singh, excavated it to get bricks to built Jagatganj. His workmen found, at a depth of 27 ft., 2 vessels of stone and marble, one inside the other. In a paper by Jonathan Duncan ("As. Res.," vol. v., p. 131) it is said that the inner vessel contained human bones, gold leaves, decayed pearls, and other jewels of trifling value. In the same place, and at the same time, a statue of Buddha was found, inscribed: "Samwat 1083 = A.D. 1026." According to the guide's account, who is perhaps the person called by Cunningham Sang Kar, the inner box was of green marble, 15 in. high and 5 in. diameter, and it held 46 pearls, 14 rubies, 8 silver and 9 gold earrings, and 3 pieces of the arm-bone of a man. This informant showed Cunningham where the stone box had been left at a depth of 12 ft., and the General presented it, with 60 statues, to the Bengal Asiatic Society, in whose Museum it now is. There is a ruin W. of the Great Stupa, which the guide calls the Khizána, and near it lies a stone 5 ft. 8 in. long, 2 ft. 2 in. broad, and 1 ft. 7 in. deep. There is also a well 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter, with water at 60 ft. down. Some brick walls remain of great thickness. Those who desire further particulars may consult Cunningham's "Archæological Report," and Kittoe's "Bhilsa Tóps." The other tower stands on a very steep mound about 100 ft. high. The building is octagonal, and has an Arabic inscription on the N. side, and a well down the centre.

When the Great Mutiny broke out in May, 1857, there were in the English cantonment at Sikrol, the suburb of Banáras, the 37th N. I., the Sikh *Regiment of Lodiánah*, and the 13th *Irregular Cavalry*,—in all about 2,000 Indian soldiers, watched by half a company of European Artillery; the whole commanded by Brigadier George Ponsonby, who, 15 years before, in the cavalry engagement of Parwán-darah, had shown great gallantry. The civilians were men of courage and capacity; Henry Carr Tucker was Commissioner of Banáras, Frederick Gubbins was judge, and Lind was the magistrate; Captain William Olpherts commanded the Artillery. He had served under Williams of Kars. According to Kaye, he and Captain Watson, of the Engineers, called on Lind, and suggested that a retreat should be made to Chunár. Lind replied that nothing would induce him to leave his post, and it was determined to face the danger. In the event of a rising, all Christians not engaged in suppressing it were to take refuge in the Mint. On the 3rd of June the 17th Regiment N. I. shot their quartermaster and quartermaster-sergeant at 'Azimgarh, and carried off 7 lákhs of rupees. This mutiny of a neighbouring corps excited the troops at Banáras. On the 4th of June Colonels Gordon and Neil and Brigadier Ponsonby resolved to disarm the native regiments, and moved up all the Europeans, namely, 150 men and 3 officers of the 10th, 60 men and 3 officers of the Madras Fusileers, and 2 officers and 38 men of the Artillery. In the attempt to disarm the Sipáhís, the mutiny broke out; some men of the 10th were shot down, and the rest fell back in rear of the guns, which opened upon the mutineers and soon drove the 37th off the field in panic flight. Meanwhile, the Irregular Cavalry and Gordon's Sikhs came on the ground. The commander of the Irregulars, Captain Guise, had been killed by a Sipáhí of the 37th, and Dodgson, the Brigadier-Major, who took his place, was attacked by the troopers. The guns then opened upon the cavalry and upon the Sikhs, who had already begun to fire upon the English. The mutineers charged the guns three times, but were driven back and were soon in confused flight. Still, in a city like Banáras there would have

been extreme danger of an *émeute*, occasioned by the numerous mutinous Sipáhís dispersed through it, had not Sardár Surat Singh, who after the 2nd Sikh War had been a prisoner on parole at Banáras, allayed the tumult amongst the Sikh soldiers, who, on his persuasion, gave up the Government treasure and the Láhúr Crown Jewels, which were then placed in the strong cells of the Artillery Prison. Meantime the European community had for the most part taken refuge in the Mint. On the 9th of June, martial law was proclaimed in the divisions of Banáras and Alláhábád, and a number of executions followed, and Banáras was safe. Only one English officer, Captain Guise, was killed, and Captain Dodgson, Ensigns Tweedie, Chapman, and Hayter were wounded, of whom Hayter died of his wounds. The Mint is in the centre of the cantonment, near the Post Office. It has 2 porticos, 30 ft. 4 in. long. The building has a total length of 286 ft., and a breadth of 95 ft. It has been purchased by the Mahárájá of Banáras, and is no longer a mint. There is a full-length portrait of Henry Carr Tucker, and a great number of old prints. The General Parade Ground, where the Mutiny took place, is to the S.W. of the building which was the Mint, and has at its S.W. corner the Race Course, and to the S.E. the London Mission. After seeing these places, the traveller may drive to a yellow banglá ½ a m. from the hotel, and on the left as you enter cantonments. In front, adjoining the road, is a stone sundial, surrounded by an iron railing, and with this inscription at its back—

Erected by order of the
HON. WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,
Governor-General,
1784.
By James S. Ewart, Lieutenant.

On the N. side, facing the road, is—

Latitude, 25° 21′ 06″ N.
Longitude, 83° 16′ 15″ E.
from
Greenwich.

Mr. Hastings lived in the yellow house. The traveller will now cross the bridge over the Barna to the Collector's Office, *to the right* of which is the Bank of Bengal. The Collector's Office was formerly the residence of the Agent of the Governor-General. In this house, or just outside it, Mr. Cherry was killed by the followers of Vazír'Alí. Close to it are the Public Gardens, where are a billiard-room, library, and Badminton ground. The Commissioner's Office is just beyond. Nearly a m. to the E. are 2 cemeteries, and hospitals for the deaf, dumb, and blind. Over that for the blind is written—

Rájá Káli Shankar Ghosál Bahádur
Founded this Asylum
For the Blind and Destitute,
1826 A.D.

There is the same inscription in Bengálí and Persian. This Asylum accommodates 185 inmates. Near this is a hospital for poor Europeans, erected by Bábú Guru Dás Mitra. The Old Jail is also close by, and can contain 600 prisoners. The bridge over the Barna has the following inscription :—

By order of the
Governor-General in Council
This Bridge was erected and the
Expense thereof defrayed out of the
Increased resources of the
Province of Banáras, during the Presidency of
Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

Begun the 29th of April, 1795, and
Completed on the 30th of November, 1797.
John Garstin, Major of Engineers, Arch.

The *Central Jail* is 2 m. from the hotel, and about 1 m. to the W. of the Collector's Court. On the 26th of February, 1877, there were 1799 male prisoners, of whom 37 were sick. Women and boys are kept in the District Jail. The Central Jail was built by the prisoners. They make and repair carriages, boats, etc., and there is the best blacksmith's yard here, perhaps, in all India. The Jail was begun in 1866. Before that the District Jail was the Central. In 1869, six men escaped through a hole in the wall. There is a permanent guard of 32 men. At night the men are only locked up, and no chains are put upon them. Mr. Morgan, formerly a private in the 14th, is at the head of the smiths' and carpentering work, which is done most admirably.

It may interest some persons to visit the cemeteries, of which there

are several. The *Old Cemetery* is 1½ m. from Clarke's Hotel, to the E., and is quite full of tombs. One or two are utterly ruined, but others have been repaired, and repairs are generally going on. One may be noticed, which is inscribed in Greek and also in Persian. The Greek says, "In memory of Demetrius Galanos, an Athenian;" the Persian gives the chronograph as "Afsús! Falatún i Zamán Raft." 'Alas! the Plato of the age has gone.' The tomb of Robert Bathurst, B.C.S., may also be noticed as being 25 ft. high, supported by pillars. He died the 3rd of November, 1821. Notice, also, the cenotaph of James Robert Ballantyne, LL.D., the Sanskrit scholar, born at Kelso, December 13, 1813, and died in London, February 16, 1864. Notice, also, an obelisk 40 ft. high, ascended to by 9 steps, and surrounded by an iron railing; the base projects like that of the Nelson Column in London. Up to 1877 there was no inscription, but it is the monument of Mr. Cherry, murdered by Vazír 'Alí Next to it is the tomb of W. A. Brooke, Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal, and Agent to the Governor-General, who died in July, 1833, in his 81st year. The tomb of Lt.-Colonel Francis Wilford, the well-known archæologist, who died 4th September, 1822, aged 71, is thus inscribed :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
FRANCIS WILFORD,
Lt.-Colonel in the Engineer Service of
The East India Company.
Aged 71 years.
Deceased on the 4th of September, 1822.

Encouraged by the
Liberality of the Government of
British India,
He fixed his residence at Banáras
In the year 1788,
Whilst yet in the vigour of his days,
Devoted his life to retirement and study.
Eminently qualified by previous education,
Extensive erudition, a true intellect, and
Indefatigable zeal,
He made himself master of
The classical language and literature of
The Hindús, and applied
His knowledge to the irradiation of the
Dark periods of antiquity
With a success that
Perpetuates his own reputation, and the Honour of the British name in the East.

Colonel Wilford's tomb is a handsome building, supported by 4 pillars. The following tablet speaks ill for the climate :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
JOHN, died 11th March, 1834,
Aged 7 months.
JESSE E., died 18th August, 1835,
Aged 8 months.
HENRIETTA, died 3rd June, 1838,
Aged 6 months.
OLIVER, died 14th August, 1839.
Aged 13 months.
ARNOLD, died 22nd November, 1841,
Aged 5 months.
JOSEPH, died 29th May, 1842.
Aged 5 months.
The beloved children of
JOSEPH and ELIZABETH STEVENS.

Reader, did you ever love children?

Mrs. Small, daughter of Robert Cathcart, Esq., of Domus, who was killed by the terrible explosion at Rájghát, on May 1st, 1850, is also buried here. The Demetrius Galanos who has been mentioned put up an inscription in Greek, as follows :—

The Stranger,
DEMETRIUS GALANOS, the Athenian,
To the Stranger,
PETER FEDEROF, the Russian.

The persons killed in the Mutiny at Banáras, on the 5th of June, 1857, were buried in a spot of ground which is now inclosed with a wall 5 ft. high, and is within the premises of the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway Station at Banáras. It is about 200 yds. to the W. of the ground on which the fighting took place. There are traces of earthen graves, but no masonry tomb, nor any inscription, in the inclosure. The tablet to Rebecca Pushong contains the most poetical epitaph in all India.

The *Military Cemetery* is very well kept, and is laid out with flower-beds. There is a well, from which the ground is watered, and 3 gardeners are employed. In the new Civil Cemetery there is a tablet to Captain S. C. Walker, of the 19th Hussars, who died of cholera on the 22nd of July, 1869. He died in the house nearest to the Barná, on the left hand as you pass the bridge, going from

cantonments. It was taken next by the Superintendent of Jails—a remarkably tall, powerful man, who also died suddenly of cholera; and it was then taken by a doctor, who also died of cholera; now no one will look at it. Notice in this cemetery a beautiful white marble tomb to Augusta, daughter of Captain Lowe, R.A. Also the tablet to Lt.-Colonel Kennedy, C.B., of the 5th Bengal European Cavalry, who died 26th of September, 1859, in his 82nd year, after an Indian service of 61 years. "This Monument is erected by his Widow, for 55 years partner of his joys and sorrows." Mrs. Kennedy, who thus mentions her marriage to the deceased 73 years ago, is still living at Banáras, and is about 95 years old, and is the lady presented to the Prince of Wales by Lady Strachey and Canon Duckworth.

To the sportsman Banáras is not without its attractions. At Jalhupúr, 8 m. off, on the road to Gházípúr, is a preserve of H. H. the Mahárájá, in which are numerous herds of deer, Nilgái, and wild hogs; also peacocks, which must not be shot, partridges, pigeons, quails, ducks and swans. The chief place for ducks, however, is a lake called the Rayál Jhíl, 5 m. long and 2 broad, at Chandauli, 18 m. S., on the Grand Trunk Road to Calcutta. To shoot at Jalhupúr, the Mahárájá's permission must be obtained. At the Ajgarah or Piprí Band, wild hogs, wolves, and foxes are very numerous. It is 12 m. from Banáras, on the Gházípúr Road.

Before leaving Banáras, the traveller should visit the shop of Lálá Devi Prasád, near the Puráná Chauk, where all kinds of beautiful fabrics and pictures on mica, as well as toys and fans of peacocks' feathers, may be purchased. It is desirable to avoid employing a *dalál*, or broker, as they expect a fourth of the price of each article purchased. This they call *kona*, or "corner," an expressive word, which means 4 ánás in the rupee. In driving to the shop the Clock Tower is passed; you then turn to the right, and drive till you can go no further in a carriage, and then walk a little way to the left, and on the left is Devi's house. Devi himself died on the 9th of November, 1876, from an illness brought on by grief at the death of his younger son, Sukh Deo, who was killed, when visiting the Town Hall, by the fall of some bricks. This so affected the old man, that he became subject to aberration of mind, and died in his 59th year. His eldest son, Balbhadradás, has succeeded him, and is a young man of good presence and manners. The principal room for dealing is upstairs, quite away from the street, where the gorgeous brocades would excite too much interest amongst the passers-by. The room is dark, the door has over it, "Worship to the divine Ganesh." A casket will be shown containing the medals gained at exhibitions by the firm. There are a Bronze Medal inscribed, "1862, Londini Honoris Causâ," an Awadh Agricultural Medal, N.W. Prov., a Bronze Medal, given at the Great Exhibition of 1851, a Bronze Medal of the Nagpúr Exhibition, 1855, and others. The firm complain that the hotels exact a commission of 2½ per cent., and if this is not given the guides take people to other shops, or otherwise mislead travellers. Here are tablemats from 16 rs. upwards, and silk brocade at 245 rs. a yard. There are reticules from 7½ rs. to 23 rs. These are given at Indian marriages as purses. There are scarfs, 1½ yds. long, at 90 rs., white scarfs at 52 rs., and those called *lungis*, which are of 2 colours, at 45 rs. The firm possess letters from Indian civilians of distinction, and others, as one from Martin Gubbins, dated 25th of February, 1862.

The traveller, having seen Banáras, must consider whether he can afford 3 weeks' time to visit Awadh and Rohilkhand, and then proceed to Agra and Dihlí, and the other places mentioned in the following routes, and then return *viâ* Alláhábád to Calcutta, or by Alláhábád and Jabalpúr to Bombay, before the first week in April, when the great heat sets in. Should he decide to give up Awadh and Rohilkhand, he will proceed to Alláhábád by the route which follows :—

Dist. from Banáras.	Names of Stations.	Time.
Miles.		P. M.
	Banáras . . .	1.0
6	Mughul Saráí . .	1.45
45	Mírzápúr . . .	3.40
101	Alláhábád . .	5.46

From Mughul Saráí you pass through a flat country richly cultivated. The stations are on the left hand, except the one at Mírzápúr. The famous fort at Chunár is seen at about 2 m. distance, and thence the country to Alláhábád is truly lovely, studded with fine tops of trees. Mírzápúr is a very large town with spreading suburbs. For the description of Alláhábád, refer to Route 42.

ROUTE 23.

BANÁRAS TO JAWANPÚR.

The traveller must proceed to the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway, the station of which is about ¾ of a m. to the S. of Clarke's Hotel. The stations along this line are as follows :—

Miles from Banáras.	Names of Stations.	Time.
		A. M.
	Banáras . . .	8.45
4	Sheopúr . .	9.7
12	Bálrítpúr . . .	9.52
18	Phulpúr . .	10.32
25	Jaláiganj . . .	11.12
32	Jawanpúr (Civil) .	11.59
		P.M.
36	Jawanpúr (City) .	1.30

There are 2 stations at Jawanpúr—the city or Zafarábád station, which is used by passengers coming from Faizábád, and the cantonment station, used by those coming from Banáras. The first thing to be seen is the famous bridge over the Gumtí, which became proverbial for its excellence in Hindí writings. To reach it the traveller will pass under 2 gateways. On the first, called the Saráí, at the height of 18 ft., is written "Flood Level," which marks the height to which the water rose in the great Flood of 1774. Most of the houses were then destroyed, and troops passed in boats over the top of the bridge, from the top of the parapet of which to the surface of the water is now 29 ft. 4 in. The bridge has 10 arches, besides 4 others smaller, 2 at each end, beyond the water. The bridge is 400 ft. long. It is of stone, and was commenced in 1564, and completed in 3 years, by Fahím, a freed man of Muním Khán, one of Akbar's high officers. In the Bágh o Bahár (English Translation, p. 222) we read: "Bihzád Khán caused the princess and me to stand in the arch of a bridge, which had 12 arches, and was like the Bridge of Jawanpúr." The Bágh o Bahár is an Urdú translation of the "Story of the Four Dervishes," written by Anúr Khusrau, who died in 1315, A.D. The bridge is said to have cost £300,000. There is a story that Akbar, who was fond of sailing on the river, saw a woman crying, and inquired the reason. She said she was a widow, and could not afford to pay for a boat to cross. Akbar then ordered that a ferry boat should be placed there, and that widows should be permitted to cross without payment. He also suggested to the Khán Khánán that a bridge should be built, which was done. The Jawanpúr Námah, or "History of Jawanpúr," adds some absurd details to this story. On the 2nd arch is the following inscription :—

KHÁN KHÁNAN MUN'IM,
The Centre of the World,
Built this bridge,
By the aid of the Merciful.
His name of MUN'IM hence arose that he
Was at once beneficent and merciful
To the people.

By its firm road is displayed
The highway to Paradise, the place of repose.
If you take the word *Bad*
From the word which gives the date,
It will give the chronogram in
Ṣiráṭu 'l Mustakím.

On the 3rd arch there is the following inscription :—

Khán Khánán,
Who is the heaven of beneficence
And whose door is the point to which
All hearts turn in prayer,
Built this bridge of stone over the river,
That at all times people may
Pass over it;
As he was favoured by God, he built the bridge,
And its date became Afzal Alláh.

According to the rules of *Amjad*, by which corresponding figures are assigned to the Arabic letters, the date is formed from the words Ṣiráṭu 'l Mustakím.

90	S
200	R
1	A
9	T
1	A
30	L
40	M
60	S
400	T
100	K
10	I
40	M
981	

The year 981 of the Hijrah corresponds to 1573 A.D., and deducting 6 years for the word *Bad* as prescribed, it would have been commenced in 1567. This does not quite coincide with the date usually assigned, but must of course be accurate.

There used to be shops on either side of the bridge, but they were swept away in the great flood of 1774. Two new ones, however, were built by Mr. Moens. The traveller will drive over the bridge, and at 200 yds. to the N. of it turn to the right, when he will see, at 75 yds. off, the entrance to the Great Square of the Mosque. It is called the *Aṭálah Mosque*, because, as some say, the camp equipage of the king was kept there when not in use. It used to be an idol temple, but was partly destroyed in Sulṭán Ibráhím's reign and converted into a mosque. Mr. Welland, in A.H. 1216=A.D. 1802, had it cleaned and repaired. Some think it had its name from a goddess called Aṭála. The pulpit is of stone, and has 11 steps. It is 8 ft. high, and 13 ft. 2½ in. long. On a black *Miḥráb*, or alcove, in the centre of the place where they say prayers, is a verse of the Kur'án, and above it the Creed. The Great Square is 174 ft. 6 in., inside measurement from E. to W., and 176 ft. 10 in. from N. to S. The N. and S. sides have each a dome, supported by 2 double and 2 quadruple pillars. The E. side has no dome, but 4 double supports in the front row, and 3 rows of 2 pillars and a pilaster behind, and 2 scalloped arches beyond. In the centre of the large square is a well with a fine citron-leaved Indian fig-tree (*Ficus venosa*). The façade is 74 ft. 8 in. high, adorned with a finely written quotation in Arabic, meaning, "Verily He has led thee to a secure path." The Square where prayers are made is 35 ft. from N. to S., and 29½ from E. to W. At the S.W. corner of the large square, ascend by 16 steps to a latticed stone gallery, which was reserved for the women; thence 16 more steps lead to the terraced roof of the cloisters. There is an upper room, 9 ft. high. At the back of the dome, behind the centre of the façade, there is a sort of minaret with 3 stories.

The next place to visit is the *Friday Mosque*, which was built by Sulṭán Ḥusain bin Maḥmúd bin Sulṭán Ibráhím in 883 A.H., though according to the table given in "Prinsep's Antiquities," by Thomas, in vol. ii. p. 312, he fled to the court of 'Aláu'd dín in 881, and died there. The date, however, 883, was carved on a stone over the door which faces the E., but now that stone has been broken. The traveller will turn back from the bridge into the main road, and after proceeding ⅛th of a m., turn up a narrow lane to the Friday Mosque. In passing along the W. side, it will be observed that it is built like the wall of a fortress. It is 218 ft. 6 in. long, and has a sort of tower of 3 stories, like that in the Aṭála Mosque. The visitor will turn to the right and enter at the S. side by 27 steps, whic

are 20 ft. high. On the left jamb of the door is a stone, with an inscription in the Pálí or Old Sanskrit character. It is 1 ft. 4 in. high and 1 ft. 1 in. broad, and is put in about 6 ft. from the ground. The E. side and the E. end of the N. side have fallen or been pulled down, but enough remains of the centre of the E. side to show that it had a dome. Many stones from Hindú temples have been built into the walls. The façade of the mosque resembles that of the Aṭála mosque, but is exquisitely carved, and is ornamented with many Miḥrábs, or alcoves. It is 83 ft. 6 in. high, and faced with smooth stone, inside which is rubble. The centre arch has 5 small arches on either side. In each half of the other sides there are 10 double pillars and 2 pilasters. There is a dome in the centre of each side. The Great Square is 216 ft. 8 in. from N. to S., and 214 ft. 8 in. from E. to W., inside measurement, and has a dry reservoir in the centre. Beyond is a corridor, 20 ft. 8 in. broad. To the N. of the mosque are the ruins of a palace of the Sharḳí kings, the S. wall of which approaches the N. wall of the mosque, within 30 ft. The quadrangle of this palace has been converted into a cemetery, and the first tomb is that of Ghulám 'Alí Sháh, with an inscription in Persian, which may be translated :—

The Sháh of high descent, Ghulám 'Alí,
Possessed the love of 'Alí,
both hidden and manifest.
He prepared to leave this transitory world,
To go to the Eternal Abode which
has no decay.
When I asked the aged Sage of Reason
The year of the date of the death of this
Friend of 'Alí,
He gave from the invisible world
This response :
"He has found a place in the
Celestial Paradise."

In the centre, beyond this tomb, is that of Sulṭán Ibráhím Sháh. The only inscription is on a round stone in the centre, which has the *Kalimah*, and bove it there is a brick the size of the alm of a lady's hand, brought from fakka, with the remains of an in*scription, now wholly illegible.* Next *the tomb of Ibráhím is* that of his son, Sulṭán Háshim Sháh, with this inscription:—

Sháh Háshim,
A Sháh of happy qualities,
Was a Mine of accomplishments, of amiability
And courtesy.
He departed full of travail from this
World of woe to Paradise,
Where there are endless enjoyments.
I declare the date of his decease as follows :—
Alas ! for the Sháh,
Who was called a fresh flower.

The date is given in figures 976 A.H. = 1568 A.D. On the E. wall is this further inscription :—

The Invisible Sage
Said with regard to the date,
The tomb of Sultán Háshim
Is like that of the fairies.

In the principal mosque the pulpit is of stone, and has 8 steps. There is a black alcove in the centre of the mosque with a text from the Ḳur'án inscribed.

The next visit will be to the *Fort*, which will be entered from the N.E. by a gate 41 ft. high, covered once with blue and yellow enamelled bricks, of which beautiful portions remain. The inner gate has many stones of idol temples, built into the walls, on some of which is carved the Jain bell. At 200 ft. from this gate is a low mosque, with a reservoir in front, and a Jain pillar 28 ft. high to a border, and above that an ornamental spire, with several projections. This pillar has a base sloping inward, and then a rim on 2 steps. The pillar itself has 3 divisions ; the first portion being square, the 2nd octagonal, and the 3rd round. The base is 5 ft. 7 in. high. At 300 ft. beyond this pillar the river face of the fort is reached. It is 150 ft. in perpendicular height, and commands a noble view of the country and city. Before reaching it, the visitor will see a round tower called the magazine, with a *ḥamám* on the left. At a market-place at the S. end of the bridge is a stone lion somewhat larger than life, which was found in the fort. Under it is a young elephant which it is supposed to have seized. From this all distances in the city and provinces are calculated.

The church at this station is called Trinity Church, and is 79 ft. long and 37 ft. broad. It contains a tablet to Manton Collingwood Ommaney, B.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Awadh, who rebuilt this church in 1852, and died at Lakhnau during the siege, July 8th, 1857, aged 44 years. With him are buried his 2 sons. The new cemetery is ½rd of a m. from the church. Remark here a tablet to Charles Wemyss Havelock, Lieut. in the 66th Gúrkhás and 2nd in command of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, only son of Lt.-Col. Charles Frederick Havelock, "who was killed in action at Tigre with Sir E. Lugard's force, whilst gallantly leading his men of the 12th Irregular Cavalry in a charge against the rebels." Observe, also, a tablet to James South Barwise, of Farídábád, who was speared to death by gang robbers, December 15th, 1844.

Besides the mosques already mentioned, there are 6 others which may be visited. 1. Mosque of Malik Khális Mukhlis, which was a temple built by Rájá Bijái Chand, which was broken down by Malik Khális and Malik Mukhlis, by order of Sulṭán Ibráhím. They built this mosque in the place of it. In one of the pillars is a black stone, still worshipped by the Hindús, and said by them to always measure the same whoever spans it. 2. Chachakpúr Mosque was a temple built by Jái Chand, and converted by Sikandar into a mosque. 3. Mosque of Bíbí Ráji, queen of Sulṭán Muḥammad, son of Ibráhím. She built it in A.H. 806, and called it Maḥallah Nawáz Ghát. The entrance gateway is the Lál Darwázah, and faces E., and is of grey and red sandstone. It is 3-storied, and is 29½ ft. high, to which must be added the steps that lead up from the road, and which are 6 ft. high. The total height, therefore, is 35½ ft. It is handsomely carved, with numerous alcoves, and ornaments of lotus-flowers and bells. It leads into a cloistered square of 133 ft., with 2 rows of single pillars in the cloisters. The façade is 48 ft. high, and is very massive. It is supported by 4 double pillars in 2 rows. The pulpit is of stone, and has 9 steps. The *Kiblah* is marked by a black alcove, without any writing. Over the centre arch of the screen there is a black round stone, with an inscription. 4. Mosque of Núwáb Muḥsin Khán. Sukh Mandil, who was the Díwán of Khán Zamán Khán, had built a pagoda where this mosque stands, and when Khán Zamán was killed the building came to Muḥsin Khán, who was one of Akbar's courtiers, and he destroyed the pagoda, and built a mosque. 5. The Mosque of Sháh Kabír, built by Bábá Beg Jalagur, governor of Jawanpúr, in Akbar's reign, in 1583, in honour of the saint Sháh Kabír. 6. The 'Idgáh Mosque, built by Sulṭán Ḥusain, and repaired in Akbar's reign by Khán Khánán. It then fell into a ruinous state, and was deserted till restored by Mr. Welland.

ROUTE 24.

JAWANPÚR TO FAIZÁBÁD AND AYODHYA.

The stations on the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway are as follows :—

Ms. from Jawanpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.	Remarks.
		P.M.	
	Jawanpúr . .	1.30	There is a refreshment-room at Faizábád. The lower-class fare is 2 pie per m.; the upper-class fare is 9 p. per ditto. There are only these 2 classes on this railway.
8	Marai . . .	2.17	
14	Kheta Saráí .	2.42	
20	Sháhganj . .	3.10	
28	Bilwai . . .	3.52	
37	Malipúr . . .	4.47	
48	Akbarpúr . .	5.33	
57	Kamarpúr . .	6.7	
61	Gosáiganj . .	6.24	
64	Tandauli . . .	6.38	
71	Nara . . .	7.9	
77	Darsinnagar . .	7.32	
79	Ayodhya . .	7.43	
83	Faizábád . . .	7.55	

Faiẓábád is the capital of a district, with an area of 1,686 sq. m., of which 947 are cultivated and 285 culturable. The pop. is 1,025,038. It was 646 sq. m. larger 7 years ago, but that area was taken from it then and added to the Sulṭánpúr District. It is worse stocked with game than any district in Awadh. The city has fallen into decay since the death, in 1816, of Bahú Bígam, who held it rent-free for 18 years. It contains 49 *Maḥallas*, or quarters, and covers the lands of 9 villages, but the *Faṣíl*, or fortification thrown up by Shujá'u 'd daulah after his defeat at Bagsar, comprehends 19 villages. The pop. is 36,550, of whom 21,930 are Hindús, and the rest Muslims, of whom 9,868 are Shí'as, and the rest Sunnís. There are 36 Hindú temples, of which 25 are to Shiva, 10 to Vishnu, and 1 belonging to the Nának Sháhís. There are 114 mosques and one Imámbárah. The Ramnaumi Fair is attended by 500,000 pilgrims. Faiẓábád is bounded to the N. by the Gogra river, and the N. of that by the Gonda District. The Gogra divides into 2 streams, both of which are crossed by pontoon bridges. The cantonment lies to the N.W. of the Indian city, at the S.W. corner of which the railway from Banáras passes. The T. B. is at the S.E. corner of the cantonment, about ½ a m. to the N. of the railway.

The first place to be visited is the mausoleum of the Bahú (written by Cunningham, Báo) Bígam, which is about 1¼ m. to the S.E. of the T. B. She was wife of Shujá'u 'd daulah, Núwáb of Awadh, and mother of Aṣafu 'd daulah. On the ground floor is a square room, measuring 44 ft. 8 in. It contains a sepulchral slab of streaked black-and-white marble, with a border of pure white. There is no inscription. In the 1st upper platform is a white marble slab edged with black marble. This, also, has no inscription. The 1st upper platform is 190 ft. 5 in. sq., and the 2nd upper platform is 114 ft. 2 in. sq. There are *16 steps* of 9½ in. each to the 1st platform, and thence to the 2nd platform are *32 steps of 1* ft. each, and thence to the rim round the dome, 39 steps of 10 in. each, and thence to the top of the interior of the dome 6 steps of 9½ in., and above that to the top of the ornament on the outer dome 60 ft.; so that the total height may be taken at 140 ft. The mausoleum of Shujá'u 'd daulah is close by, and is something like the Bígam's, but, including the subordinate buildings, is larger. At each of the 4 corners of the building are an oblong reservoir, and a square one. In the centre room on the ground floor are 3 slabs without any writing. The centre slab is that of Shujá'u 'd daulah. His mother's is to the W., and that of his son, Manṣúr 'Alí, to the E. In the W. side of the inclosure is a mosque at the N. end, with an Imámbárah on the S. The place for a tablet is seen in the E. face of the mosque wall, but so carelessly were things done in Awadh that it has not been filled in, and nowhere is there any inscription, though the building cost a vast sum. There are 16 steps of 11 in. each to the 1st upper platform, which is 124 ft. 9 in. sq., and 27 steps of one ft. each to the 2nd upper platform, which is 81 ft. sq. Here may be seen the *Datura* plant, which is much used for poisoning in Awadh and other parts of India. It has an oval lanceolate leaf, and grows to the height of 6 or 7 ft.; the flower is trumpet-shaped, and of a purplish-white colour. Every part is poisonous, and a woman was treated in the Hospital here, in 1877, for dementia, from having had a poultice of the leaves applied to her knee for rheumatism, which it took away, but drove her mad for a time. There were at one time 27 patients here, who had gone mad from eating *Datura* seeds, given them in *prasád*, that is, food offered to idols. From the sacred character of this food, which is bestowed as a great favour on devotees, it is eaten without apprehension, and is thus of great service to professional poisoners.

The Jail.—The traveller may next visit the Jail, which is a divisional one, and is only ¼ a m. to the N.W. of the mausoleums. It contains about 430 prisoners, of whom 30 are women. Men

are here taught to read and write, but women receive no instruction, and this is too often the case in Indian jails. After returning to the T. B. the traveller may drive to the church—St. Andrew's, about a mile to the N.W. of the T. B. It was built 25 years ago. There are 3 inscriptions, one of which is to 5 officers of the 11th Foot. The cemetery is a little way to the N. of the church. The shape of the tombs is very peculiar—they resemble long baths, and there is nothing like them in any other cemetery. The visitor will be struck by the numbers of tablets to persons who have died of cholera.

In the "Gazetteer of Awadh" recently published (vol. i. pp. 485–488) will be found a list of 31 buildings which are supposed to possess some interest, but most of them have disappeared, or are not in the city but district of Faiẓábád. The tomb of Sháh Jahán Ghorí is said to be nearly 700 years old, but no one seems to know where it is situated. The traveller may, however, drive to Fort Calcutta, whence he will see the bridges over the Gogra, and come at a short distance to the Gupta Park, which is prettily laid out. On the right of the road, and close to it, is a tall stone, on the W. side of which is "1861, Gupta Gardens;" on the E. side, "H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, 21st Panjáb, N. I.;" on the S. side, "1—11th Brigade R. A., H.M.'s 1st Battalion 23rd R. W. F., H.M.'s 31st Regt." At the S. end of the Park is a temple, where they say Rám disappeared. Here descend 12 steps to a dark passage, which leads to an open vault, at the end of which is a small cylinder. On the floor is a stone, with the marks of 2 feet in alto-rilievo, 5½ in. long, as if a delicate woman had trodden there with bare feet and left the impress. The Mahant informs visitors that Ráma made these marks 11,000 years ago. The first Núwáb of Awadh, Sa'ádat 'Alí Khán, seldom appeared at Faiẓábád, though it was his nominal capital, nor did his successor, Ṣafdar jang; but in 1776 Shujá'u 'd daulah, who succeeded, took up his permanent residence there. When defeated at Bagsar he fled to *Faiẓábád, and constructed* the lofty entrenchment whose ramparts of rammed clay frown over the Gogra. At his death, in 1775, his widow, the Bahú Bígam, who had been guaranteed by the British Government the possession of her enormous jointure, remained at Faiẓábád, while Aṣafú 'd daulah, the then Núwáb, removed to Lakhnau. At the end of May, 1857, the troops in Faiẓábád cantonment consisted of the 22nd Beng. N. I., under Colonel Lennox; the 6th Irreg. Awadh Inf., commanded by Lt.-Col. C. Brien; a troop of Irreg. Cav., and a company of the Beng. Art., with 1 Horse Battery of light field guns, under the command of Major Mill. When confidence was shaken in the Sipáhís, arrangements were made with Rájá Mán Singh to protect the women and children, but an order was sent from Lakhnau to arrest him, which was done by Colonel Goldney, the Commissioner of Faiẓábád. The Assistant-Commissioner, however, obtained his release, and he then took the ladies and children to his fort of Sháhganj. On the 3rd of June it was reported that the mutineers of the 17th Beng. N. I. were advancing from 'Aẓimgarh. At 10 P.M. on June 8th, an alarm was sounded in the lines of the 6th Irreg. Awadh Inf., which was taken up by the 22nd N. I., and the battery prepared for action, when the 2 companies in support of the guns crossed bayonets over the vents, and prevented the Artillery officer from approaching. The cavalry then placed picquets round the lines, and two officers, trying to escape, were fired at, and brought back. At sunrise on the the 9th the officers were allowed to take to the boats, except Colonel Lennox and his family. His full-dress regimentals were taken by a *Maulavi*. The Ṣúbahdár-Major then took command of the Station. A full account of the flight and sufferings of the rest will be found in the "Awadh Gazetteer," vol. i. pp. 477–483. Many were killed, and amongst them Colonel Goldney, the Commissioner. Lieuts. Currie and Parsons were drowned, and Lieuts. Lindsay, Cautley, and Ritchie, with 5 others, were butchered.

Ayodhya, Sanskrit Ayudhya, from

A, "not," and *Yuddh*, "to make war," ='not to be warred against,' is in N. lat. 26° 47′, and E. lon. 82° 15′, on the banks of the Gogra. In the "Gazetteer of Awadh," vol. i. p. 2, it is said that this town is to the Hindú what Makka is to the Muḥammadans, and Jerusalem to the Jews. The ancient city is said to have covered an area of 48 kos, or 96 m., and to have been the capital of Koṣhalá or Koshalá, "the resplendent," from *Kush*, "to shine"—the country of the Solar race of kings, of whom Manu was the first, Rámchandra the 57th, and Sumitra the 113th and last. It is doubtful for what reason the Solar race dispersed, but it is certain that the ancestors of the rulers of Udipúr, Jodhpúr, and other Rájpút cities, wandered, with their followers, over India, until they at last settled in Rájpútáná. For some centuries the Buddhists, under Ashoka and his successors, were supreme. Vikramajít is said to have restored Bráhmanism, and to have traced the ancient city by the holy river Sarju, which was the ancient name of the Gogra, properly Ghágrá, and to have indicated the shrines to which pilgrims still flock. Tradition says that Vikram ruled for 80 years, and was succeeded by the Jogí Samundra Pál, who spirited away the Rájá's soul and entered his body. He and his successors ruled for 643 years. This dynasty was succeeded by a Jain dynasty, the Shri Bástam family, and these again by the Kanauj dynasty. A copper grant of Jái Chand, the last of the Kanauj Ráthors, dated 1187 A.D., was found near Faiẓábád. This date is 6 years before his death (see "As. Soc. Journ.," vol. x. part i. p. 861). Koṣhalá was the cradle of Buddhism, for Shákya Muni, its founder, was born at Kapila, in the Gorakhpúr district, and preached at Ayodhya. Here, too, was born Rikhab Deo, of Ikṣhwáku's royal race, who founded the Jain faith. The Chinese traveller, Hiouen-Tsang, found at Ayodhya 20 Buddhist monasteries, with 3000 monks. Cunningham, in his "Arch. Survey of India" (vol. i. p. 317), *identifies Ayodhya*, or Sáketa, with *the Shá-chi of Fa-Hian*, and the Visákhá of Hiouen Tsang, at which grew the celebrated Tooth-brush Tree of Buddha.

The road from Faiẓábád cantonment to Ayodhya, 5¼ m., is excellent. On leaving Faiẓábád you pass through 2 arches, and on entering Ayodhya, stop and alight. Then turn to the left up a narrow street to a place where there are a few shops; then turn again to the left, and ascend 45 steps, which are opposite Mán Singh's house. Ascend 15 more steps to a platform, where is the Janamasthán temple. In the sanctum are images of Sítá and Rám. Rám has a gleaming jewel of large size, which looks like a light-coloured sapphire. The temple is an oblong of about 200 ft. × 150 ft. The walls are 45 ft. high, and seem strong enough for a fortress; which justifies its name of Hanumán Garh, "Hanumán's fortress." This is also called Rámkoṭ. It is said by Cunningham to be of Aurangzíb's time. The neighbouring trees swarm with middle-sized grey monkeys of grave demeanour. The images of Rám and Sítá are in a shrine, the door of which has a silver frame 6 ft. high and 1 ft. broad.

The traveller will now walk 400 yds. to the N.W., to the temple of Kanak Bhawan, or Sone Ká Garh. There are images of Sítá Rám. They are crowned with gold, whence the name "Fortress of Gold." This is said to be the oldest temple here. The Janam Sthán, or place where Rám Chandra was born, is ¼ of a m. to the W. of the Hanumán Garh. Close to the door, and outside it, is a Muḥammadan cemetery, in which 165 persons, according to the "Gazetteer" 75 persons, are buried, all Muslims, who were killed in a fight between the Muslims and Hindús for the possession of the temple in 1855. The Muslims on that occasion charged up the steps of the Hanumán Garh, but were driven back with considerable loss. The Hindús followed up their success, and at the 3rd attempt took the Janam Sthán, at the gates of which the Muslims who were killed were buried, the place being called Ganj i Shahidán, or "Grave of the Martyrs."

Eleven Hindús were killed, and were thrown into the river. Several of the King of Awadh's regiments were looking on, but their orders were not to interfere. Up to that time both Hindús and Muḥammadans used to worship in the temple. Since British rule a railing has been put up, within which the Muslims pray. Outside, the Hindús make their offerings. The actual Janam Sthán is a plain masonry platform, just outside the mosque or temple, but within the inclosure, on the left-hand side. The primeval temple perished, but was rebuilt by Vikram, and it was his temple that the Muslims converted into a mosque. Europeans are expected to take off their shoes if they enter the building, which is quite plain, with the exception of 12 black pillars taken from the old temple. On the pillar on the left of the door as you enter, may be seen the remains of a figure which appears to be either Kṛishṇa or an Apsará. There are 2 alcoves, one on either side of the main arch, and a stone pulpit, on the steps of which is an inscription now illegible. The building is about 38 ft. by 18 ft.

The next walk will be to the Sarju, or Ghághrá, now known as the Gogra river, which is ½ of a m. off, and near it is a Muḥammadan cemetery, in which are shown 2 tombs without inscriptions, which are said to be those of Englishmen who perished during the mutiny. Between this and Janam Sthán is a Naugají tomb, a name given to many very large tombs, and implying that the people buried there were 9 yds. long. It is 46 ft. long, 4 ft. broad, and 4 ft. high, whitewashed, and quite plain. At about ¼ of a m. to the N. of Janam Sthán is Swarga Dwára, or Rám Ghát, where Ráma bathed; and ½ of a m. to the S.W. of it is Lakṣhman's Ghát, where Lakṣhman, the half-brother of Ráma, bathed. A mile to the S. of Hanumán Garh is the Mani Parbat, and to its S. again is the Kuver Parbat and Sugrív Parbat. The Mani Parbat Hill is 65 ft. high, and is covered with broken bricks and blocks of masonry. The bricks are 11 in. sq. and 3 in. thick. At 46 ft. above the ground, on the W. side, are the remains of a curved wall faced with *Kankar* blocks. According to the Bráhmans, the Mani Parbat is one of the hills which were dropped by the monkeys when aiding Ráma. It was dropped by Sugríva, the Monkey-King of Kishkindhya. The common people say that it was formed of the bricks and *débris* shaken by the labourers out of their baskets every evening, on their return from building Rámkoṭ. Hence it is known by the name of Jhowa-jhár, or Ora-jhár, meaning "basket-shakings." To the S., at the distance of 500 ft., is the Kuver Parbat, which is 28 ft. high. The surface is covered with brick rubbish, with numerous holes made in digging for bricks, which are 11 in. by 7½ in. by 2 in. Between the Mani and Kuver mounds is an inclosure measuring 64 ft. from E. to W., and 47 from N. to S., in which are the tombs of Seth, 17 ft. long; and Job, 12 ft. long, mentioned by Abú Faẓl, who, however, gives them the length of 7 cubits and 6 cubits. Near the Lakṣhman Ghát is a large modern temple, built by the Rájá of Bhriya, with many daubs of pictures representing Kṛishṇa and Rádhá. One-sixth of a m. from this is a hill 90 ft. high, with a small Jain temple, sacred to Ádináth. To enter this temple you ascend 30 steps. In a small closet is a tablet marked "Samwat, 1851." At 150 yds further is the tomb of Sháh Ibráhím, with a Persian inscription on the wall, which may be translated thus:—

> When I asked the Sage
> The date of his decease,
> He said,
> "Give the lover the good news of
> Meeting his mistress."

The words 'Áshiḳ Bawaṣal i M'ashúḳ are the chronogram. There are 5 scalloped arches in the E. side of the mausoleum, 3 in the S., and 3 in the N. This is about 100 yds. from the Swarga Dwára, where are the vast ruins of a mosque, with an iron post 21 in. long and 6 in. broad. There are 2 minarets 40 ft. high and about 30 in. round. They are probably of the time of Aurangzíb.

Cunningham supposes that the great monastery described by Hiouen Tsang

is the Sugrív Parbat, which is 560 ft. long by 300 ft. broad, and that the Mani Parbat is the Stupa of Ashoka, 200 ft. high, built on the spot where Buddha preached the law during his 6 years' residence at Sáketa.

ROUTE 25.

FAIẒÁBÁD TO LAKHNAU (LUCKNOW).

The Stations on the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway are as follows:

Ms from Faizábád.	Names of Stations.	Time.	Remarks.
		P.M.	
	Faizábád . . .	7.55	Here the traveller
		A.M.	
10	Sohawal . .	5.20	will have
18	Baragáon . .	5.50	to wait 9
24	Radauli . .	6.15	hours.
33	Makdumpúr . .	6.49	
38	Duriábád . .	7.16	
50	Saf'darganj . .	8.5	
56	Rasauli . .	8.27	
62	Núwábganj . .	8.41	There is
69	Jagaur . .	9.23	here a re-
72	Malhaur . .	9.39	freshment-
80	Lakhnau . .	10.2	room.

The Luggage Office will be closed 10 minutes before starting the train. Luggage arriving after that time will be weighed and charged for at destination.

Lakhnau.—This city lies in N. lat. 26° 52′, and E. long. 81°. It is 42 m. of Kánhpúr, 199 m. from Banáras, and 610 m. from Calcutta. It covers 36 sq. m., and has a pop. of 273,126, of whom ⅞ths are Hindús, and is the largest city in the Indian Empire after Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. It is the capital of Awadh, and has been so since Ásafu 'd daulah in 1775, moved the seat of government to it. In the "Awadh Gazetteer," vol. ii. p. 357, there is a blunder as to the accession of this Núwáb; it says: "Asifu 'd daulah commenced his rule in 1798, which is the date of his brother S'aádat 'Alí's accession." It is the chief town of a province, with an area of 26,131 sq. m., and has a pop. of 11,174,670, or 476 to the sq. m. It is situated on the W. bank of the Gumtí, but there are suburbs on the E. bank. The river takes a bend to the S. W., and in the bend on the W. bank is the Residency, a little to the N. of which the Gumtí is passed by the Iron Bridge. This is the City Residency, but there was also a cantonment Residency, the cantonments being 2½ m. to the S. of the city, on the banks of Ḥaidar's or Ghází 'd dín's Canal, which runs from the Gumtí at Jayamán to the W. cutting the Currie, Dilkushá, Cantonment, and Kánhpúr Roads. The Ḍák Banglá or T. B. is a few yds. to the W. of the Currie Road, ¼th of a m. to the N.W. of Christ Church, and close to the Post Office; but there is an excellent hotel close to the Ḳaiṣar Bágh, which is about 800 yds. to the E. of the Residency, and there is another in Ḥusainganj, near the Orr Memorial, called Hormazdjís. The charges are only 4 rs. a day for board and lodging. Between the two, on the W. bank of the Gumtí, is the Chatr Manzil Palace, so called from the Chatr, or "umbrella" which crowns its summit. Here is the United Service Club, and here, too, are the Theatre, Assembly Rooms, and Public Library. The Club would be the best place for a traveller, who could get himself elected an honorary member, to stop at.

The Residency.—This place and its environs demand the first attention of the traveller. The Residency itself, with its various dependencies, such as

the Baillie Guard,* the Barracks, the Hospital, &c., is 2150 ft. long from N.W. to S.E., and 1200 ft. broad from E. to W., that is, from the Baillie Guard to Gubbins' Battery. There is a model carefully made by Chaplain Moore of the Residency and the surrounding houses, at the Museum. It represents the Residency before the clearances were made. Every one who desires to understand the siege ought carefully to examine this model. He will then see the great disadvantages under which the besieged fought, as the enemy were close to them all round, and under cover. The first thing the traveller will see on his visit to the Residency is an obelisk, erected by Lord Northbrook, in front of the Baillie Guard, but a little to the right as you enter. On the S. face of the obelisk is inscribed :—

In Memory of
The Native Officers and Sipáhís
of the
13th Native Infantry, 41st Native Infantry,
48th Native Infantry, 71st Native Infantry,
The Awadh Irregular Force,
Native Pioneers and Native Leires
Artillery, and L. Magazine (*sic*),
Who died near this spot,
Nobly performing their duty.

This column is erected by
Lord Northbrook,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
1875.

On the E. face is a Persian inscription, on the W. one in Urdú.

It should be said, that on the evening of the 17th of May, a part of the 32nd Foot, with guns, had been brought into the Residency from the cantonments (see Kaye, vol. iii. p. 437), and they brought with them great numbers of Englishwomen and children. To accommodate these, the Government Records were removed from the Banqueting Hall, which was to the N. of the Baillie Guard. The Treasury close to it contained 30 lákhs of rupees in cash, and a larger sum in Government securities. A guard of Sipáhís had been in charge of the Treasury, but a European guard was now substituted. The defences of the Residency and its buildings, beginning from the Baillie Guard on the E. and proceeding to the N., were, 1st, Alexander's Battery; 2nd, Water Gate Battery; 3rd, Redan Battery; 4th, a palisade; and then turning S., the Innis Garrison, the Bhúsá Guard, Ommaney's Battery, the Gubbins' Garrison, and Gubbins' Battery, the Sikh Square; and turning to the E., the Kánhpúr Battery, Thomas' Battery, Anderson's Garrison, Post Office Garrison, Judicial Garrison, Sago's Guard, and Financial Garrison. The gateway of the Baillie Guard was a common archway, but the main arch had been built up, and as it now stands may be seen to be riddled with bullets. It was commanded by Lieut. Aitken. As the gateway was blocked up, Outram and Havelock passed into the Residency through a small hole which was made in the low wall near the gateway, while their troops occupied posts at about 100 ft. beyond the inclosure. On entering through the gateway, Dr. Fayrer's house will be seen to the left, 50 ft. back. In a room in this house Sir Henry Lawrence died, and a written notice says, "Here Sir H. Lawrence died." A small wall ran in front of the left part of the Baillie Guard, but this has been carried away for the sake of the bricks. At 100 ft. from the Guard Tower, which is about 42 ft. high, is a small pillar with "Financial Post," and this is the first of a series of such pillars which surround the Residency. The ground to the S. of this pillar rises in mounds, and a little way to the W. of this pillar is another with "Sago's Post;" then comes "Germon's Post." At the top of the slope and to the W. of Sago's, was "Residency Post." To the N. is "Post Office Post," and in rear of Germon's is "Anderson's Garrison." To the W. of Germon's, in the same line, is the Kánhpúr Battery pillar. This was the most dangerous post of all. The mutineers had rifles fixed i

* The name of this celebrated Guard is spelt in several ways. In the map to Rees' "Personal Narrative," Baily, but in his text at p. 208 it is Bailey. In the Government Map published in 1870 it is Baillee. In Keene's "Guide" it is Baillie, and this is correct, for it was built by Major Baillie, who was Resident at Lakhnau, in *1814*. *See Mill*, vol. viii., *p. 111.*

rests in the house opposite, and swept the road that led through the Residency inclosure here. To show oneself in that road was certain death. At 50 ft. to the N.W. is Duprat's pillar. Duprat was a gallant Frenchman, who had served in the French army, and is constantly mentioned by Mr. L. E. Rees, in his "Personal Narrative." In rear of it was the Martinière Post. The boys were employed in many ways, but took no part in the actual fighting. Johannes' house is 30 yds. to the W. There are the ruins of a house here with immensely thick walls. In rear of it is Luke's Battery. In the extreme N. is a pillar marking Gubbins' house, and in rear of it is the pillar of a Sikh regiment. To the E. is Ouseley's house, and S. of it Bígam's Kothí, a large building in which the ladies were quartered, and where they were comparatively safe. At the extreme N. is a Mandir or temple, and close to it the ruins of an immensely massive building, which appears to have been blown up. Here, too, is the billiard room. Beyond Bígam Kothí to the N.W. is a large building with a Tahkhánah, or subterraneous apartment, in which the women of the 32nd were located; you descend into it by 46 steps. Close to this is an artificial mound 30 ft. high, with a very handsome white marble cross, 20 ft. high at the summit. This is the Lawrence Memorial, and on it is inscribed—

In Memory of
MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,
And the brave men who fell
In defence of the Residency,
4th of July, 1857.

There are 8 stone steps up to the Cross.

It is now requisite to give a very brief account of what took place before the attack on the Residency and during its siege. The first startling event that occurred was the mutiny of the 7th Awadh Irreg. Infantry, at Músá *Bágh, a palace of one of* the late king's *wives, situated at* 4½ m. from the *Residency. Major Gall,* commanding *the 4th Irreg. Cavalry,* on being informed of the imminent danger of the European officers, galloped up to the vicinity with his troopers. Soon after Sir H. Lawrence arrived with 4 guns, 4 companies of H.M.'s 32nd, 2 regiments N. I., and the 7th L. Cavalry. The mutineers then broke and fled, but some were made prisoners, and others gave up their arms. Sir H. Lawrence, a few days afterwards, held a darbár in the Cantonment Residency; the troops were drawn up, and 2 native officers, who had given information of the intended outbreak, were promoted. Sir H. Lawrence harangued the troops, and the city was tranquil for some weeks afterwards. On the 23rd of May, 2 detachments of cavalry were sent to Kánhpúr, to clear the road between it and Agra. One party was commanded by Captain Fletcher Hayes, the other by Major Gall, commanding the 4th Irreg. Cavalry. Near Mainpúrí the party under Captain Hayes mutinied, and killed Mr. Fayrer, brother of the Residency surgeon, Captain Hayes, and Lieut. Barber. Lieut. Carey escaped to Kánhpúr, and fell there in the general massacre. Major Gall returned, but was subsequently murdered in a village in Awadh when carrying despatches to the Governor General.

On the 30th May, the Mutiny began in the cantonments, in the lines of the 71st N. I., and quickly became general. Brigadier Handscombe was shot dead, as was Lieut. Grant, of the 71st. The mutineers attacked Sir Henry and his staff at the artillery ground, but were driven off with some rounds of grape, which killed many of them. On the 31st of May, a Mr. Mendes was murdered in his own house, in the city. Martial law was now proclaimed, and 36 rebels were hanged. By Sir Henry's order immense supplies of wheat and all sorts of provisions were brought into the Residency, and Machchí Bhawan; but for this Lakhnau would have been lost. This last place had belonged to Núwáb 'Alí Khán, and was bought by Sir Henry for Rs. 50,000. It was surrounded by high walls, and the towers, magazines, outhouses, and terraces were numerous

and intricate. Towards the N. it commanded the Iron and Stone bridges. It was garrisoned by 2 companies of Europeans, one horse artillery battery, the mortar battery, and the Gate guns. The cholera soon broke out in it. On the 1st of July, the garrison having been withdrawn, the Machchí Bhawan was blown up with 250 barrels of gunpowder. On the 11th of June, the cavalry of the Military Police mutinied. Their barracks were 1½ m. from the Residency, and the infantry followed their example; but one Şúbahdár, one Jam'adár, 6 Ḥawaldárs, and 26 Sipáhís remained faithful, and continued to guard the jail. Meantime, bodies of mutineers were advancing on Lakhnau, and on the 30th of June Sir Henry, with 300 of the 32nd, under Colonel Case, 200 Sipáhís, 120 of the Awadh Irreg. Horse, and a few volunteer troopers; the 4 guns of a European battery, 6 guns of the Awadh Artillery, and an 8-inch howitzer, drawn by an elephant, marched out to disperse them. When they reached Ism'ailganj they saw the plain between it and Chinhat was "one moving mass of men." The Sipáhís advanced with great steadiness, and the native cavalry, under Lawrence, fled, as did some of the native artillery. Colonel Case and 2 of his officers were mortally wounded in attempting to storm Ism'ailganj. Lawrence gave the order to retreat; but 4 field pieces and the heavy howitzer, as well as the wounded, were abandoned; 119 English soldiers were lost in this affair. The result of this disaster was that the Machchí Bhawan had to be blown up, and the rebels pressed the siege of the Residency with increased vigour. On the 2nd of July, Sir Henry was wounded in the upper part of the left thigh by a shell; and after he had made over the office of Chief Commissioner to Major Banks, and conferred the chief military command on Colonel Inglis, he passed away on the morning of the 4th July. The siege virtually commenced after the *battle of Chinhat*. Now it was *that the surgeons* were seen cutting, *probing wounds*, amputating and bandaging. The Kulís who had been building the works of defence all fled, and with them went most of the domestic servants. The strongest post that the besieged had was the Redan battery, at the N.E. angle, built and fortified by Captain Fulton, of the Engineers. It formed rather more than ¼ of a circle, and was elevated considerably above the street below. It was armed with 2 eighteen-pounders and 1 nine-pounder, which could play on the whole river's side and the buildings on the opposite bank. Along the Redan, as far as the hospital, was a wall of fascines and earthwork, with loopholes formed by sandbags, through which the besieged fired with certain effect. Along the Redan, past the Residency and the hospital, and as far as the Baillie Guard, was a clear space, 1000 yds. long and 400 wide, which, being exceedingly low, formed a glacis for the entrenchments above.

The Residency, with its lofty rooms, fine verandahs, and large porticoes, its range of subterraneous apartments, its ground floor and 2 upper stories, afforded accommodation to nearly 1000 persons—men, women, and children. The hospital, formerly the banqueting hall, had only 2 stories. The front rooms were given to officers, the back part was made a dispensary, and the other rooms were given to soldiers. A battery of 3 guns was placed between the Water Gate and the hospital. The right wing of the hospital was used for making fuses and cartridges, and in front of it was a battery of three mortars. The Baillie Guard was a continuation of the hospital, but on much lower ground. A part of it was used as a storeroom, part as the treasury, part as an office, and the rest as barracks for the Sipáhís, who garrisoned it under Lieut. Aitken. Dr. Fayrer's house, like the Baillie Guard, faced the E. It was commanded by Captain Weston and Dr. Fayrer, a first-rate shot, who killed many of the Sipáhís. The Post Office was a very important position, commanding the jail and mosque to the right, and the Clock Tower and offices of the Tára Kothí to the left

all being outside the entrenchment. It was made a barrack room for the soldiers, and was armed with 3 guns. The Financial Office outpost was composed by Captain Sanders of the 13th. It was a large 2-storied house, and well barricaded. The Bígam Koṭhí, nearly in the centre of all the defences, had its name from having been the dwelling-place of the daughter of Miss Walters, one of the king's wives. A double range of out-offices formed a square within a square, one side of which was an Imámbárah, afterwards converted into an officers' hospital.

On the 2nd of July, the day of Sir Henry's being wounded, the rebels attacked the Baillie Guard Gate, and Lieut. Grahame was wounded in the groin by one of them, who advanced to the very walls. Lieut. Foster, of the 32nd, was also slightly wounded. On the 8th, Mr. Ommaney, the judicial commissioner, was killed by a cannon ball, which passed over Sergeant-major Watson without touching him, but he also died. The deaths now averaged from 15 to 20 daily. Many were killed by an African, who fired from Johannes' house, outside the entrenchment, without ever missing. On the 8th, Captain Mansfield and 3 other officers, and Maycock, a civilian, sallied out, spiked a gun, and killed about 40 of the rebels without losing a man, though 3 were wounded. On the 9th another sortie was made, when a private named O'Keene spiked a gun. On the 10th, the ammunition of the rebels' cannon falling short, they began to fire pieces of wood, copper coin, iron, and even bullocks' horns. On the 14th the enemy made a general attack; Lieut. Lester and a number of others were killed. On the 16th the rebels made a night attack on Gubbins' Battery, but were beaten back. On the 20th of July the rebels exploded a mine near the Redan. They attempted to storm the Baillie Guard, and made their assault from every point, pouring *in volleys of musketry, and sending shell after shell into the entrenchments. As the rebels approached, they were mowed down in scores by grape,* and their leaders were picked off by the English riflemen, among whom Captain Weston and Dr. Fayrer were most conspicuous. As the fire became more and more infernal, even the wounded and sick English rose from their couches, seized muskets, and fired as long as their strength allowed. One man with only one arm was seen hanging to the entrenchments with his musket, and died from the exertion. The mine the rebels fired near the Redan did no harm to that battery, but they, supposing a breach to have been made, rushed up the glacis at the double, with fixed bayonets. Hundreds were shot down; but their leader, waving his sword, on which he placed his cap, shouted to them to come on. Again they advanced, but the grape made huge gaps in their ranks, and a musket ball killed their leader. They then retreated, leaving heaps of slain and wounded. At this time a furious attack was made on Innes' outpost, where Lieut. Loughnan, of the 13th N.I., with 24 English soldiers, 12 uncovenanted civilians, and 25 Sipáhís, beat back a whole host of rebels. At first, they had forgotten the scaling ladders, and when they were brought, those who carried them were again and again shot down. Some reached the top of the wall, but were driven down with the bayonet. At this moment one part of Innes' house, called the Cockloft, was in the most imminent danger of being taken. Fortunately, the guns from the Redan commanded this position, and the shells thrown by them killed numbers of the enemy, who, beaten at all points, at last slowly retreated, carrying off 100 of their wounded comrades. At the Financial and Sago's posts, the column of rebels with the green standard was after some hours' hard fighting beaten off, with the loss of all their commanders and about 60 men. The English loss was about 15 English and 10 Indians, killed and wounded, while the rebels lost not less than 1000 men. The fight ended at 4 P.M., when the rebels sent a flag of truce, and asked permission to remove their killed and wounded, which was

granted, and cartloads were carried away.

Though beaten at all points, on the 20th the enemy maintained a furious cannonade, and added new batteries. On the 21st Major Banks, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Polehampton, the chaplain, and 10 other Englishmen were killed or died. Brigadier Inglis now assumed the command. The hospital was always full of men covered with blood, and often with vermin. Owing to the fire of the enemy, the windows had to be barricaded, and even then men were shot in their beds. A carcase shell fell among the barricades, and the fire consumed a number of hospital stores. The greatest torment was the flies, which swarmed in incredible numbers. The ground was black with them, and the tables covered. The besieged could not sleep, they could scarcely eat on account of them. On the 25th a letter was received from the Quartermaster General of Havelock's force, telling the besieged to be of good cheer, for a relieving force was coming in overwhelming numbers. But days passed and the rebels were busy with their mines, and but for the counter mining by Capt. Fulton of the Engineers, the place must have fallen.

On the 10th of August there was another general attack, but the enemy showed little courage, and they were easily beaten off. On the same day a mine was exploded at Sago's garrison, and blew down some outhouses ; 2 English soldiers were blown into the air, but both escaped. Another mine between the Brigade Mess and the Kánhpúr battery blew down a stockade, and the enemy attempted to enter, but were repulsed. The 8-in. howitzer which the rebels took at Chinhat, played on Innes' post with fatal effect, bringing down beam after beam, and making many breaches. On the 11th of August, Major Anderson, the chief engineer, died. On the 14th, Captain Fulton exploded a mine under a house near Sago's garrison, which was blown up, and in it were buried from 40 to 60 of the enemy. On the 18th, the Second Sikh Square, garrisoned by 15 Christian drummers and musicians, and 15 Sikhs, was blown up by the rebels, and buried 7 Christians and 2 Sikhs under its ruins. Captain Orr, Lt. Meecham and 2 drummers were blown into the air ; 2 of the drummers were killed, but Orr and Meecham escaped with slight injuries. A large breach was made, and the enemy tried to enter, but their leader was killed and they retired. Captain Fulton with a number of volunteers then sallied, killed a number of matchlock men, destroyed a number of houses, and blew up the shaft of another mine begun by the rebels.

On the 20th, the house called Johannes was blown up by Capt. Fulton, killing 60 to 80 of the rebels. Capt. Fulton then headed a sally and drove out the insurgents from several buildings, and blew them up. Lt. Macabe headed another party and spiked 2 guns. Previous to this Lt. Macabe of the 32nd had attacked Johannes house, and bayoneted a number of the enemy, who were found asleep, and amongst them the African, who had picked off dozens of the English during the first days of the siege, and had been christened by the soldiers "Bob the Nailer." At this time a sergeant of the Bhusa guard named Jones, and 10 others, mostly native Christians, deserted, but were killed by the insurgents. On the 29th of August, Angad the spy brought another letter from Kánhpúr, saying that the relief would take place in 3 weeks. On the same day Edwin Sequera, who had greatly distinguished himself at Chinhat, and during the siege, died from a wound in his chest, and his was the only death that day. Food was now very dear, a bottle of pickles cost 20 rs., and a dozen of beer 70 rs. On the 5th of September the rebels made another attack, having previously exploded 3 mines. The enemy advanced to the Brigade Mess boldly, but were driven back with the loss of 100 men. They then attacked the Baillie Guard, but rounds of grape made lanes of death in their ranks, and at several other places they were

similarly repulsed. On the 14th, Captain Fulton was killed at Gubbins' Battery, where a 9-pound shot took his head completely off. Lt. Birch also was killed by a soldier of the 32nd, who took him for an insurgent. On the 23rd of September, a furious cannonade raged outside the city from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and confirmed the news received the day before that Outram and Havelock were coming to relieve the besieged. On the 25th, smoke and the crack of musketry shewed that street fighting was going on. The fire advanced steadily and gradually towards the entrenchments, and at last a loud shout proclaimed the arrival of the long expected reinforcements.

This relief was not, however, effected without most serious loss; for 500 officers and men were killed and wounded. Among these Brigadier-General Neill and Major Couper were killed, and 10 other officers fell, besides those who died of their wounds. At this time the houses were all perforated with cannon-shot, and the Kánhpúr Battery was a mass of ruins; the outpost at Innes' house roofless; and out of the Brigade Mess alone 435 cannon balls were taken. The besieged were not, however, free. Those who relieved them had possession of the Tárá Kothí and the Farid Bakhsh Palace, as also the Chatr Manzil Palace, which were on the river's side, and from which the enemy's fire had been most fatal, particularly from the Clock Tower, whence an African eunuch had killed many of the besieged. Though the garrison had extended their positions, the enemy were far from abandoning the city, and Outram and Havelock with their troops were themselves blockaded. On the 26th of September Captain Lowe, of the 32nd, made a sortie with 150 men of his regiment, with detachments under Captains Bassano, Hughes, and Lawrence. Lawrence took 3 guns and drove the enemy *into the river*, killing almost all of *them; Captain Hughes* spiked 2 *mortars and blew up a powder magazine; Captain Lowe* brought in as *trophies an 18-pounder*, a 9-pounder, and 5 smaller guns. On the 27th Major Stephenson made another sortie with the 1st Madras Fusiliers, while another party of the 32nd attacked the Garden Battery. The enemy, however, were in such force that, after spiking 3 guns and burning the battery, the English were obliged to retire. On the 29th there were 3 sorties, commanded by Major Apthorpe, who had 6 officers and 100 men of the Madras Fusiliers. Captain Macabe commanded a 2nd sortie, and was mortally wounded. A great number of the enemy, however, were killed, and the objects of the sortie fully attained. A 3rd sortie, under the command of Captain Shute, stormed a house, killed a great number of the enemy, and burst the large gun they had taken at Chinhat. This party lost 35 men killed and wounded. On the 1st of October a body of 570 English soldiers, commanded by Colonel Napier, occupied the houses to the front and left of Phillips' Battery, which was one of the enemy's strongest positions, and was stormed next day. Attempts were then made to open communications with 'Álam Bágh, where the relieving force had deposited their baggage and ammunition, with 4 guns and 300 men as an escort. The attempt failed, for an intervening mosque was filled with riflemen, and too strongly fortified to be taken without very great loss. During the operations Major Halliburton was mortally wounded, and his successor, Major Stephenson, was killed next day. The besieged now repaired their defences, and extended them near Innes' post by taking and fortifying a mound, which became one of their strongest positions. Fighting went on incessantly, and the besieged had daily to deplore the loss of one or two men. The Sikhs under Captain Brasyer were attacked, and the enemy penetrated into their inclosure, but were driven back with the loss of 400 men. On the 20th of October the enemy made a determined rush at the Kánhpúr Battery, but were driven off with grape. Provisions were again scant, and brandy sold at 54 rs. the bottle.

The palaces which had been taken by our troops continued to be fortified, but were the object of severe attacks. The Picquet House was blown up by the enemy. One dark night Colonel Napier reconnoitred the enemy's position, and under his directions Lt. Russell, of the Engineers, blew up a mosque occupied by the enemy, of whom numbers were killed. On the 10th of November Sir Colin Campbell reached 'Álam Bágh, and relieved the garrison besieged there. At this time James Kavanagh, a civilian, who had distinguished himself in several sorties, offered to carry despatches from Sir James Outram at Lakhnau to Sir Colin Campbell at 'Álam Bágh, and succeeded in doing so with wonderful courage and address. As Sir Colin Campbell approached the city, the besieged exploded mines at the Hiran Khánah and Kal Khánah's engine-house, but without much effect. Lt. Hutchinson, with a party of the 64th under Captain Adolphe Orr, then sallied, and captured the house in which the latter had resided; and Lt. Hall and Captain Willis, with a detachment of the 84th, stormed the Hiran Khánah; and Col. Purnell, with a body of the 90th, drove the enemy out of the engine-house, but were compelled to retreat by the guns of the Kaisarbágh, and therefore burnt it.

Captains Russell and Oakes, with a detachment of the 78th under Captain Lockhart, took the King's stables, secured the position, and made it over to Col. Purnell and the 90th. The loss was 2 officers wounded, 7 N.-C. officers and men killed, and 23 wounded. Meantime Sir Colin, with 2700 infantry and 700 cavalry, moved on to the 'Álam Bágh, and, leaving his baggage there, and taking with him 700 more soldiers, proceeded to the Dilkushá, in which movement his advanced guard encountered a heavy fire, but drove the rebels past the Martinière College. On the 12th an attack of the rebels was repulsed, and on the 14th the rear guard joined Sir Colin. *On the 16th* Sir Colin's whole *force, except the 8th, left* to guard the *Dilkushá, advanced* against the Sikandara Bágh. After a desperate conflict, the 4th Sikhs, the 93rd Highlanders, and the 52nd, broke into the entrance, and next day 2000 dead bodies of the rebels told the result. While this battle was raging, the English suffered much from a murderous fire directed upon them from the Sháh Najaf mosque. This place was next taken by Peel's Naval Brigade and the 93rd. The troops then rested for the night, though fired on continually from the adjacent buildings. On the 17th the Mess-house, a large, two-storied, flat-roofed house, flanked by 2 square turrets, was stormed by detachments of the 53rd, 90th, and a body of Sikhs. The Observatory, in rear of the Mess-house, was next taken by the Sikhs. To keep up a line of communication with the Dilkushá was the next object, and was effected with some loss. Brigadier Russell was severely wounded, and his successor, Colonel Biddulph, killed. The enemy then made a fierce attack on the Mess-house and the Highlanders in the barracks taken on the 16th, but were repulsed with great loss. On the afternoon of the 17th of November Sir Colin met Outram and Havelock, and loud shouts proclaimed that the relief of Lakhnau had been effected. The British loss was 467 killed and wounded, of whom 10 officers were killed and 33 wounded. That evening Sir Colin commanded the sick and wounded, women and children, should be moved from the Residency to the Dilkushá. This was carried out on the 22nd. Captain Watermore was the only person left behind, having over-slept himself; but at 2 A.M. he awoke, and managed to reach the retiring rear-guard. The enemy continued firing into the old positions long after they had been abandoned. On the 25th of November General Havelock died. When the column, which was 7 m. long, arrived at the Kánhpúr bridge of boats, the booming of cannon was heard, and a large fire was seen. Brigadier Wyndham had been defeated, and the station of Kánhpúr was in the hands of the Gwáliár rebels. After a few days th

women and the sick were enabled to proceed to Alláhábád. Sir James Outram with his division had been left at 'Alam Bágh.

Having refreshed his memory with this summary, the traveller will go round the entrenchments of the Residency, and will do well to ascend the tower, which is propped up, and the top story of which has been much shot away. The ascent is by 94 steps, and the height is 55 ft. 4 in. There is a fine view from the top. Below is the cemetery, which is shaded with fine trees, and is well kept. The 1st monument is to the memory of Major J. E. Swinney and 5 other officers, 5 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 77 privates of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers, who lost their lives in the advance on Lakhnau under General Havelock. Then comes the tablet of Thomas John Chancey, killed during the siege, and next to it is a tablet to Lt.-Col. G. Seymour and 11 other officers, and 360 N.-C. officers and privates of the 84th York and Lancaster Regiment, who were killed, died of their wounds or disease during the Indian mutiny. Then follows a monument to Brig.-General G. C. S. Neill, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, Lt.-Col. J. L. Stephenson, C.B., Major G. L. C. Renaud, and 6 other officers, and 352 N.-C. officers and privates of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, who fell during the Rebellion in 1857-58. Close by is the tomb of Henry Steadman Polehampton, Chaplain of Lakhnau, who died July 20th, 1857, during the siege; with him is buried his only child. Then comes the monument to Colonel Robert P. Campbell, who died of his wounds 12th of November, 1857; Major Robert Barnstone, Brev.-Major John Perrin, and Captain Henry Denison, who died of their wounds; Lt. Nicolas Grahame, Lt. J. J. Nunn, Lt. Arthur Moultrie, who were killed in action; Lt. N. Preston, who died of his wounds; and 5 other officers, who died of coup de soleil and disease; and 271 N.-C. officers and privates of the 90th Light Infantry, who fell in the gallant performance of their duty at the relief, defence and capture of Lakhnau, and during the subsequent campaign in Awadh. Then comes the celebrated epitaph to Sir Henry Lawrence:—

Here lies
HENRY LAWRENCE,
Who tried to do his duty.
May the Lord have mercy on his soul!
Born 28th of June, 1806.
Died 4th of July, 1857.

The next tablet is to Leonard Augustus Arthur, 7th Light Cavalry, who fell while commanding the Kánhpúr Battery, 19th of July, 1857. Next is "William Hamilton Halford, Colonel commanding the 74th B.N.I., who died at Lakhnau, 27th of July, 1857, from the effects of the siege." Next is Lt. W. R. Moorsom, H. M.'s 83d, killed in action near the iron bridge, March 11th, 1858. Next are Mrs. Allnutt and her child, Lt. H. J. Richards, H. M.'s 23d, John Connell, Lt. H. Godwyn, who all died during the siege; Mr. T. W. Erith, who died of his wounds, and Mrs. Amour, killed by a shell. Close by is the tomb of Major John Sherbrooke Banks, of the 33d N.I., who fell at Lakhnau, 21st of July, 1857. Also that of Lt. James Grahame, 4th Light Cavalry, who died during the siege, with his 2 children. At some distance is the tomb of Major C. F. Bruere, Captain R. B. Fraulis, Lt. G. W. Green, and Ensign A. R. Inglis, of the 13th N.I., who fell in the defence of Lakhnau in 1857. Also of Captain A. M. Turnbull, who died in the Kánhpúr entrenchment, and Lt. E. W. Barnett, killed at Hisár, both of the same regiment. The names of the other victims are here given in the order of their tombs:—

1. Rev. Patrick Fairhurst . . Raised by the Catholic soldiers of the 58th.
2. *James Fullarton* and his child, *Elphinstone Fullarton*. Died in the Residency, September 15th, 1857.
3. *Captain James* Chapman, 7th *Light Cavalry*. Killed during the siege, July 28th, 1857.

4. Captain G. W. W. Fulton, R.E.	Killed 14th of September, 1857.
5. Fitzherbert Dacre Lucas, 3d son of Right Hon. E. Lucas.	Travelling in India, volunteered for service. Mortally wounded, 29th September, 1857.
6. Captain A. Beecher, 49th N.I.	Died of wounds received in Havelock's advance.
6. Mrs. Nazareth	Died 21st of September, 1857.
8. Lt. E. P. Lewin, B. Art.	Killed at the Kánhpúr Battery, 26th of July, 1857.
9. Edith Scot Lewin	Died 20th of August, 1857.
10. F. J. Cunliffe, 2d Lt. Bengal Art.	Died September 23rd, 1857.
11. J. B. Thornhill, B.C.S.	Died of wounds, October 12th, 1857.
12. Mary C. B. Thornhill	Died September 1st, 1857.
13. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Captain L. F. C. Thomas, Madras Art.	Died 16th July, 1857.
14. Capt. T. F. Gosseret, 34th M.L.I.	Died of wounds, April 10th, 1858.
15. M. C. Ommaney, B.C.S.	Died July 8th, 1857.
16. C. R. J. Mayer	Died 19th of July, 1857.
17. Juliana Fitzgerald	Died August 18th, 1857.
18. Mary Dunbar	Died 17th of July, 1857.
19. Lt. A. J. Dashwood, and his child.	Died July 9th, 1857.
20. Georgina Boileau.	Died 13th of September, 1857.
21. Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Ouseley, and 2 children.	Died 14th of November, 1857.
22. Captain A. P. Symons Lieut. D. C. Alexander } Beng. Lieut. E. P. Lewin } Art. Lieut. F. J. Cunliffe	Who died of wounds, disease and exposure, July, August and September, 1857.
23. Ellen Huxham	Died 9th of August, 1857.
24. Lt. W. D. Bayley, H. M.'s 38th.	Died in the Imámbárah, 23d of August, 1858.
25. W. Marshall	Died of wounds received at Sago's Garrison, July 13th, 1857.

Machchí Bhawan and Great Imámbárah.—The traveller will next proceed 1000 yds. to the W., to the Machchí Bhawan. It has been said that this building was blown up on the night of the 30th of June, 1857. It has now been repaired and extended, and includes the Great Imámbárah, which word is better translated, "Building of the Imám's," than "Patriarch's Place," as given by Keene. The Rúmí Darwázah or Constantinople Gate, is said to have been built by Aṣafú 'd daulah in imitation of that gate at Constantinople from which the Turkish Government derives its name of "Sublime Porte." This Darwázah is 220 yds. to the W. of the street leading to the Imámbárah. The visitor will pass under an arch, and find on his right a large mosque, and *ascend a number of steps* to the Imámbárah, *which faces N.*, and is said to have cost a million sterling. The central or great room of the Imámbárah is 163 ft. long, 53 ft. broad, and 49½ ft. high, and has an arched roof without supports. The curve of the arch is 68 ft., the wall is 16 ft. thick, and when its immense weight is considered, the roof of this room may be regarded as one of the most remarkable things in Indian architecture. The circumference of the octagonal room, which adjoins the central hall, is 216 ft. 1 in., and its height 53 ft. At the W. end is a sq. room about the same size as the octagonal one. In the largest room are a number of cannon, and conspicuous amongst them are 6 10-inch guns, brought from the *Shannon* man-of-war, which did such good service under Peel. There are also four 8-inch guns. The ceiling of the octagonal room is handsomely decorated, but not colour

A perfectly plain masonry slab, without any inscription, marks where Áṣafu 'd daulah was interred. The Imámbárah is 303 ft. long from E. to W., 160 ft. broad, and 62½ ft. high. From the terraced roof, which is ascended to by 75 steps, of 10 in. each, is a magnificent view over the city. The Jám'i Masjid is ¾ of a m. due W. The passages which lead to the roof of the Imámbárah are very numerous and intricate, and one might easily lose one's way. Besides this, some parts are quite unsafe. Still it is worth while to mount, and the look along the gallery round the base of the roof, inside the building, is curious. The Imámbárah was built in 1784 A.D., the year of the great famine, to afford relief to the people. Leaving the Imámbárah, at a few yds. to the left, the visitor will see a very extensive and old Báorí, that is, a well with galleries and flight of steps. The walls are overgrown with weeds and bushes, which make it very picturesque. The descent to the water's edge is by 46 steps. The water is brackish, and not used. Enter next the mosque, which has Persian verses over the door, which may thus be translated, with the date, 1250 A.H. = 1834 A.D.

When by order of the King of Kings
The Mosque was
Whitened all over in a beautiful way,
My pen thus traced on the silver slate:
The whitening is like the
White hand of Moses.*

The mosque is now used for concerts, church service and theatricals. The Machchí Bhawan was built by the Shekhs, called also the Sháhzadáhs, of Lakhnau, about 2 centuries ago. All that is left of their building is the round earthen bastions on the S. of the road. The high ground across the road within the fort surmounted by a small mosque, is Lakṣhman Tíla, where Lakṣhman, brother of Rámchandra, founded the village of Lakṣhmanpúr. The mosque was built by Aurangzíb.

Iron Bridge.—Turning back now to the Residency for 800 yds. the iron bridge over the Gumtí will be reached. This bridge was brought from England by order of the king, Gházíu 'd dín Ḥaidar, but he died before it arrived. His son, Násiru 'd dín, ordered it to be put up in front of the Residency, and gave the contract to a Mr. Sinclair, who failed. The erection was thus delayed till Amjad 'Alí Sháh caused it to be put up. At 1100 yds. to the E. of it, on the l. b. of the Gumtí, is the *Tárawali Koṭhi*, or Observatory (lit. Star House), built by Násiru 'd dín Ḥaidar, under the superintendence of Col. Wilcox, Astronomer Royal. When the colonel died in 1847, the king dismissed the *employés*. The instruments disappeared in the Rebellion. The rebel Maulaví Aḥmadu'lláh, of Faizábád, made it his head-quarters, and the rebel parliament often met there. The space in front of it, between it and the Ḳaiṣar Bágh, is where the prisoners sent in by the Dhaurahra Rájá on the 24th September, 1857—Miss G. Jackson, Mr. Greene, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Carew, and Mr. J. Sulivan, with 9 deserters from the Residency, and the prisoners sent by the Mithaulí Rájá—Sir M. Jackson, Captain Orr, Lt. Burns, and Sergeant Morton, were martyred on the 16th Nov., 1857. Rájá Jai Lál Singh, a rebel leader, mounted a gate of the Ḳaiṣar Bágh to feast his eyes with the butchery. Two years passed, his part in the rebellion had been condoned, his cruel act not being known, when his confidential servants informed against him, and on the 1st of October, 1859, he was executed on the very spot where his horrid cruelty had been exhibited. On the 12th, Bandah Ḥusain and Fatḥ 'Alí, who had hunted down and brought the victims into Lakhnau, atoned for their wickedness by their deaths. Here, opposite the door to the Ḳaiṣar Bágh, is the Orr Monument, which marks the spot where the poor victims fell. It is an ugly red low *sacellum*, inscribed on the E. face:—

Sacred to
The Memory of
J. Ch. P. Carew, Esq.,
Mr. Greene, Miss Jackson,
And others,
Europeans and Natives,
Faithful servants of God,
Victims of 1857.

* *According to the Muslims, Moses received the power of working of miracles, one of which was making his hand white. See "Kur'án," Sale's Translation, p. 218, note.*

West face:—

Sacred to
The Memory of
Sir MOUNTSTUART JACKSON, Bart.,
Captain PATRICK ORR,
Lieutenant G. H. BURNS,
1st Bombay European Fusiliers,
Serg.-Major MORTON,
Victims of 1857.

The Farḥat Bakhsh Palace is next to the Observatory to the E. It was the royal palace from the time of S'aádat 'Alí Khán II. till Wájid 'Alí built the Ḳaiṣar Bágh. The part which overlooks the river was built by General Martin, and sold by him to the Núwáb. The rest was built by S'aádat 'Alí Khán. It is the building referred to in "The Private Life of an Eastern King." The throne-room, known as the Ḳaṣr i Sulṭán or Lál Bárahdari, was set apart for royal Darbárs. At the accession of a new king, it was the custom for the Resident to seat him on the throne, and then present him with a Naẓar or "offering." In this room the Bádsháh Bígam, after she had forced open the gate with an elephant, endeavoured to oblige the Resident, Colonel Lowe, to place Munna Ján, the illegitimate son of Náṣiru 'd dín Ḥaidar, on the throne. Miss Eden speaks of it as follows:—"There are 4 small palaces fitted up in the Eastern way, with velvet, gold, and marble, with arabesque ceilings, orange-trees, and roses in all directions." (See Sleeman, vol. ii. p. 162). The Jail adjoins this palace to the S. There are about 1,400 prisoners, of whom about 70 are women. It is the healthiest jail in India. Habitual criminals are those that come in for the fourth time. Good-conduct men are made overseers and warders. Women are taught to read and write. The treadmill is used for those who are physically fit for it; but only for a month, and they are changed every quarter of an hour.

Chatr Manzil.—To the N.E. of the Jail, on the W. bank of the Gumtí, is the Chatr Manzil, which was built by Náṣiru 'd dín, and is a handsome building. The best rooms are now used by the United Service Club, and for réunions and theatricals. Some of the detached buildings are turned into offices of the Public Works Department and Civil Courts. During the Rebellion this building was surrounded by a high brick wall, of which the rebels availed themselves, and during the advance of Havelock it was heavily cannonaded.

Ḳaiṣar Bágh.—It will be best to enter this palace by the N.E. gateway, which faces the open space in front of Táráwálí Koṭhi or Observatory, now the Bank of Bengal. At the entrance is the tomb of S'aádat 'Alí Khán II. Passing up the open court in front of the gate called the Jilaukhánah, or place where the royal processions used to start from, the visitor will turn to the right, through a gateway covered by a screen, cross the Chíní Bágh, called from the large china vessels with which it was decorated, and pass under a gate flanked with green mermaids to the Ḥaẓrat Bágh. Then on the right hand is the Chándíwálí Bárahdarí, which used to be paved with silver, and the Kháṣ Maḳám or Bádsháh Manzil, formerly the special residence of the king. The Bádsháh Manzil was built by S'aádat 'Alí II., and was included by Wájid 'Alí Sháh in the new palace of the Ḳaiṣar Bágh, which was begun in 1848 and finished in 1850, and cost, including furniture and decorations, 80 lákhs. Wájid 'Alí's Vazír, Núwáb 'Alí Naḳi Khán, used to reside above the Mermaid's Gateway, in order to be near the king and learn all he was doing. On the left is the Chaulákhí, built by 'Aẓímu 'lláh Khán, the royal barber, and sold to the king for 4 lákhs. Here resided the Queen and her chief ladies. During the Rebellion she held her court here, and in a stable close by our prisoners were kept for weeks. Further along the road is a tree paved round the roots with marble, under which Wájid 'Alí Sháh used to sit dressed in the yellow robe of a Faḳír during the Great Fair. Further on, the visitor will pass under the great Lákhí Gate, called from having cost a lákh, and come into the magnificent open square of the Ḳaiṣar Bágh proper, the buildings round which were occupied

ladies of the ḥarím. Here the Great Fair was held in August, and all the people of the city were admitted. After passing a stone Bárahdarí, now fitted up as a theatre, but used by the British India Association, and through the W. Lákhí Gate, corresponding to the E. one before mentioned, the visitor will come to the Kaiṣar Pasand, or "Cæsar's Pleasure," surmounted by a gilt semi-circle and hemisphere. It was built by Roshanu 'd daulah, the minister of Náṣiru 'd dín Ḥaidar, and confiscated by Wájid 'Alí, who gave it to a favourite lady, the M'ashúḳu 's Sulṭán. In the under-stories of this building the Dhaurahra party of captives were confined, and from it taken to be killed. On the right is another Jilaukhánah, corresponding to the E. one at the entrance to the palace, and turning down it, the visitor will find himself outside the Kaiṣar Bágh, and opposite the Shír Darwázah, under which General Neill was killed, by a discharge of grape from a gun placed at the gate of the Kaiṣar Bágh. Between the great quadrangle of the Kaiṣar Bágh and the Chíní Bázár are the tombs of S'aádat 'Alí Khán, and his wife, Murshid Zádí. Both were built by their son Gházíu 'd dín Ḥaidar. The spot where S'aádat 'Alí's tomb stands was formerly occupied by a house in which Gházíu 'd dín lived during his father's reign. When he succeeded to the throne he moved into the palace, and remarked that as he had now taken his father's house, it was but fair that he should have his, so he turned it into a mausoleum. In the Ḥazratganj Road, which passes the N. face of the Kaiṣar Bágh, is the mausoleum of Amjad 'Alí Sháh.

Motí Maḥall.—The next visit will be paid to the Motí Maḥall, which includes 3 buildings. The one properly called Motí Maḥall is at the N. of the inclosure, and was built by S'aádat 'Alí Khán. It is said it was named *because its* dome resembled a pearl. *This dome is now destroyed,* and the *writer of the "Gazetteer,"* vol. ii., p. *71, which accounts for* the name in *way just given, overlooks* the fact that Motí Maḥall is a very common name for mosques and palaces. The Motí Maḥall at Dihlí, for example, is a mosque. Along the river face Gházíu 'd dín built the Mubárak Manzil to the E. of the former Bridge of Boats and the Sháh Manzil close to the bridge. The celebrated wild beast fights took place in the Sháh Manzil. But the fights between elephants and rhinoceroses were exhibited in front of the Ḥuzúrí Bágh, on the other side of the Gumtí, and the king and his court watched them from the verandah of the Sháh Manzil, where they were safe.

Sháh Najaf.—The next visit may be to the Sháh Najaf, a place which probably has its name from Najaf, or Mashhad 'Alí, a town 98 m. S. of Baghdád in Iráḳ i Ar'abi, where 'Alí was buried. It was built by Gházíu 'd dín Ḥaidar, the first king of Awadh, in 1814, and is now his mausoleum. It is situated about ¼th of a m. to the E. of the Motí Maḥall, and 180 yds. to the S. of the W. bank of the Gumtí. It is a white mosque of scanty elevation compared with its immense low dome. Inside it is filled with *Táziyahs* and small pictures of the different Núwábs and kings, and their favourite ladies. Over the entrance, on a marble slab, at the right of the steps, is a Persian inscription of 24 lines, dated 1243 A.H. = 1827 A.D. These verses are an elegy on the death of Gházíu 'd dín, as may be seen from the first 4 lines:—

> When the King of the World
> Departed from this earth,
> Woe seized the hearts of high and low;
> I said with lamentations and sighs,
> "Ḥaidar has taken his place in Najaf."

Here the advance under Sir Colin Campbell received a severe check. The following is a description of the assault by Mr. Gubbins:—"Behind a parapet, raised on the massive terrace of this tomb, the enemy was clustered, and poured a frightful fire on a company of the 90th, which got up within 15 yds. of the main building. They could discover, however, no entrance; and both subalterns who commanded it having been wounded, the men fell

back behind some neighbouring huts. The guns were now allowed to batter the place for 2 hours, after which Brigadier Hope was ordered to take it with the 93rd Highlanders. Finding that no breach had been effected, Brigadier Hope was obliged to send for a heavy gun, which was brought up by Captain Peel, of the *Shannon*, and was dragged by the sailors and men of the 93rd, under a fearful fire of musketry, close up to the wall of the Sháh Najaf. Here, with the muzzle almost touching the building, the 24-pounder was worked. The dust and smoke was so great that it was almost impossible to see what was the effect of the cannonade, unexampled except in naval warfare. A breach was made in the outer wall; but there was yet an inner wall, which seemed to present a serious obstacle, and the enemy from the elevated terrace still maintained a fire of musketry which could not be effectually kept down by the rifles of the 93rd. There was a tree standing at the corner of the Sháh Najaf, close to the building, and at this juncture Captain Peel offered the Victoria Cross to any of his men who would climb it. Three men immediately ascended the tree up to the level of the terrace, and from this position fired on the enemy. By this time, however, the enemy, alarmed by the progress of the attack, began to desert the place. Their fire slackened; the Highlanders rushed in at the breach, and the Sháh Najaf was taken."

Ḳadam Rasúl.—About 300 yds. to the E. of the Sháh Najaf is a brick building, called the Ḳadam Rasúl, or "foot of the Prophet," though it is rather a misnomer, for they do not even pretend to show the footprints of the Prophet. The road to it is filthily dirty, and latrines are put up at the base of the hill on which it is built. The hill is no doubt artificial. The ascent is by 56 steps of brick, overgrown with weeds, and covered with rubbish, to a brick platform, on which is the building, which has been used as a mosque. There is a good view from the top, but it hardly compensates for the filthy walk.

Khurshíd Manzil.—In rear of the Motí Maḥall, and between it and the Observatory, is the Khurshíd Manzil, a strongly-built plain house, which was fortified by the rebels. It is now a Girls' School affiliated to the Martinière, having been endowed from funds saved from those belonging to the Martinière by General and Mrs. Abbott, and opened in 1869. It was stormed by detachments of the 53rd and 90th, and the Naval Brigade, with some Sikhs. It is interesting because here Outram and Havelock met Sir Colin Campbell, after severe loss in passing the fire of the rebels.

The 'Ajáib Ghar or *Museum* is not far from the Ḳadam Rasúl, and should be visited, as has been before mentioned, to inspect the model of the Residency by Chaplain Moore.

Sikandara Bágh is about ½ of a m. to the E. by S. of the Sháh Najaf, and between them lie the gardens of the Awadh Agri-Horticultural Society. They are very extensive, and are bounded on the N. by the Gumtí. The Sikandara Bágh is 120 yds. sq., and is surrounded by a high solid wall. It was built by Wájid 'Alí, for one of his ladies, named Sikandar Maḥall. During the Rebellion a body of 1,643 Sipáhis retreated to this garden, under the belief that there was an outlet to it, through which they might escape. They were hotly pursued by the 93rd Highlanders and 4th Panjáb Rifles, so much so that they were unable to close the gate before 2 officers of the 93rd, and a gigantic Ṣúbahdár of the Panjáb Rifles, and another tall powerful officer of that regiment, made a rush at the gate, and with their bodies prevented its being closed. The Ṣúbahdár and the other officer of the Rifles were shot dead, but the others got in and were followed by their regiments, who bayoneted every man inside the inclosure, so that 1,643 dead bodies of the mutineers were interred in the space between the gateway and the road, where there is still a long mound or ridge. The Sipáhis were, in fact, caught in a cul de sac, there being

door on the other side of the garden, and the wall being too high to climb. This was the greatest loss inflicted upon them in any one day throughout the war. Nothing marks the spot where they were buried, but it is all the ridge to the E. of the gateway, up to and even beyond the road. Directly N. of their burial-place, and bordering on it, is a white inclosure, 15 ft. sq., under some trees. In it is a tomb with the following inscription, on a copper plate :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
LIEUT. FRANCIS DOBBS,
Who was killed in action
at the
Storming of the Sháh Najaf,
On the 6th of November, 1857,
And buried here.

Also of
Privates EDWARD DONAGHAY,
HUGH GRAY, ALEXANDER CORMB,
PATRICK COLLINS, THOMAS KENNEY,
All of the 1st Madras Fusiliers,
Who were killed in action
On the same day, and interred
In the same grave.

The Martinière.—At 2,500 yds. to the S.S.E. of the Sikandara Bágh is the Martinière. This institution was founded by Major-General Claude Martin. His tomb is in the E. crypt of the chapel, and is inscribed :—

Here lies
MAJOR-GENERAL CLAUDE MARTIN,
Born at Lyons,
The 5th day of January, 1735,
Arrived in India a common soldier, and
Died at Lakhnau,
The 13th day of September, 1800.
Pray for his soul.

This tomb was restored in 1865. In the central crypt of the college is a bell cast by the General, the circumference of which is 16 ft., the diameter 5 ft. 4 in., and the length 3 ft. 4 in. It has on it :—

COLONEL CLAUDE MARTIN,
Lakhnau,
1786.

He was the son of a cooper, and served as a soldier under Lally in the regiment of Lorraine. He and some of his comrades formed a company of Chasseurs under Law, and garrisoned Chandranagar, till taken by Clive. He then entered the British army, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1774 he was employed in surveying the boundary made over by the British to Shujá'u 'd daulah. Two years afterwards he entered the service of the Núwábs of Awadh, but the British Government allowed him to retain his rank, and to enjoy promotion. In 1783 he formed the acquaintance of De Boigne, and took part with him in cultivating indigo, and in other agricultural pursuits, by which he acquired a large fortune. The *Siyaru 'l Muta' 'akhkhirin*, says : "Colonel Martin is a man desirous of all kinds of knowledge, and although he is at the head of a large fortune, which he owes only to his industry, he works whole days together at all the arts that concern watchmaking and gunsmiths' work, with as much bodily labour as if he had his bread to earn by it. As an architect (and he is everything) he has built himself, at Lakhnau, a strong and elegant house." The house intended in this quotation is probably the Farḥat Bakhsh, in which he died, and he also built the mansion of Constantia, which has now become a college. The titles given him by the King of Awadh were Sharafu 'd daulah, Saifu 'l mulk, Imtiyáz Khán, General Claude Martin Bahádur, Shahámat jang. It is said that Aṣafu 'd daulah offered him a million sterling for Constantia, now the Martinière. But the Núwáb died before the bargain was completed, and General Martin himself died before the building was finished, and he directed it should be completed out of the funds left to endow a school there. The chapel is exquisitely decorated with medallions by Italian artists. The visitor should ascend to the roof, where he will see the damage done by the rebels to the building and statues, which could not be repaired at a less expense than 50,000 rs. They broke open the tomb of General Martin, and scattered his bones about, but they were collected and replaced by the British. In a cemetery in the Martinière Park,

close to the road leading from the Civil Lines, is a tomb inscribed:—

Here lieth
All that could die of
WILLIAM STEPHEN RAIKES HODSON,
Captain and Bt.-Major 1st E. B. Fusiliers
and
Commandant of Hodson's Horse,
Son of the Venerable GEORGE HODSON,
Archdeacon of Stafford,
Born
March 19th, 1826,
Fell
In the final assault at Lakhnau,
March 11th, 1858.

There is another tablet inscribed:—

Sacred
To the Memory of
CAPTAIN L. DA COSTA,
5th N.I., attached to
Firúzpúr Regiment of Sikhs,
Who fell in the final assault on the
Kaisar Bágh,
13th of March, 1858.

About 200 yds. W. of the Martinière is a tomb inscribed:—

Here
Lies the body of
LIEUT. AUGUSTUS OTWAY MAYNE,
Bengal Artillery,
Killed in action at the Relief of Lakhnau,
On the 14th of November, 1857,
In the 28th year of his age.

"Waiting for the coming of the Lord."

The exterior of the Martinière is imposing, and will more than satisfy the expectations of the visitor. The basement story is raised to a good height above the ground, and has extensive wings, but the superstructure is *bizarre*, and has not incorrectly been styled "a whimsical pile of every species of architecture." There are 4 towers and a central one, supported by flying buttresses. The ceilings of many of the rooms are beautifully panelled in floral stucco relief. The College contains from 120 to 180 boys, who obtain a substantial and useful education free of expense. In front is a piece of water, with a small mound in the centre, on which is an Ionic column, which is conspicuous for miles round.

Dilkushá, or "heart-expanding," was a villa built by S'aádat 'Alí Khán, in the midst of an extensive deer-*park. It stands* about ¾ of a m. to the S.S.E. of the Martinière. It was captured by Colonel Hamilton, of the 78th, with some companies of his own corps, and of the 5th and 64th, on the 12th of November, 1857. Here, on the 24th, General Havelock expired, as is recorded in his epitaph at the 'Álam Bágh. The building is now a ruin.

Wingfield Park.—In returning from the Dilkushá the traveller will drive through Wingfield Park, which is to the W. of it. This park is very pretty, and is adorned with many white marble pavilions and statues, and has a large pavilion in the centre, surrounded by 80 acres of grounds and flower-gardens. One statue represents a man attacked by a wolf, and has on it, "The 1st Premium adjudged to N. Read, by the Society of Polite Arts, 100 guineas, A.D. 1761." There is said to be a statue by Canova. This park was named after Sir C. Wingfield, Chief Commissioner, afterwards M.P. for Gravesend.

'Álam Bágh.—This place is 6,500 ft. S.W. of the booking-office of the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is in a walled inclosure of 500 sq. yds. It commands the road to Kánhpúr, for which reason it was chosen for Sir J. Outram's position, when, on Sir Colin Campbell's retreat with the women and the wounded, he was left behind to keep the rebels in check. It was built by Wájid Álí, as an occasional residence for a favourite wife. There is a building in the garden, with a good many rooms in the second story, of which any gentleman may make use; there are 4 towers, one at each corner, and 5 pillars and 2 pilasters on each side in the lower story. Here is General Havelock's tomb, surmounted by an obelisk 30 ft. high, with the following inscription written by his wife. It is on the E. face of the obelisk:—

Here rest the mortal remains of
HENRY HAVELOCK,
Major-General in the British Army,
Knight Commander of the Bath,
Who died at Dilkushá, Lakhnau, of dysentery
Produced by the hardships of a campaign
In which he achieved immortal fame,
On the 24th of November, 1857.

He was born on the 5th of April, 1795,
At Bishop's Wearmouth, county Durham, England;
Entered the army in 1815;
Came to India in 1823,
And served there, with little interruption,
Until his death.

His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest,
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blessed,
When piety and valour jointly go.

This Monument is erected by
His sorrowing Widow and Family.

The building is very much marked with shot.

The only things that remain to be seen are the Church—Christ Church, which is a ¼ of a m. from the Judicial Commissioner's house, and ½ a m. to the S.S.E. of the T. B.,—the Bádsháh Bágh, and the lesser Imámbárah. The church is a neat building with a tower, measuring 97 ft. from E. to W. and 34 ft. 9 in. in breadth in the body of the church, but in the chancel considerably more. There is here a handsome stained-glass window. The church compound is prettily laid out with many flowers and creepers. In the side wall is a tablet put up by H.M.'s 52nd Regiment, to their comrades who died in the year 1856: 86 names of men, 6 of women, and 7 of children are given. The cemetery of the church is ½ of a m. further on. The 1st tablet in the church is to Colonel Handscombe, Brigadier commanding the Awadh Field Force, who was shot by the Lakhnau mutineers on the night of the 30th of May, 1857. Next is one to Francis Roche Thackwell, Captain 5th Royal Irish Lancers, youngest son of Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, who died on the 29th of June, 1869, of wounds inflicted by a tiger. Then follows one to Lieut. John Swanston, 78th Highlanders, who died at the Residency, October 2nd, 1857, of wounds received on the 25th and 26th of May. Beside his is the tablet of Captain Symons, Beng. Art., *who died of his wounds* September 8th, *1857. His daughter lies* beside him. *Then follows one to Captain* Lumsden *and Lieut. Cape of the 30th* Regiment *N.I., killed at Lakhnau in 1857-58.* Next is a tablet set up by the 93rd Highlanders to their comrades who fell in action or died of wounds during the Mutiny,—killed in action, 5 officers, 45 men; died of wounds, 1 officer, 36 men; died of disease, 1 officer, 83 men. Next is to Alexander Bryson, a Volunteer, who was killed on the 9th of July, 1857, within the Residency Defences, while singly building under a deadly fire a barricade, a duty he volunteered to perform. A tablet to Sir James Outram deserves to be recorded whole; also to Sir H. Lawrence:—

In grateful Memory of
Lieut.-General
SIR JAMES OUTRAM, Bt., G.C.B.,
This Tablet is erected
In the City of Lakhnau,
To recall his valour and generosity
In the memorable relief and siege,
And his foreseeing wisdom,
Which reconciled this Province
To British rule;
In this Christian church,
Because, by thoughtful kindness,
He gained the title
Of The Soldier's Friend;
And because, in simplicity and sincerity,
He had his conversation in the world.
Born 2nd of January, 1803,
Died 12th of March, 1863.
His body rests in Westminster Abbey.

The tablet to Sir H. Lawrence is as ollows:—

To the Memory of
SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.,
The Statesman
Who administered in succession
Three great Provinces of India;
The Soldier
Who died in defending the Garrison
Entrusted to his charge;
The Christian
Who, in his last hour, humbly trusted
That he had tried to do his duty,
And committed his soul,
In full assurance of faith,
To the mercy of his Lord.
Born 28th of June, 1806,
Died 4th of July, 1857.
His body rests in the Burial-Ground
Of the Residency.

The last two tablets are very handsome. There are others of interest, but the above must suffice.

Bádsháh Bágh is on the left bank of the Gumti, and 1100 yds. from the Residency. The mutineers had a battery here, and from it came the shell which killed Sir Henry Lawrence. The remains of aqueducts

and waterworks show that it must have been a cool and delightful place before the Mutiny. In driving to this place, before crossing the river, the traveller may turn to the left along Napier Road, and a little to the N. will be seen the Jám'i Masjid, or principal mosque. Not far off is the Ḥusainábád Imámbárah, built by Muḥammad 'Ali Sháh, A.D. 1837, as a burial-place for himself. It consists of 2 large inclosures, one of which is at right angles to the other. This Imámbárah is small in comparison with that in the Machchí Bhawan, but is of great beauty in execution, and finish in detail. It stands in a large quadrangle, which has a marble reservoir of water in the centre, crossed by a fanciful iron bridge. The Imámbárah is filled with mirrors and chandeliers. The throne of the king, covered with beaten silver, and his wife's divan, with solid silver supports, are to be seen here. There is, also, not far off, a 7-storied watch-tower, also commenced by Muḥammad 'Alí Sháh, but interrupted by his death.

The visitor will leave the Rúmí Darwázah by a broad road near the Gumtí, ¼ of a m. long, which will take him to the gate of the outer quadrangle of the Imámbárah. Standing a little to the W. of the road, the visitor will take in at one view the great Imámbárah and Rúmí Darwázah to the right, and the Ḥusainábád and Jám'í Masjid to the left. The whole forms, as Bishop Heber remarks, one of the finest architectural views in the world. Having finished Lakhnau, the traveller will now decide whether he will go through Rohilkhand, where are the beautiful hill-station of Naini Tál and the interesting towns of Bareli (Bareilly), Sháhjahánpúr, and Murádábád, or proceed by Kánhpúr to Agra and Dihlí. If he decides on seeing Rohilkhand, he will proceed to Bareilly by the following route :—

ROUTE 26.

LAKHNAU (LUCKNOW) TO SHÁHJAHÁNPÚR.

The stations on the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway are as follows :—

Ms. from Lakhnau.	Names of Stations.	Time.	Remarks.
		P.M.	
	Lakhnau . .	12.15	
4	'A'lamnagar .	12.31	
9	Kakuri . . .	12.51	
15	Maliábád . .	1.20	
23	Rahímábád . .	1.50	
30	Sandila . .	2.27	
42	Balamáu . .	3.11	
48	Bághaulí . .	3.38	
63	Harduí . . .	4.39	Refreshment-room here.
74	Chandpúr . .	5.16	
83	Aughí . . .	5.54	
92	Kahilia . .	6.27	
102	Sháhjahánpúr .	7.0	The train stops here for half an hour.

Sháhjahánpúr.—The road to Sháhjahánpúr passes through a perfectly level country. The T. B. at Sháhjahánpúr is a m. to the S.W. of the railway station. This is an extremely pretty station, and as it is the scene of one of the most remarkable *émeutes* during the Sipáhí War, the traveller should make a halt of a day at it. The first thing to be visited is St. Mary's Church, which is ½ of a m. from the T. B. On the way an obelisk will be passed, 35 ft. high, on which distances used to be painted, but as it is no longer the point from which they are reckoned, it has been white washed. St. Mary's is a real Englis

looking church, with a tower, on the top of which the poor ladies took refuge on a memorable Sunday when the outbreak took place. Major Sneyd of the 28th N.I. brought up some of his men and drove off the mutineers, and induced the ladies to come down, when, according to the popular story, the 42nd B.N.I. arrived, and an engagement took place between them and the 28th, in which the 42nd were worsted, but the ladies were killed. This is the account given at Sháhjahánpúr itself, but it does not appear that the 42nd were there at all, and a more correct one will be found extracted from Kaye's "Sipáhí War," further on. At 50 yds. to the N.W. of the church is a handsome finely-polished granite pillar, which, with a stone cross at the top, and the pediment, is 26 ft. high. On the W. face is inscribed—

This Monument is erected
By the friends and relatives of those honoured
And beloved ones, whose names are here inscribed,
Who yielded up their lives unto death, through the violence of a lawless and fanatical insurrection,
At this Station, on the 31st day of May, A.D. 1857.
To the care of a poor Native resident of this City
They owe a grave near this spot,
And in God their Saviour we hope they have found peace.

"Lord Jesus receive my spirit,
And lay not this sin to their charge."

On the S. side is—

HENRY HAWKINS BOWLING,
Surgeon 28th Regiment B.N.I.,
Aged 43.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL JAMES,
28th Regt. B.N.I.,
Aged 37.

On the E. side is—

The Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS,
Aged 45.

MORDAUNT RICKETTS,
Bengal Civil Service,
Magistrate and Collector of the District,
Aged 30 years.

ARTHUR CHARLES SMITH, Esq.,
Bengal Civil Service,
Aged 22 years,
Only and beloved son of the late PEPLOE *SMITH, B.C.S.,*
And HARRIET *his wife.*

On the N. side—

JOHN ROBERT SWANSTON,
Clerk in the Magistrate's Office,
Aged 42 years.

In the church are the following tablets, inscribed :—

I.
Sacred
To the Memory of
CAPTAIN MORDAUNT MONEY SALMON,
Of the late 28th Regiment N.I.,
Who was murdered
By the mutinous Sipáhís
Near Mohamdí,
10th of June, 1857.

II.
Sacred
To the Memory of
GEORGE POLE CAREW,
Who, having escaped from Rosa*
After the outbreak at Sháhjahánpúr,
Was captured by the Rebels,
And massacred at Lakhnau
In September, 1857.
This Tablet was erected by his brother,
R. P. CAREW.

III.
Sacred
To the Memory of
The undermentioned Officers of
The 28th Regt. N.I.,
Who perished, in the performance of their duty,
At the hands of the mutinous Sipáhís, in 1857 :—

CAPTAINS.

I. N. JAMES, killed at	Sháhjahánpúr,	31st	May.
T. H. GUISE	,, Banáras,	4th	June.
H. W. L. SNEYD	,, Naurangábád,	10th	June.
C. LYSAGHT	,, ,,	,,	
H. M. SALMON	,, ,,	,,	

LIEUTENANTS.

A. KAY . . killed at	Naurangábád,	10th	June.
C. A. ROBERTSON	,,	,,	
C. T. SCOTT	,,	,,	
W. W. PATT	,,	,,	
G. W. RUTHERFORD	,,	,,	
D. I. A. SPENS	,,	,,	
C. E. SCOTT	,,	,,	
P. E. JOHNSTON	,,	,,	

Surgeon H. M. S. BOWLING, Sháhjahánpúr, 31st May.

Also

MRS. BOWLING,
MRS. LYSAGHT,
MRS. KAY,
MRS. SCOTT,
} killed at Naurangábád, June 10th.

A tablet follows to A. C. Smith, Esq., B.C.S., whose name is on the pillar.

* The village of Rosa, mentioned in the above epitaph, is 6 m. S. of Sháhjahánpúr; and there is now again a most flourishing sugar factory there, from which Mr. R. Carew draws, it is said, £15,000 a year.

The cemetery is ½ of a mí. N.W. of the church, and is well kept, with flower-beds, which are watered from a well in the ground. The following account is given by Kaye, vol. iii. p. 79 :—"On Sunday, the 31st of May, the troops rose. Many of our people were in church, for it was the hour of divine service when the revolt commenced. It was the old story over again, with scarcely a variation. The banglás of the English were plundered and burnt. The Treasury was sacked. The Jail was opened; the prisoners were released. The townspeople made common cause with the mutineers, and the surrounding villages broke out into rebellion. An English factory, (at Rosa) where sugar was refined and rum distilled, was attacked and devastated by the villagers. And, ere the night had closed in upon the scene, new native rulers had been formally proclaimed, and the dominion of the white man was at an end.

"The fate of the English residents at Sháhjahánpúr has now to be recorded. The murder of our people was not a conspicuous feature in the programme of the mutineers of the 28th. If the compact had been to destroy the English, root and branch, on that Sunday morning, whilst engaged in the offices of their religion, it was very imperfectly fulfilled. A party of mutineers made for the Christian church; but it was to be counted only by units. Armed with swords and clubs, they rushed in, yelling. Mordaunt Ricketts was slashed by a Sipáhí, but he carried his wound to the vestry door, there to be cut down and slain. A clerk in the magistrate's office, named Le Maistre, was killed in the first onslaught. No other member of the congregation stained with his blood the floor of the Christian temple; but the agony of the women was great. These 6 or 7 assassins might be the precursors of hundreds of remorseless insurgents from the Lines and from the city, all thirsting for Christian blood. Was it better, then, *to endeavour* to escape *from the church, or to close* the doors *and prevent further ingress* of the *assailants?* The chaplain endeavoured to escape, but he was wounded as he left the church, and was afterwards killed by some villagers, together with Assistant A. Smith, at a little distance from Sháhjahánpúr. After this, the doors of the church were closed, and the shuddering women were removed to the tower, where they abided in safety for a time.

"Meanwhile, in the cantonment the Sipáhís were in a state of wild excitement. But, as often happened, there was a division amongst them. Captain James was shot on parade, whilst endeavouring to pacify his men. Dr. Bowling, who, returning from his morning visit to the hospital, had found the regiment in rebellion, placed his wife and child and a European female servant in his carriage, and mounting the box beside the coachman, had made for the church. As they went a party of Sipáhís fired at them, and Bowling fell dead from the box. Another bullet wounded his wife, but she escaped to reach the church, where other fugitives were assembling; and their native servants, true to their salt, were bringing guns and pistols to their masters. If, at this time, there had been united action among the Sipáhís, not one of our people could have escaped. But it happened that a party, scarcely less than a hundred strong, rallied round our officers, and thus the Christian fugitives were saved. These were principally Sikhs. With this safeguard, those within and those without the church gathered themselves together, and took counsel as to the means of escape. Mr. Jenkins recommended that they should make for Pohwaine, beyond the Awadh frontier, where it was believed that the Rájá of that place would shelter them. As by this time several horses and a carriage or two were assembled in the church compound, the flight was not difficult. So they went. But the Pohwaine declared his inability to protect them, and they went on to Mohaudi, one of our out-stations in Awadh. The tragedy of Sháhjahánpúr had not yet been acted out."

All those that escaped from Sháhjahánpúr

hánpúr, were murdered at Mohandí, with the exception of one drummer-boy. (See Kaye, vol. iii., p. 460). In the compound of the Judge's house, surrounded by a wall 4 ft. high, is a tomb 2½ feet high. The wall was built by Government, in 1867. The tomb is a small sarcophagus, and the Indians persist in saying that it is the tomb of a dog. There is no inscription. From this spot one sees a railway bridge over the Kankrat stream E. by N. of the tomb; and when Lord Clyde moved his army to Bareilly, the Maulaví Aḥmadu'llah, with 15,000 rebels, crossed this bridge, and drove our 82nd Regiment, and the other troops left to guard this Station, into the Old Jail. Whilst the Indian who commanded one of the Maulaví's regiments of cavalry was parading his men before the church, a sergeant of the 82nd, at 600 yds, put a ball through his body, and he dropped dead from his horse, whereupon the whole regiment hurried under cover. The 82nd had been surprised by the Maulaví, while the men had been preparing for dinner, and he caught the bakers and hanged them, each with a loaf of bread round his neck. The rebels occupied the church, and filled it with wood, intending to burn it down, but had to make so precipitate a retreat, that they could not carry out their purpose. The trees all about are scarred with round shot. The inner wall alone of the old Jail, to which our men retreated, is still standing. It is of mud, and is now the outer wall of the Commissariat Store.

The old cemetery is 200 yds. due S. of this wall. There are about 20 tombs, evidently those of persons of consideration, the tablets of which were destroyed by the rebels. The judge's and magistrate's offices are not far off, and south of them is a large Sarái, built out of the fine imposed on the city after the Mutiny. It is on the right hand as you leave the cantonment. S. *of it is the Jail, a semi*circle, on the *radiating principle, but* without a *tower. There is* accommodation for *302 prisoners. About* a m. beyond it *is an earthen rampart,* on which were the walls of the Fort, where the rebel Núwáb of Sháhjahánpúr resided. Lord Clyde had these walls thrown down. The soldiers of the 82nd and 88th for some time occupied this fort, and those who died are buried in two inclosures about 150 yds. from the rampart, one on each side of the main road. The city of Sháhjahánpúr is about a m. long, well shaded with trees. There are some good houses of rich people, and all of that class were glad when the British returned.

ROUTE 27.

SHÁHJAHÁNPÚR TO BAREILLY.

The stations are as follows :—

Ms. from Lakhnau.	Names of Stations.	Time.
	Sháhjahánpúr	P.M.
113	Tilhúr . . .	8.15
119	Miránpúr Khatra . .	8.41
123	Fatḥganj . . .	9.0
133	Farídpúr . . .	9.40
145	Bareilly . . .	10.22

Bareli or Bareilly.—The T. B. at this city is near the centre of the can

tonment, just E. of the Soldiers' Gardens, between two tanks, ¼rd of a m. to the E. of the new church. It is 1¾ m. from the railway station, but at the railway station there are very nice rooms, called the Inspection Rooms, and there are, also, refreshment rooms, so that the traveller can stop there, if he can get permission to occupy the rooms. Bareli was the chief city of Rohilkhand. The city has had a bad name for disaffection from of old. In 1816 an insurrection broke out, in consequence of the imposition of a new tax on houses. A *Mufti*, named Muḥammad Aiwaz, a man of great age and reputed sanctity, encouraged the popular excitement. On the 16th of April, the magistrate, attended by a few horsemen and 30 Sipáhís, repaired to the city, and the Muftí took sanctuary in a shrine, in the suburbs. The magistrate advanced to the place where he was, but was opposed by a mob armed with swords and pikes, who killed 2 and wounded several of the troopers. The Muftí escaped, but received a slight wound. He was soon joined by 5,000 armed men. On the 21st these people murdered Mr. Leycester, a son of one of the judges. They then attacked the troops, but after a sharp conflict were dispersed, with the loss of several hundred men killed and wounded. The troops had 21 killed and 62 wounded.

Some remembrance of this affair, no doubt, lingered amongst the pop. of Bareli, when the news of the outbreak at Mírat and Dihlí arrived. There was a small fort to the S. of the city, and ⅛ of a m. to the E. of the railway station, which had been built by Government for a citadel, after the insurrection of 1816. It was quadrangular, with a good ditch and 2 bastions projecting from opposite angles, but nothing seems to have been done to place it in a state of defence. In cantonments there were the 18th and 16th Regiments N. I., the 8th Irreg. Cav., and a native battery. The commandant, Brigadier Sibbald, was absent at Almorah, and Col. Colin *Troup, who had been one of the captives in Afghánistán,* was in charge of *the station.* There was a large cluster of civilians, and altogether there were nearly 100 Christians, exclusive of women and children. On the 19th of May, 1857, a jama'dár was murdered by one of the prisoners. On the 21st Brigadier Sibbald, who had returned, harangued the troops. On the 29th, a swarm of mutineers from the 45th at Fírúzpúr, arrived at Bareli. On the 31st, the outbreak took place. Parties of the 68th set fire to the English houses, they then shot down every white man they met. Brigadier Sibbald was one of the first victims. The officers of the 8th Cav. determined to retreat to Naini Tál, and Troup called on them to follow him, but Mackenzie represented that his troopers were eager to attack the mutineers. Troup consented, and the word was given, but when the regiment confronted the 68th, and saw the green standard of Islám, they deserted their officers and went over to the mutineers, and these, turning the guns on the 18th, persuaded that regiment to join in the insurrection. Major Pearson and 4 other officers of the 18th escaped from the ground, but were killed by the villagers of Rámpatti. The Commissioner, Mr. Alexander, escaped to Naini Tál, as did Mr. Guthrie, the Collector and Magistrate; and the Joint Magistrates, Mr. Parley and Mr. Currie. The Judges, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. Raikes, and also Dr. Hay and Mr. Orr, were all killed. Thus the higher civilians, with several subordinates, were slain, as were many merchants and traders, with their wives and children. Khán Bahádur Khán, a descendant of Ḥáfiẓ Raḥmat Khán, the first Paṭhán ruler of Bareli, who was killed in a battle with the English, was proclaimed viceroy, and he ordered all Christians to be killed. Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall saw their two children murdered before their eyes, and were then put to death. Others were slaughtered in the same way, and the naked corpses of the English were dragged through the town, to the residence of the Núwáb, and cast at the foot of his standard. Mr. Handsborough, the Superintendent of the Jail, who had

defended himself all Sunday, was then brought to the Núwáb, and cut to pieces. But the Viceroy was afraid of the soldiery, and he persuaded their general, Bakht Khán, to march with them to Dihlí. When they had departed Khán Bahádur's authority was proclaimed and acknowledged as well in Bareli and its environs as also at Budáon. Khán Bahádur then issued a proclamation to the Hindús, calling upon them to join in the rebellion.

After reading the above summary, the traveller may drive to the churches, and first to Christ Church, which can seat 300 persons, and is 65 ft. long. It is rather pretty. There is only one tablet, on the left of the entrance. The other tablets were stolen, and the church itself was almost destroyed during the Mutiny. The remaining tablet is thus inscribed :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
GEORGE DAVIS RAIKES, Esq.,
Of the Bengal Civil Service,
Who was killed at Bareilly
By the Rebels on the day of the Outbreak,
May 31st, 1857,
Aged 39 years.

This Tablet is erected to his memory by
His bereaved Widow,
MARGARET JULIA RAIKES.

St. Stephen's Church was consecrated in 1862, when the Bishop of Auckland was chaplain of the station. It is 159 ft. long, and seats 1,000 persons, is built of stone, and has seven arches inside, on either side. There is a fine brass on the left of the altar, with the names of the persons murdered here in the Mutiny. It is as follows :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
D. ROBERTSON, Esq., Judge of Bareilly ;
G. D. RAIKES, Esq., Sessions' Judge ;
Dr. T. M. HAY, Civil Surgeon ;
Dr. HANSBROW (*sic*), Superintendent of the Central Jail ;
Dr. BUCK, Principal of the College ;
T. WYATT, Deputy Collector ;
R. ORR, Esq., Deputy Collector ;
Mr. J. BEALE ;
Mr. WATTS ;
Miss WATTS ;
Brigadier SIBBALD, C.B., Commanding in *Rohilkhand* ;
Sergeant T. CAPLEY, Artillery ;
Ensign R. C. TUCKER, 18th N.I. ;
Quartermaster-sergeant HENRY, 18th N.I. ;
Major H. C. PEARSON, 18th N.I. ;
Captain T. C. RICHARDSON, 18th N.I. ;
Captain H. N. HAGGTON, 18th N.I. ;
Lieutenant H. N. STEWART, 18th N.I. ;
Lieutenant J. C. DYSON, 18th N.I. ;
Quartermaster-sergeant CROSS, and child ;
Mr. A. FENWICK, Commissioner's Office ,
Mr. and Mrs. ALOUE and 2 children,
Commissioner's Office ;
Mr. J. C. NICHOLAS, Commissioner's Office ;
Mr. and Mrs. PHELLAN and 4 children,
Commissioner's Office ;
Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS and 2 children,
Commissioner's Office ;
Sergeant WORRELL, Jail Establishment ;
Mrs. CRUSER, Jail Establishment ;
Mr. T. BOLST ;
Miss BOLST ;
Mrs. LAWRENCE ;
Mrs. and Miss ASPINALL and 2 children ;
Mr. R. RITCHIE ;
Mr. JACQUES ;
Sub-Conductor CAMERON, Eng. Dep. ;
Mrs. CAMERON and 2 children.

This Tablet and Chancel Windows were
Erected in memory of the
Above-mentioned persons, who were
Murdered at Bareilly, in June, 1857.
A.D. 1863.

The *Cemetery* is about ½ a m. from the T. B. The old tombs, some of which are of great size, have been robbed of their tablets, as have also 2 octagonal handsome buildings like temples. The rebels spent some time in knocking the tombs to pieces, and, after our Government was restored, more than 100 men were employed by the English authorities for a considerable time in making repairs. As no certain account was kept of the places where people were buried, the tablets are not entirely to be relied on ; for example, the tablet to Brigadier Sibbald is incorrectly dated. It runs thus :—

In Memory of
BRIGADIER HUGH SIBBALD, C.B.,
Commanding in Rohilkhand and Kumáon,
Murdered, after upwards of
51 years' service in the Bengal Army,
By the Mutineers
Of the Bareli Brigade,
On the 31st of May, 1858 (*sic*),
In the 68th year of his age.

This tomb is erected in token of
Affectionate remembrance by his
Widow and children.

Many of the tablets were restored by Mr. John Inglis, late Chief Commissioner of Awadh. At Santoptr, 16 m. to the N.E. of Bareli, Captains Hales

and Robinson, and Lt. Dawson were murdered, and their bodies were not buried. It may be mentioned that the ring of Maulaví Aḥmadu'lláh, who was shot by the Rájá of Pohwaine's brother, at Pohwaine, 18 m. N.E. of Sháhjahánpúr, came into the possession of Mr. Gilbert Money at Bareli.

The Central Jail.—A visit may now be paid to the Central Jail, which is on the N. of the city, having the city between it and the cantonments. On the 24th of April, 1877, there were 1,328 prisoners. There are 6 corridors, of 52 solitary cells each, for natives; and 2 corridors of 6 cells each, for Europeans. They are all well ventilated. There are 6 dark cells, but the only ventilation in them is by air forced through a metal sieve. It is the opinion of the Superintendent that the dark cell is no punishment to natives, as they go to sleep. The roofs of the corridors are made of hexagonal tiles, which are very binding, to dispense with timber, and they never require repairs. There are also arched roofs, with square tiles; but they have nothing in the shape of a wedge, and cannot be safe. They are perforated with one hole for ventilation. Women and boys are kept in the district jail. A European matron teaches the women to sew, but they are not taught to read or write. The boys are instructed.

ROUTE 28.

BARELI TO NAINÍ TÁL.

This journey must be made in a carriage, and the cost to Naini Tál and back, is 52 rs.

Nos.	Names of Villages for changing horses.	Dist. from Bareilly.	
		Ms.	Fur.
1	Bilwa	5	0
2	Bholapúr	10	6
3	Khamkela	18	6
4	Kauwan	25	4
5	Bahari	32	2
6	Dargu	38	0
7	Kirhiár	43	6
8	Nagiár	49	4
9	Lál Kuar	55	2
10	Mata Haldu	61	0
11	Haldán	66	6
12	Rámbágh	74	2
13	Naini Tál	74	4

There are villages at all, or almost all, these places. The road is very fair throughout, and there is no difficulty in travelling at the rate of 8 m. an hour, including stoppages, neither is there any jungle at all for the first 55 m. Then there are trees rather thick, at a distance of 50 yds. from the road side, and at the 59th m. the road enters the hills, and winds along between hills from 800 to 1,500 ft. high, well clothed with trees. There are bears in this part of the road, who occasionally show themselves. At the 55th m. a small rapid stream from 3 to 5 ft. broad runs beside the road, which is used for irrigation. At Bahari the traveller can obtain soda-water and tea. The T. B. at Rámbágh is very good, and has 6 rooms. At Rámbágh the traveller must take *jhámpán*, or ride up if he has a horse. If he has no jhámpán of his own, he will have to pay 1 r. at Rámbágh to

hiring one. To carry the jhámpán, 6, 8, or 10 kulís will be required, according to the weight of the person. A child or very light lady might be carried by 6 bearers, for whom the charge will be 6 ánás each; and some kulís will be required for carrying the kit, for whom the charge will be 4 ánás each. Ponies are cheaper, but cannot always be obtained. The proprietors of the hotels will send jhámpáns or ponies on particulars being specified. On leaving Bareli, should a part of the journey be made at night, the traveller must be very particular in insisting on the carriage having 2 lights, and seeing that they are both put into the lamps, for it is a usual thing to give only one light, and that a bad one, which soon goes out, and leaves a dangerous road to be crossed in the dark.

Naini Tál.—The T. B. here is about ½ a m. from the Lake to the N. by W. There are 3 hotels, the Mayo or Murray's, quite close to the N. of the Lake; the Star and Garter, about ¼ of a m. to the N. by W. of the Lake; and the Royal, about ⅛th of a m. due E. of the Lake. The charges at these hotels are, for a sitting-room, bedroom, and bath-room, taking meals at the table-d'hôte, 300 rs. per month; for a bedroom and bathroom, 150 rs. per month; for broken periods, 6 rs. per day. In these charges wine and liquors are not included. The charge for boats on the Lake is—for a rowing boat, 1 rupee a day; for a sailing boat, 1½ rs. a day. The charge for horses is, in the station, 2 rs. a day, and out of it, 2½ rs. a day; to Almorah, 8 rs. a day; to Ránikhet, 10 rs.; and to Kharna, 4 rs. There is a very good banglá at Kharna. At Almorah there are 2 Dák banglás.

Naini Tál is extremely picturesque, and the Lake forms one of its most striking features. It is nearly a m. long, and 400 yds. broad. The flood-level is 6,410 ft. above the sea. The depth ranges from 5 fathoms at *the N. end, to 15½* in the broadest part. *The total area of the* settlement is *4,183 acres, or 6·54 sq. m.* The area *of the Lake is 120 acres 2 roods.* The total area is divided into settlement 1,665 acres, cantonment 418, environs, 2,100. Besides the principal lake, there are several small ones, such as the Jewali, the Khuria—the former to the S.W. of the great lake, and the latter to the S.E. The chief pop. is to the N. by W. of the Lake, where are, close to the Lake, the assembly rooms, bathing-shed, billiard-rooms, racquet-court, and public gardens. The cricket-ground and racquet-court are a little N. of the assembly rooms. The club is 300 yds. S.E. of the T. B. St. John's Church is rather more than a furlong due S. of the T. B., and the cemetery is a few yds. to the S. of the church. The highest peaks are to the N.W., as China, which is 8,568 ft. above sea-level, Deopathar, 7,589 ft., &c.

The traveller may visit first the church, St. John's, which is a neat edifice, partly of stone, partly of masonry. It is 114 ft. 10 in. long, and 61 ft. 8 in. broad, and can seat 500 persons. It has a roof of dark-coloured wood, and has 2 stained-glass widows. There is a handsome brass under the window, on the N. or left side of the communion table, with this inscription:—

In affectionate remembrance of
CUTHBERT BENSEY THORNHILL, C.S.I.,
Bengal Civil Service,
Who died at sea, July 11th, 1868,
And was buried at Aden, aged 48 years.

The above Window is placed in the Church
By a few of his many friends,
Who deeply lament his loss.

Behind the organ, so that it is read with difficulty, is the following:—

In Memory of
MAJOR CHARLES WARDE,
This Tablet is erected by his brother officers
Of the late 68th Regiment N.I.,
In token of affection and regard.
Died at Almorah, 26th of November, 1857,
Aged 42 years.

There is also a brass in the church to Francis Otway Mayne, Esq., C.B., to whose memory the second stained-glass window is put up. The cemetery is not 30 yds. to the S. of the church. It is well kept, and the tombs are in good order. The only inscriptions of in-

terest are to Major-General Sir Stuart Corbet, K.C.B., who died August 14th, 1865, aged 63, and to Thomas Sidney Gepp, Lt. in the 66th or Gurká regiment, who died at Haldwán, on the 12th of February, 1858, of wounds received in action with the rebels of Rohilkhand, at Chárpurá. There is a tablet to Captain William Lawson, 42nd Highlanders, who died of a wound received at Mítá Ghát, on the 4th of January, 1859. Remark also a tablet to Lt.-General Sir E. W. Huthwaite, K.C.B., who died on the 5th of April, 1873, after a distinguished service of 63 years. Another victim to the attack on Lakhnau, whose name is recorded here, is Fitzhardinge Theophilus Quintin Berkeley, who lingered as long as the 2nd of July, 1867, but never recovered from his wound.

There is a pretty ride on the W. side of the Lake, where the visitor may ride up to a considerable height. But the finest views will be obtained on the E. side of the Lake, such as from Sher ke Danda, whence the snowy mountains beyond Almorah and Ránikhet may be seen. The Lake of Bhím Tál cannot be seen from Naini Tál, but its site can be made out indistinctly. The visitor will soon tire of the roads about the Station, and if he is vigorous and fond of sport, will do well to go to Ránikhet and Almorah, for a short tour by the following route :—

Nos.	Names of Villages.	Miles from Village to Village.
1	From Naini Tál to Khyrna.	12
2	From Khyrna to Ránikhet.	18
3	From Ránikhet to Muchkunti.	8
4	Muchkunti to Almorah	16
5	From Almorah to Peora	12
6	From Peora to Rámgarh	9
7	From Rámgarh to Naini Tál.	10

Total distance from Naini Tál and back to it, 85.

But if the traveller has time he should undertake a journey to Chamolí. The stations are as follows :—

Nos.	Names of Villages.	Miles.
1	From Naini Tál to Kyrnah .	12
2	From Kyrnah to Almorah .	19
3	From Almorah to Bágeshwár	12
4	From Bágeshwár to Raijnáth.	12
5	From Raijnáth to Gwáldam	9
6	From Gwáldam to Ghát .	14
7	From Ghat to Rámun . .	9
8	From Rámun to Káni .	9
9	From Káni to Pána . . .	4
10	From Pána to Pagnah . .	10
11	From Pagnah to Berí . .	12
12	From Berí to Chamolí . .	12
13	From Chamolí to Ardbadna	12
14	From Ardbadna to Karam Prág.	12
15	From Karam Prág to Lobah	10
16	From Lobah to Ganái . .	12
17	From Ganái to Dwárahati .	12
18	From Dwárahatí to Ránikhet.	12
19	From Ránikhet to Khyrna .	10
20	From Khyrna to Naini Tál .	12
		226

As this route will take the traveller beyond civilized parts, it will be necessary for him to take a small tent and supplies. But he will be rewarded by views of the snowy mountains, and by the chance of obtaining the following game : Jírao, Sámbar or elk, Seráo or wild goat, Gural or chamois, Thár, another sort of wild goat ; Barral or wild sheep, Kyun or wild ass, Kákar barkri or deer, Chanhu or snow leopard, Kilij or pheasant, Hirál or snow pheasant, Peorá or partridge, Lungi Árgas, another kind of pheasant, and Jungrish or small pheasant.

Ránikhet is a convalescent station, and Lord Lytton's Government had under consideration the expediency of making the annual migration from Calcutta to it, rather than to Simla, but the want of a good supply of water was an insuperable objection.

Almorah is a place of considerable historical interest, for its capture decided the Gurkhá War in 1815. The account will be found in Mill's "History," vol. viii., p. 53. It is as follows :—"On the 15th of February Colonel Gardner ascended the hill

the Gurkhás fell back, occasionallyt skirmishing with the detachment, bue offering no resolute resistance. Th gallant bearing of the Irregulars, consisting chiefly of natives of Rohilkhand, and the judicious dispositions of their leader, dislodged the enemy from every position, until they had concentrated their force upon the ridge, on which stands the town of Almorah.

"During the advance of Colonel Gardner another body of irregular troops, commanded by Captain Hearsay, entered the province by the Timli Pass, near the Gagra River, in order to create a diversion in Colonel Gardner's favour, and prevent Gurkhá reinforcements from crossing the river. This movement also was at first successful. Captain Hearsay took possession of the chief town of the district, and laid siege to a hill-fort in its vicinity; here, however, he was attacked by the Hasti Dál Chautra, the Gurkhá commander of the adjoining district of Duti, and was defeated and taken prisoner. He was conducted to Almorah, to which the Gurkhás repaired to assist in its defence.

"The importance of securing and extending the advantages obtained in Kumáoń determined the Governor-General to send a regular force into that quarter; and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, of his Majesty's 14th Regiment, was despatched thither to take the command, with 3 battalions of N.I. and a proportion of field artillery. Colonel Nicholls joined the troops before Almorah on the 8th of April. The Gurkhás were nothing daunted by his arrival; and whatever inclination Bám Sáh had originally manifested to join the invaders, no indication of any disposition to surrender the fortress entrusted to his charge was exhibited; he had been taught, no doubt, by the little progress which the British arms had made, to question the probability of their ultimate triumph, and to adhere *to the safer path of fidelity* to his *sovereign.*

"*Almorah was resolutely* defended *and measures were taken* to render the position of the besiegers untenable. On the 21st Hasti Dál marched from Almorah to occupy a mountain pass on the N. of the British camp. He was immediately followed by Major Paton, with 5 companies of the Light Battalion, and a company of Irregulars; the enemy was overtaken on the evening of the 22nd of April, and, after a spirited action, put to flight with the loss of their commander. No time was suffered to efface the effects of this discomfiture. On the 25th a general attack was made on the stockaded defences of the hills of Sitauli, in front of Almorah, which were all carried after a short resistance, and the troops, following up their success, established themselves within the town.

"A vigorous effort was made at night by the garrison to recover possession of the posts, and, for a time, a part was regained, but the Gurkhás were finally repulsed. On the following morning the troops were advanced to within 70 yds. of the fort, and mortars were opened upon the works, the effect of which was soon discernible in the desertion of great numbers of the defenders. A flag of truce was sent out by the commandant, and after a short negotiation the Gurkhás were allowed to retire across the Káli, with their arms and personal property; and the fort of Almorah, with the provinces of Kumáoń and Garhwal, were ceded to the British. They were permanently annexed to the British territories."

On September 18th, 1880, a frightful and unexpected catastrophe occurred at *Naini Tál.* On Thursday, the 16th of September, rain fell in torrents, and continued to fall till Saturday morning, when 25 in. had fallen. There was in consequence an enormous body of water in the hills which surround the Naini Tál Lake. The Victoria Hotel, which stood about 280 yards to the N. of the N. corner of the lake, had a lofty hill at its back. The margin of the lake was 6,470 ft. above sea-level, and the hill at the back of the hotel 7,204.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 18th, a slight landslip occurred on the spur of the hill, behind the hotel, crushing in the outhouses and a portion of the rear of the premises, and burying 20 Indians and 1 European child. Assistant-Commissary Taylor, with some police and labourers, came at once to render assistance, and sent for the military, who hastened to the spot, under the command of Captain Balderstone. The work of extricating the dead and wounded went on till 1.30 P.M., when in a moment the whole precipitous cliff overhanging the spot fell with a tremendous roar, burying at once the hotel, the soldiers, the assembly rooms, library, orderly room, road, and garden. Almost every person in the buildings and grounds was entombed. The place shook as with an earthquake, and the waters of the lake were driven to the S. part of it in an immense wave, while vast clouds of dust rose from the falling masses like volumes of smoke after a terrible explosion.

The following is a list of those who were killed :—

1. L. Taylor, C. S. Assist.-Commissioner.
2. G. H. Noad, Assist. to Ins.-Gen. of Police.
3. Rev. Mr. Robinson, Chaplain.
4. Mr. Morgan, Road Overseer.
5. Major Morphy, 40th Regiment.
6. Mrs. Morphy.
7. Mr. Turnbull.
8. Captain Goodridge, 30th N.I.
9. Surgeon-Major Hannah.
10. Captain Haines, R.E.
11. Captain Balderstone, 34th Regiment.
12. Lieut. Sullivan, 73rd Regiment.
13. Lieut. Halkett, 73rd Regiment.
14. Lieut. Carmichael, 33rd Regiment.
15. Sergeant-Major Rogers.
16. Sergeant Instructor Meenan.
17. Sergeant Frood, 33rd Regiment.
18. Lance-Sergeant Graver, 33rd *Regiment.*
19. *Lance-Corporal* Trister, 25th *Regiment.*
20. Private Helmouth, 6th Regiment.
21. Private Hoyes, 33rd Regiment.
22. Private Gillan, 33rd Regiment.
23. Private Turner, 73rd Regiment.
24. Private H. Brown, 73rd Regiment.
25. Private Chisholm, 73rd Regiment.
26. Private Keneray, 73rd Regiment.
27. Private Farrance, 13th Hussars.
28. Private Bast, 39th Regiment.
29. Driver Colman, R.H.A.
30. Mr. Bell, merchant.
31. Mr. Moss, Assist. to Mr. Bell.
32. Mr. James Drew.
33. Mr. Tucker, Clerk.
34. Mr. Morgan.
35. Mr. Shields.

ROUTE 29.

BARELI TO MURÁDÁBÁD.

The traveller will return to Bareli from Naini Tál by the stations that have already been given. On the way down, the traveller may, if he is interested in such matters, stop at the Naini Tál Brewery. It was established in 1863, and passed through several hands. Mr. Marsden, who took charge in 1874, obtained a contract to supply the troops at Naini Tál, which tripled his operations. It is stated that the water resembles more that of Burton than does any source in India. At this brewery many dogs have been carried off by leopards, which break the strongest chains to take them away. The stations from Bareli to Murádábád, on the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway, are as follows :—

Miles from Bareli.	Names of Stations.	No. 1.	No. 2.
		P.M.	A.M.
	Bareilly . . .	5.10	6.15
10	Bisháratganj . .	5.43	6.59
17	Aoula . . .	6.8	7.30
25	Mahmúdpúr . .	6.30	8.0
28	Dubtura . . .	6.40	8.16
35	Ásafpúr . . .	7.0	8.45
44	Chandausí* . .	7.20	9.10
56	Bilári . . .	8.50	10.47
60	Kunderki . .	9.3	11.3
71	Murádábád . .	9.30	11.40

At Chandausí the traveller will change to the Murádábád line, as the main line goes on to 'Aligarh. An *extension is proposed* from Murádábád to Rámnagar, which is only 12 m. S. of Ránikhet, and another to Sáháranpúr, to connect with the E. I. Railway and Hardwár.

* *At Chandausí there* are refreshment-rooms. *The train stops* 1 hour and a quarter.

Murádábád is on the right bank of the Rámganga river, and is a town of 4901 inhabitants. The cantonment lies to the N.W. of the town. The areas are as follows: cantonment, 1040·14 acres = 1·62 sq. m.; city, 842·29 acres = 1·32 sq.m. The Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway enters Murádábád at the S.E. of the city, and the station is ¼rd of a m. S. of the junction with the Mírat road. The Dák Banglá is nearly 1½ m. due N. of the railway station. But at the station at the S. end of the platform, are the company's rooms, which perhaps a traveller may be allowed to occupy. There are two very fine rooms and a lavatory.

St. Paul's Church.—At ⅛th of a m. to the W. of the Dák Banglá is St. Paul's Church. It is 106 ft. 3 in. long, and 75 ft. 7 in. broad, is quite plain inside, and there is only one inscription to the memory of Robert Manderson, B.C.S., who died at Naini Tál, May 18, 1869. As there is no chaplain, the compound is neglected and the hedge broken down. The cemetery is ⅔rds of a m. S.W. of the church, and nearer the station. It is well kept, with plenty of flowers, well watered. All the tablets of the old tombs were removed in the Mutiny, and those who took them destroyed them for fear of detection when the English government was restored. Here is the tomb of Lt. Francis Warwick and his wife, who were murdered by the populace during the insurrection on the 4th of June, 1857. There are 60 large tombs, two of which are 30 ft. high, without tablets, all having been destroyed in the Mutiny. The tablet to Major G. W. Savage, 37th N. Hants regiment, who died 3rd of December, 1869, states that a mural tablet, subscribed for by all ranks of the regiment, has been erected in the parish church at Combar, county Down, as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held by the corps in which he had served 20 years. The Race Course is ⅛th of a m. to the W. of the T. B., and the Post Office is

¼th of a mile to the S. of it, and the Telegraph Office about 100 yds. further on.

About ½ a m. to the N.N.E. of the station is the American church built by their Methodist Mission in 1874. It stands on the left of the road, and is used as a school, except during hours of service. The average attendance of pupils is 140. The Mission has also a vernacular school in the city, and there the average attendance is 120. All the boys read the Bible, and there are one or two Christians. The missionaries have to pass 4 examinations, one at the end of each of the first 4 years. The master, Mr. McGrew, from Virginia, states that they have hundreds of Christians in the villages, but discourage their coming into the towns. The office of the Taḥsíldár, on the opposite side of the road, is a handsome white building. A m. to the N. by E. of this church is the Ẓil'a School, on the banks of the Rámganga, which is there about 100 yds. broad in April, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. To the W. of the school is the Bádsháí Masjid, the inscription on which has been covered with *chunam*, when the mosque was repaired. The date is in the reign of Sháh Jahán, 1628—1658 A.D. The principal mosque is to the S. of the school, and is a plain but rather large building, with the following inscription in the central alcove inside in Persian, which may be thus translated :—

No mosque had been built in Murádábád,
But Káfirs and Hindús enough and to spare.
The just Sháh
Shahábú 'd dín i Gházi,
Gave orders to Rustam Khán
To found a lofty and noble mosque,
Which that Noble built graceful and becoming.
Firmly he laid the foundations
of his Faith.
He set up his religion firmly in the world.
Each man of learning was busy
with this,
How to find in the Ocean of Thought its date.
One of the learned brought from that
mystic ocean
This pure pearl of invention :
Rustam Khán, by the Divine favour,
Set up the foundation of the
House of Faith on High.

The Persian words Binái Khánah i dín kardah bálo, by the rules of Amjad, give the total 1046 A.H.= A.D. 1636. The pulpit has 4 steps. The Ẓil'a School cost 35,641 rs., of which Government paid 18,000. The rest was defrayed by the local fund, which was raised by subscriptions, and by the sale of confiscated arms. The ground was given by Rájá Gursahái, a native of Murádábád. It was built shortly after the Mutiny. Persian is very well taught in this school, or rather college, for the pupils are from the age of 18 to 23. N. of the school are the ruins of Rustam Khán's fort, the walls of which are of burnt brick, and are from 4 to 6 ft. thick ; and so close is it to the Rámganga, that one might spring from it into the stream. The air is deliciously cool here, even at the end of April. A large well here is called the Mint Well, because it supplied water to the Mint in which Rustam Khán coined his money.

What occurred at Murádábád during the Mutiny has been told by Kaye in his "Sepoy War," vol. iii. p. 252. The 29th B.N.I. was posted at this station, and were for some time kept steady by Mr. Cracroft Wilson, the Judge, but the gunners of the N. Artillery showed from the first unmistakable signs of an inclination to revolt. On the 18th of May, a regiment from Mírat, which had mutinied, came down upon Murádábád, and arrived at the Gángan Bridge. They had with them a considerable treasure, which they had carried off from Ẓafarnagar. Mr. Wilson moved against them, with a detachment of the 29th, under 2 excellent officers, Captain Faddy and Lieut. Clifford, and a body of Irreg. Horse.

He surprised the 20th asleep, and 8 or 10 of them were seized, 1 shot dead by a trooper, and the treasure captured. Next day the mutineers of the 20th entered Murádábád, when one was shot dead by a Sikh Sipáhí of the 29th, and 4 were made prisoners. The slain man was a relative of one of the 29th, who prevailed on a number of his comrades to go to the jail and get his body, and also to rescue the military prison

The guard at the jail fraternised with these men, and all the prisoners in the jail were released, but the Adjutant of the 29th and Wilson with a few Sipáhís and a few Irregulars, captured 150 of the prisoners, and lodged them again in the jail. In this manner Wilson continued to make use of the 29th, though in a dangerous mood, and he even disarmed 2 companies of Sappers who marched in from Rurkhí and had mutinied, but when the news of the mutiny at Bareli arrived it became impossible to restrain the Sipáhís any longer, and Wilson had to make over the treasure to them, and escape with the other civilians and their wives to Mírat.

The officers of the 29th, and their wives and children, went off to Naini Tál. Lieut. Warwick and his wife—a native Christian—were murdered. Some of the uncovenanted officials, who remained behind, were killed, and others were carried prisoners to Dihlí, where they perished.

ROUTE 30.

MURÁDÁBÁD TO 'ÁLÍGAṚH.

The traveller must return to Chandausí by the branch line already given, and proceed from thence by the Awadh and Rohilkhand main line to 'Áligaṛh. The stations are as follows :—

Ms. from Chandausi.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
		A.M.	P.M.
	Chandausí	9.40	9.0
10	Bijhoi	10.15	9.42
19	Danhari	10.40	10.12
27	Bulrala	11.11	10.47
30	Rájghát	11.39	11.17
34	Dabhái	11.54	11.42
		P.M.	A.M.
43	Atrauli Road . .	12.21	12.17
52	Hardwaganj . . .	12.50	12.50
60	'Álígaṛh* . . .	1.10	1.20

'Aligaṛh, "*the high fort*," is the name of the considerable fortress which adjoins and protects the town of Kol or Koil. This town is of undoubtedly great antiquity, but reference will not be made to the puerile legends regarding it, which the Hindús put forth in lieu of history. Before the Muslim invasion the district was held by Dor Rájpúts. Buddhistic remains have been found in excavating the eminence on which the citadel of Koil stood. Probably in very ancient times a Buddhist community existed there. Authentic history commences with the Muslim historians. Ḥasan Nizámí writes that in 1194 A.D., Ḳuṭbu 'd dín marched from Dihlí to Koil, "which is one of the most celebrated fortresses of Hind." In 1252 A.D. Ghiyásu 'd dín Balban was governor of Koil. He set up a great minaret, which was inscribed with the name

* There are refreshment rooms at 'Áligaṛh.

which he had before he ascended the throne—"Baháu 'd dín Shamsí," and dated 10th of Rajab, A.H. 652 = 27th of August, 1254 A.D. In August, 1862 A.D. this pillar, by an extraordinary act of Vandalism, was pulled down with the sanction of Mr. Edmonstone, to make room for shops. At the time of demolition the 1st story, 54 ft. high, and part of the 2nd, 20 ft., remained: total height 74 ft. The circumference of the base was 80 ft., and the walls were 6 ft. thick, diminishing at the top of the story to 4½ ft. A doorway opened on a spiral staircase which originally led to the top of the column. Where this staircase ended it was crossed by an ornamental Hindú pillar, and several beams of wood, from which the author of the "Gazetteer" infers that the 2nd story was built by other hands. The inscription is preserved in the 'Álígarh Institute.

Ibn Batuta mentions Koil in his account of his embassy from Dihlí to China, 1342 A.D. He calls it a fine town surrounded by mango groves. In the 15th century Koil became the scene of many a battle between the armies of Jawanpúr and Dihlí. An inscription in the fort of Koil records its construction during the reign of Ibráhím Lodi in 931 A.H. = 1524 A.D. An inscription on the 'Idgáh states that it was erected in 1563 A.D. by Muḥammad Gísú. Another writing on the shrine of Iláhí Bakhsh says that it was built by Ṣábit Khán in 1129 A.H. = 1717 A.D. This Khán repaired the old Lodí fort and called it Ṣábitgarh. He also built the great mosque in the centre of the town, an inscription on which states that it was finished in 1141 A.H. = 1728 A.D. In 1757 A.D. Súrajmall of Bhartpúr took Ṣábitgarh, and called it Rámgarh. In 1759 A.D. the Afgháns, under Aḥmad Sháh, expelled the Játs from Koil. About 1776 A.D. Najaf Khán repaired the fort of Rámgarh, and changed its name to 'Álígarh. About 1785 Mahádají Sindhia captured 'Álígarh, in which he found treasure in specie and *jewels amounting to* a kror of rupees. *In 1788 'Álígarh was* taken by Ghulám *Kádir Khán and* retaken by Sindhia, and here, with the aid of De Boigne, that prince organised those battalions after the European fashion which did such good service on many a hard-fought field. In 1790 there were 14 of these battalions, which formed 2 brigades, with 100 pieces of cannon. That year they defeated the Ráthors at the famous battle of Mairta, and also the combined armies of the Jaipúr Rájá and Isma'íl Beg; in fact, all Sindhia's successes from 1784 were due to these troops alone. In 1796 De Boigne was succeeded by Perron. There were then 3 brigades, one commanded by Major Perron at Puná, one under Major Sutherland at Mathurá, and one under Captain Padron at 'Álígarh. But in 1797 Perron came to 'Álígarh and assumed the supreme command. His only rivals, Tantia Pagnavís and Lakhwa Dáda, perished in 1801, and next year George Thomas fell. In 1802 the force was raised to 4 brigades or 32 battalions.

By the treaty of 1802 the British frontier had been advanced to within 15 m. of Koil. In 1803 the British declared war against Sindhia; on the 5th of September in that year Perron took refuge with the British. The day previous 'Álígarh was stormed. Colonel Monson led the attack, with 4 companies of H.M.'s 76th, under Major McLeod, 2 battalions of the 4th N.I. under Colonel Browne, and 4 companies of the 17th N.I. under Captain Bagshaw. During the night previous to the attack 2 batteries of 14 eighteen-pounders each were erected to protect the storming party, 1 at a village near the fort, and 1 near Perron's house. At 3 A.M. the storming party arrived within 400 yds. of the gateway, where they halted till daybreak. Meantime a party of H.M.'s 76th destroyed 60 or 70 of the garrison, who, with the usual carelessness of Indians, were smoking under a tree in front of the gateway. At daybreak the enemy were dislodged from a traverse mounted with three 6-pounders, which were taken before the enemy had time to fire them. Colonel Monson then pushed on with 2 flank companies of the 76th, and was received with a most destruct

fire of grape-shot. An ineffectual attempt was made to blow open the gate with a 6-pounder. A 12-pounder was then brought up, but at least twenty minutes passed before any impression was made on the gate. Colonel Monson was wounded with a pike, the adjutant of the 76th, Lieut. Turton of the 4th N.I., and 4 Grenadier officers were killed. After passing the first gate, the storming party advanced along a narrow road, defended by a strong tower, from which a deadly fire was kept up, while showers of grape poured from the neighbouring bastion on the narrow passage. The stormers, however, forced their way until they arrived at a 4th gate, which was too strong to be driven in even by a 12-pounder. At length Major McLeod succeeded in passing a wicket and ascending the ramparts, when after a vigorous defence, which lasted nearly an hour, the place was taken. The British lost 26 Europeans and 21 natives killed, and 76 Europeans and 105 natives wounded, and 6 officers were killed and 11 wounded. Of the garrison 2,000 were killed. In 1851 a medal was given for this achievement.

When the news of the Mutiny at Mírat arrived, on the 12th of May, 'Alígarh was garrisoned by 300 Sipáhís of the 9th N.I. under Major Percy Eld. On the 16th a party of the Sipáhís under Captain D. M. Stewart was sent out to suppress some alleged disturbances in the district. Francis Outram, C.S., only son of Sir James Outram, accompanied Stewart with a few troopers. It appeared that the disturbances had been greatly exaggerated, and Stewart and Outram returned. On the 19th the Sipáhís were reinforced, and on the 20th Captain Alexander marched in with the right wing of the 1st Gwáliár Cavalry. That day a Bráhman named Náráyan was hanged for tampering with the Sipáhís. He had scarcely been executed when the 9th broke *into* mutiny. The Europeans *escaped to Hátras, and 'Alígarh was occupied by rebels, among* whom the *treasure, 7 lákhs,* was distributed. *The prisoners were released* from the jail, and a large bullock-train at the Post Office plundered. On the 28th Lieut. Greathed reached 'Alígarh, with 40 volunteer horsemen, and information being received that Ráo Bhupál Singh, a Chauhán, had proclaimed a Rájpút government at Khair, 14 m. W. of 'Alígarh, the volunteers went there, and Mr. Watson, with a few of them, rode straight through the town to the Taḥsíldár's office, captured Bhupál Singh and 16 of his followers, and hanged him on the spot. Up to the 21st of June the volunteers held their ground at 'Alígarh, but the Lieut.-Governor of Agra then recalled most of them, and only Messrs. Cocks and Outram, of the B.C.S., Ensigns Marsh and Olivant, Dr. Stewart Clarke, and Messrs. Saunders, Tandy, Harington, Hind, Castle, and Burkinyoung were left. This scanty band moved to Mandrák, 7 m. from 'Alígarh on the Agra Road, and occupied the deserted factory there. On the 2nd of July, about 3 P.M., the volunteers were surrounded, but mounted and charged the mob, and killed 15 of them, when the rest dispersed. The volunteers were soon after obliged to retire to Agra, where their gallant leader, Watson, the magistrate of 'Alígarh, died of cholera.

From the 2nd July to the 24th August, the district was in the hands of the rebels. On August 20 Mr. Cocks, with a force under Major Montgomery, was despatched from Agra to succour Hátras, and on the 24th this force moved on Koil, and attacked the rebels under Ghaus Khán and Maulaví 'Abdu 'l Jalíl, near the garden of Mán Singh, close to the town. The Maulaví was killed and the rebels were driven out of the city. Govind Singh was then made Governor by the British, but on the 25th of September was driven out by rebels, and next day Major Montgomery was obliged to retreat on Hátras. On the 5th of October Colonel Greathed's column occupied Koil, when Mr. Cocks, Major Eld, 150 Europeans, 100 Sikhs, and 2 guns were sent from Agra to reoccupy the district. Govind Singh was reinstated. On the 11th of Decem-

ber, Colonel Seaton's column arrived at 'Álígarh, and on the 14th joined the Bulandshahr force, and the same day completely routed the rebels at the Nímnadí. After this the Duáb was completely cleared of rebels. After the rebellion, was over 4,969 acres were confiscated.

The T. B. at this town is close to the railway station. The church, Christ Church, may first be visited. It is very small, being only 43 ft. 5 in. long and 23 ft. broad. It is ¼ of a m. N. of the T. B., and is quite plain. There is only one tablet to Mr. George Blackmore Phelips, B.C.S., who died 23rd of February, 1850. The church seats 50 persons, and was consecrated by Bishop Wilson in 1840. The cemetery is ⅓th of a m. to the W. of the church, and is nicely shaded with fine trees, and well kept. As usual many of the tablets have been removed during the Mutiny. At the 3rd milestone S. of 'Álígarh, on the Agra Road, is a *Ficus religiosa* of enormous girth, and 100 yds. from it on the left of the road is a garden, in which a body of Gházis concealed themselves during the Rebellion, and rushed out on a detachment of our troops, inflicting much loss before they were killed. A few yds. beyond the milestone stands a Maltese cross on a pedestal, altogether 12 ft. high. On the pedestal is inscribed :—

Near this spot fell the undermentioned gallant officers and men, on the 24th August, 1857, fighting in defence of their Government against a large body of rebels, who had come from the Town of Koil, and were repulsed by a small force under Major MONTGOMERY, 15th Regiment Native Infantry :—

Ensign HARRY LEWIN MARSH, 16th Regiment N.I.;
Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN TANDY, Merchant and Volunteer;
Gunner ROBERT LOCKHART, 2nd Co. 5th Battery Bengal Artillery;
Corporal WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } 3rd Bengal
Private NICHOLAS FITZGERALD, } European
,, PATRICK LEVINGE, } Infantry.

Their Mortal Remains lie buried at Hátras.

Returning 2 m. by the same road, the traveller will come to the goods sheds of the E. I. Railway on the Grand Trunk Road. Here, where three roads meet, at the side of a deep ditch, is an inclosure about 8 ft. sq., containing a small white marble fence, within which is a white marble column 3½ ft. high, surmounted by a white marble figure of a dumpy dog. This monument is protected by a wire fence, at the top of which is a lamp, and is said to have cost 1,000 rs. Such a tomb is at once unintelligible and odious to the natives. The E. I. Ry. Station, a well-constructed and commodious building, lies between the Civil Station and the City. The Civil Station is admirably kept. There is a large central space, having on one side the private residences and the Post Office, and on the other, the Public Offices, Law Courts, Zil'a School, the 'Álígarh Institute, and the cemetery. The Institute was founded in 1864 by the well-known Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C. S. I., Judge of the Small Court at Banáras. The Library contains more than 2,000 volumes, and the Reading-room is furnished with the leading English and vernacular papers. The Institute has a newspaper of its own, called the "'Álígarh Institute Gazette." The Telegraph Office is on the S. side of the E. I. Ry., on the outskirts of the city. The old cemetery of 1802 lies towards the fort. There was a military cantonment here until 1870, when it was abandoned, and the ground given to the Koil municipality. The Anglo-Vernacular School has an average attendance of 125 boys. The District Jail is built for 500 prisoners. It stands to the W. of the Station.

The Fort of 'Aligarh.—Before visiting the town, it will be well to drive to the Fort, which is situated 2 m. to the N. of the town of Koil. It is surrounded by a ditch 18 ft. deep and from 80 ft. to 200 ft. wide. In April there is only a foot of water in the ditch, but during the rains it is full. Shallow as it is, there are large fish in it. The ditch is protected by a counterscarp, and the wall of it, which is 18 ft. in perpendicular height, is surmounted by an earthen embankment 20 ft. high. After crossing the ditch by a bridge, and passing a cutting, th

visitor will come to another portion of the ditch, which is crossed in like manner by a bridge, at the end of which there was formerly a drawbridge. A tunnel 60 yds. long is next passed. A little to the left of the inner mouth of this tunnel is a large quarter-guard. The fort is an oblong, with an inside area of about 20 acres. There is one bastion on each of the N. and S. sides, 3 bastions on the E., and 3 on the W. In the E. bastion there is a model of the fort, 20 ft. sq. and 3 ft. high. At the N.W. angle there are the bomb-proof magazines. The plan of the fort is a native one, improved by the French. Perron's house is ½ a m. to the S. of the fort. The main entrance to the fort is on the N. There were barracks in the fort, but they have been pulled down.

Perron's House.—There is a square gateway or guard-house in front of this house, with an arched entrance and a guard-room above it. Over the arch is written :—

PERRON,
1802.

There is then a Persian inscription, which gives Perron's Oriental titles as follows :— Náṣiru 'd daulah Imtizámu 'l mulk, General Perron Bahádur, Muẓaffar jang. Then the date is given on the right, 1802 A.D. ; on the left, 1217 A.H. In the garden is a well, on the side of which is a copper plate with the following inscription in Persian :—

In the Name of the
Most Merciful God,
Praise be to God, that the Spring of the
Beneficence of Náṣiru 'l mulk,
Imtizámu 'l mulk.
GENERAL PERRON BAHÁDUR MUẒAFFAR JANG,
By the fresh favour of the
Maker of the World,
Has been repaired and is flowing.

Then follow two couplets—

Outside Kol a garden was made,
In it is a well, the source of the Kanthar of Light,

The companion of GENERAL PERRON,
Which flows from the great river Jaihún.

The same date is given as above.

The Jail is 1 m. S. of Perron's *house.* It is a first-class district jail. The walls are of mud, but the entrance is of burnt bricks. It can hold 582 prisoners. There are only 6 solitary cells. Just outside the S. angle of the Jail, about 50 ft. from the wall, and just after crossing the E. I. Railway, is a hexagonal temple, 25 ft. high, with 7 pillars and a dome, under which is a pedestal inscribed :—

To the Memory of
The undermentioned gallant Officers,
H.M.'s 76th Regiment of Foot :—

Captain RONALD CAMERON,
Lieut. MICHAEL BAYLING FLEMMING,
Lieut. JOHN BROWN,
Lieut. and Adjutant FREDERICK WILLIAM ST. AUBIN,
Lieut. ARTHUR CUTHBERT CAMPBELL,
Who were killed
During the assault in which
The strong fortress of 'Álígarh,
Defended by a numerous and well-appointed garrison,
Fell to the superior energy of
British valour and British spirit,
On the 4th of September, A.D. 1803.

Also of
Lieut. and Adjutant JOHN MEUTH,
Lieut. JOHN HENRY HURD,
Of H.M.'s 76th Regt. of Foot,
Who lost their lives nobly fighting
In their country's cause,
During the memorable victory
Afterwards gained
Over the army of DAULAT RÁO SINDHIA,
Near Laswárí, in Hindústán,
By the British forces under the command of
General LAKE,
On the 1st of November, A.D. 1803.

This Monument was erected by their brother-officers.

The town may now be visited, and at the top of a long and rather steep slope is the principal mosque, to the quadrangle of which the ascent is by 10 broad steps. The building has 3 central domes and 2 side domes, and 2 large and 2 small minarets on the E. and W. faces. On the outside gate is a Persian inscription, which says that Ṣábit Khán built this mosque in the 11th year of the reign of Muḥammad Sháh. The architecture is in the debased style of the last century, yet the mosque is by no means without beauty and even dignity. The domes are of brick, the rest of the building is of blocked *kankar* and red sandstone. The pinnacles are gilt, the mosque is not in good repair. The eminence on which it stands is called the Bálá

Kilah, and in it have been discovered remains of Buddhist and Hindú temples. Some of the fragments have been placed in the compound of the Institute, and their elegance contrasts with the ugly fountain there. S.E. of the great mosque is another smaller, but more ornate, known as the Moṭi Masjid, or "Pearl Mosque." Sixty-five steps lead to the top of the minaret of the principal mosque, which is altogether about 60 ft. high. There is a good view over an extensive and well-wooded plain. In the cemetery is a tablet to William Rooty, a brave old soldier of H.M.'s 75th. He died 22nd of December, 1853, aged 86. He fought against Tipú in 1799, and under Lord Lake at 'Álígarh, Laswárí, Díg, and Bhartpúr. The town has a pop., according to the Census of 1872, of 58,589 persons. There are nearly 100 Imámbárahs in the town. The tomb of Gísú Khán is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the mortuary buildings. It is an open-pillared Chatrí, and is close to the 'Idgáh. The tomb of Hái Bakhsh is close to the Pearl Mosque, and is handsome, but small. W. of the chief mosque, about ¼ of a m., is a curious group of tombs, in which the central one is called the Shrine of Sháh Jamál, who is said to have lived before Koil was taken by 'Aláu 'd dín Ghori.

× 76th Foot
The Duke of Wellington's
West Riding Regt

ROUTE 31.

'ÁLÍGARH TO MATHURÁ.

There is a branch line from Háthras to Mathurá, the stations on which are as follows. The traveller must proceed from 'Álígarh on the main line to Háthras.

Ms. from 'Álígarh.	Names of Stations.	Time.	Remarks.
		P.M.	
	'Álígarh.		This train does not stop at Pali.
8	Pali . . .	5.10	
18	Háthras . .	5.49	

Ms. from Háthras.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
		A.M.	P.M.
	Háthras Road Junction* . . .	9.0	6.30
5¼	Háthras City . . .	9.33	7.3
12¼	Marsan	10.12	7.42
19¼	Barhana	10.40	8.10
22	Rayah	11.0	8.30
29	Mathurá . . .	11.30	9.0

Háthras town is seen from the railway. It has an appearance of prosperity, which it deserves. By the Census of 1872 there were 23,589 inhabitants, of whom 21,121 were Hindús. To the E. of the town are the remains of Daya Rám's Fort, consisting of a broken mound of earthwork, and 4 corner bastions of great size, surrounded by a ditch fully 40 yds. wide. An old temple in the fort still bears traces of the furious cannonade directed upon it in 1817, when Daya Rám, during Holkar's invasion, acted hostilely towards the British. In consequence, on the 1st of March, fire was opened on the fort from 45 mortars and 3 breaching batteries. At the close of the day a magazine in the

* The fare from Háthras Junction to Mathurá is 2 rs. 1st class, 12 ánás 2nd class 8 ánás 3rd class.

fort exploded, and caused such destruction of the garrison and buildings that Daya Rám fled during the night, and Háthras and the neighbouring fort of Marsan were forthwith dismantled.

Mathurá.—The city of Mathurá stretches for about 1½ m. along the right bank of the Jamna, the fort being in the centre, of which only the sub-structure is left; it was rebuilt in Akbar's time, and is said to be the fort of Kans. It is in N. lat. 27° 30′ and E. long. 77° 45′. The Jail and Collector's Office are 1¾ m. to the S. of the S. extremity of the town, and 1 m. to the W. of the town is a Jain temple and a large mound of bricks called Chaurási Tíla. In a line with the Jain temple, but bordering on the town, is the principal mosque, in the Katra and about ½ a m. to the S. is another mound called Kankali, and to the S.W., at distances varying from ½ a m. to a m., are 5 mounds called the Chaubárah mounds; and all these places will be found mentioned by General Cunningham in vol. iii. of his "Arch. Survey Reports," p. 13, and also in vol. i., p. 233. The traveller may first dispose of the modern buildings, and then inspect the antiquities of the place. As the birthplace of Kṛishṇa, Mathurá naturally presents some objects of alleged great antiquity.

The little church, Christ Church, stands not E. and W., but almost N. and S. It is 79 ft. 9 in. long, and 54 ft. 5 in. broad. It was consecrated by Bishop Deltry, in December, 1856. Over the Communion table is a brass to the memory of Lt. R. F. P. Spartin, Adjutant of the 10th Hussars, accidentally killed by a spear-wound at Shírgarh on the 1st of December, 1875. The window above the brass was erected to his memory by the 10th Hussars and the 94th Regiment, and by the civilians of Mathurá. The window has 3 divisions, *and represents* in the centre the Cru*cifixion, with an angel* on each side. *The next inscription is* to the memory *of Malcolm, sixth son of* W. Barrington, *Ipsden, Oxfordshire.* He was a civilian and assistant-settlement officer, and was murdered at Govardan on the 6th of February, 1875. Another tablet is to Riding-Master Corbit and his wife, and 29 n.-c. officers and men of the 11th Hussars. The R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart, built by Ch. Salmon Growse in 1874, is extremely pretty and interesting. It is 78 ft. long and 60 ft. broad at the chancel. There is a tower, with a dome copied from a Hindú temple, with a carving of our Saviour at the top, over the entrance. It has, outside, 3 pillars on either side, with polished white shafts, decorated with a black vandyke pattern and 2 plain white pilasters. Over the altar there is a wooden roof, and over the rest of the church a picked-out red brick one. On the left of the entrance is a niche for the holy water, and above it a glass case, containing a representation of the Crucifixion carved in ivory. More to the left is the baptismal font of carved stone. The cemetery is a little N. of the church, and is nicely kept with flowers. Some of the tablets were removed and some broken in the Mutiny. There are tablets to many officers, and among them one to Brig.-General Richard Frith, 8th Light Cavalry, commanding the Agra and Mathurá frontier, who died July, 1809, and one to Major-General John Smith, "commanding officer in the field," who died 6th of August, 1806. There is also, on a small eminence in the very centre of the cemetery, a tomb with the following inscription :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY FRASER,
Of H.M.'s 11th Regiment of Foot,
Who commanded the British Army at the
Battle of Díg,
On the 13th of November, 1804,
And by his judgment and valour achieved an
Important and glorious victory.
He died in consequence of a wound
He received when leading on the troops,
And was interred here on the
24th of November, 1804,
In the 40th year of his age.
The Army
Lament his loss with the deepest sorrow,
And his country regards his heroic conduct
With grateful admiration.
History will record his fame and perpetuate
The glory of his illustrious deeds.

A walk may now be taken through the town, entering by the Hardinge Gate, also called Holí Gate, built by the municipality.

In the beginning of May the Jamna is here 300 yds. broad. There is a paved street the whole way along it, with bathing Ghâṭs or flights of steps descending to the water, and ornamental *chabutarahs* or platforms, and small but neat pavilions. Generally speaking the men bathe at separate Ghâṭs from the women. The 1st Ghâṭ is called Bangálí. It is at the foot of the pontoon bridge, and close to the large house of the Rájá of Jhálrapatan. It has its name from having been built by the Gosáin of the temple of Govind Deva at Bindrában, the head of the Vaishavas of Bengal, whose house is opposite. The names of the Ghâṭs are thus given by Mr. Growse, in his book on Mathurá, p. 134. To the N., Ganes, Mánasa, Dasasvamedha, Chakra, Kṛishṇa Gangá, Som-tirtha, Vasudeva or Shaikh, Brahmálek. Ghantáhbáran, Dhárapatan, Sangaman-tírtha, Navatírtha, and Asikunda. To the S. are Avimukta, Visrántí, Prág, Kankhal, Tinduk, Súrya, Chintá-mani, Dhṛiva, Rishí, Moksha, Kotí, and Budh Ghâṭs. The temple of Mahádeva Kṛishṇa Ganga has some rich and delicate stone tracery. The Visrántí Ghâṭ is where Kṛishṇa rested after slaying Kansa. It is distinguished from all the other Ghâṭs by having a series of marble arches facing the water.

The river is full of tortoises, some of them very large, poking their long necks and heads out to be fed. There is a well here 12 ft. deep, with steps down to it, choked at the bottom with rubbish. After about 80 yds. is the fine house of the Guru Parshotomdás. He affects great sanctity, and will not see a European. Then comes a fine house, belonging to a Gujarátí, called Ballamdás. Opposite to this is the flourishing village of Hans Ganj or "Swan borough." After this comes a stone *tower, 55 ft. high, which is* called the *Satí Burj, because when* Kans was *killed by Kṛishṇa his* widow committed *satí* here. Growse, p. 97, says it was the wife of Rájá Bhár Mal of Jaipúr, mother of Bhagwándás, who built it in 1570 A.D. The traveller now descends 4 + 1 + 1 + 2 steps to the Bisrám Ghâṭ, a little N. of the Satí Burj, and then goes down 2 more steps to a sort of square, where the Rájás are weighed against gold. There is a small white marble arch here, close to the river. Beyond this is a Ghâṭ built by Jai Singh of Jaipúr. Beyond this, observe the enormous house and temple belonging to Lakṣhman Dás, son of Seṭh Govindás, who is the richest man in India. Rumour states his wealth at 23 millions sterling. Ascend by 16 steps to the court of the temple of Párasnáth. At this point the adytum can be seen. It has a portico with 4 pillars, and then 2 rows of 5 pillars each. The roof has eaves which project 10 ft., and a 2-storied gallery runs all round the court.

A visit may next be paid to the Jám'i Masjid, which stands high. Ascend 20 steps to reach the court of the mosque, which is 14 ft. above the level of the street, leading up to and round it. The mosque has been covered with encaustic tiles. On either side of the façade of the gateway is written 4 Persian lines, which may be thus translated :—

In the reign of SHÁH Á'LAMGÍR,
Who inspired life into the creed and its votaries,
The Emperor of the earth, Aurangzíb,
Clothed in justice,
Praise be to God, the light of Islám is shining,
For this lofty mosque was founded by
'ABDU'NNABÍ KHÁN,
It made the idols bow, did this second house* of God.†
See the sacred mystery that Error vanished.
When I sought for its date, by grace a voice came,
"Say that 'Abdu'nnabí is the founder of this mosque."

The chronogram gives the date 1071 A.H. = 1660-61 A.D. Over the façade of the mosque are the 99 names of God. The pulpit has 3 steps, and is of fine white marble. At the sides

* The temple at Makka (Mecca) is called Baitulláh, "House of God," and this mosque is said to be the second of that name.
† Referring to a verse of the Kur'án.

are 2 pavilions roofed in the Hindú manner. The court measures 116 ft. 6 in. from N. to S., and 131 ft. 10 in. from E. to W. There are 4 minarets, which are 91 ft. high from the top gallery to the floor of the mosque, and 27 ft. from the top gallery to the top of the minaret, and there are 14 ft. from the court of the mosque to the ground. The total height from the ground is 91 + 27 + 14 = 132 ft. There are 4 other Persian lines, which may be translated as follows :—

This principal mosque of blessed foundation
Has a terrace as lofty as the lover's spirit;
Grandeur as great as the hearts of the religious;
A court as wide as the expanse of thought.

Abdu'nnabí was killed in quelling an émeute at Sáhora in the Parganah of Mahában, on the E. side of the Yámuná. At the entrance to the W. of the town is the 'Idgáh,* and about ¼ of a m. to the W. of the town is the Katra, which is an enclosure like that of a Saráí, 804 ft. long by 653 ft. broad. Upon a terrace 172 ft. × 86 ft. broad stands a mosque of the same length, but only 60 ft. broad. There is another terrace 5 ft. lower, measuring 286 × 268 ft. There are votive tablets in the Nágarí character, dated Samvat 1713—1720. On this site stood the great temple of Kesava Ráí, which Tavernier saw in the beginning of Aurangzíb's reign, apparently about 1659 A.D., and which he describes as very magnificent, adding that it ranked next after the temples of Jagannáth and Banáras (Travels, part ii. book iii. chap. 12, French ed., and Cunningham Reports, vol. iii. p. 15). It was built of a red sandstone from Agra. At the back of the Katra is a modern temple to Kesava, and close by is the Patara-Kund, a tank in which Kṛishṇa's baby linen was washed. This tank is faced throughout with stone, and has flights of stone steps down to the water, with 40 steps in each flight. There is also *a very steep ramp* down which horses go to be washed, and it is strange how they are able to get up again. The next visit may be to the New Museum, of the carving of which Mr. Growse says, p. 101, "but the most refined and delicate work of the kind ever executed is to be seen in a building erected by public subscription, at the suggestion of Mr. Mark Thornhill." On this 30,000 rs. were spent before the Mutiny, when it was interrupted, but it has since been carried on. The central hall is only 25 ft. sq., and there is a verandah or corridor 10 ft. broad. In the cornice of the hall a Persian inscription is beautifully worked. It may be translated thus :—

As the comfort of the people was
Very dear to Government,
They gave hints to the
Collector and Magistrate;
He, with the aid of the Chiefs of Mathurá,
Built a wondrous rest-house for travellers.
Its walls are like a mirror in brightness,
Each part resembles a garden in its colouring,
Traced in flowers.
The work is most pleasing and perfect,
It is fair to compare it to the
Dome of Afrásiáb,
And right to call it the palace of Cæsar.
Whoever looks at it will learn
The date of its foundation
Is the Saráí, by its symmetry caused much
Envy to the beautiful garden.
The date is A.D. 1846—7.
A.F. 1264.

Mr. Growse says 1859 A.D. The best piece of sculpture in the Museum is the Yasa-ditta statue of Buddha. The face is really beautiful, more artistic than that of any figure yet discovered, but the nose has lately mischievously been broken off; the most curious object is a carved block found by Mr. Growse in 1873, representing a Bacchanal group. Immediately opposite is the Public Gardens in which the Museum ought to have been placed. A little further on is the Jail, constructed on the radiating principle.

When Fa-Hian travelled in the end of the 4th century, and the beginning of the 5th, he halted a whole month at Mathurá, and found that there were 20 Buddhist monasteries with 3,000 monks, but when Hiouen Thsang visited the place

* *This mosque is quoted by Cunningham, vol. iii. p. 13, as one of the best specimens of ornamentation with glazed tiles.*

in 634 A.D., the number had declined to 2,000, whence it appears that Buddhism was on the wane. It is also known that one of the monasteries was established by the great Indo-Scythian King Huvishka about the beginning of the Christian Era, and under the patronage of the King Buddhism was probably still more flourishing then. It is therefore not improbable that Bráhmanism succeeded Buddhism at Mathurá, and that in fact the worship of Kṛishṇa was introduced subsequently to the Christian Era, which adds probability to the idea that this worship is a grotesque offshoot of Christianity. Be this as it may, we find that the Katra which has been before mentioned yielded a number of Buddhistic remains to General Cunningham and others. In fact Cunningham fixes upon the Katra as the site of the Upagupta monastery, mentioned by Hiouen Thsang. At the Katra, Cunningham found a broken Buddhist railing pillar, with the figure of Máya Devi standing under the *Sál* tree, and also a stone on which was inscribed the well-known genealogy of the Gupta dynasty, from Shrí Gupta the founder, down to Samudra Gupta, where the stone was broken off. He also found built into the wall of a well, one of the peculiar curved architraves of a Buddhist gateway, and also an inscription on the base of a statue of Shákya dated Samvat 281, or A.D. 224, in which the Yasa Vihára is mentioned, and this is probably the monastery which once existed on the Katra. In the Katra too were found 2 capitals of columns, one no less than 3 ft. in diameter. A fragment of the larger one is still to be seen lying inside the Katra gateway. Cunningham thinks the smaller is of the Indo-Scythian, and the larger of the Gupta period. Maḥmúd of Ghazni in 1017 A.D., remained at Mathurá 20 days, and pillaged and burned the city, and carried off 5 golden idols, whose eyes were of rubies worth *50,000 dinárs = £25,000.* A 6th idol *of gold weighed 1120* lbs, and was *decorated with a sapphire* weighing 300 *Mishkáls* or 3¼lbs. There were also 100 idols of silver, each of which loaded a camel. The idols together were worth not less than £300,000. From Hiouen Thsang's visit to Maḥmúd's is nearly 400 years, and during these 4 centuries Buddhism wholly disappeared from Mathurá, and the Bráhman temple of Kesava Rái was built on the very site where the great Buddhist monastery Yasa Vihára stood.

Near the Jail is a mound, where the most extensive discoveries have been made. It appears that on it stood 2 Buddhist monasteries, the Huvishka and the Kunda-Suka Vihára. The latter is the place where the famous monkey which made an offering to Buddha, jumped into the tank and was killed. At this mound statues of all sizes, bas-reliefs, pillars, Buddhist rails, votive *stupás*, stone umbrellas, and inscriptions have been found. One inscription is of the 1st century B.C. The earliest is of the Satrap Sandása, and the next of the great King Kanishka in the year 9. The left hand of a colossal Buddha has been found, the figure of which must have been 24 ft. high. The most remarkable piece of sculpture is that of a female, rather more than half life size, whose attitude, and the position of whose hands resembles those of the famous Venus of the Capitol. Cunningham says it is one of the best specimens of unaided Indian Art. There is also a Silenus, described by James Prinsep in 1836, and which Cunningham thinks is the work of a Bactrian Greek sculptor; Prinsep thinks that it is "superior to any specimen of pure Hindú sculpture that we possess."

In the Chaubárah mounds, 1½ m. to the S.W. of the city, measuring from the gateway of the Katra, was found a golden casket, now in the possession of Mr. F. S. Growse. There also was found by Cunningham a *stupá* 17 ft. in diameter, also a steatite casket, which no doubt originally contained relics. He also brought out the capital of a pillar 3 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 2 ft. high, formed by

recumbent animals placed at the 4 angles, 2 being winged lions, and 2 winged bulls, with human heads adorned with rams' horns and ears. For the many other discoveries made in different mounds near Mathurá reference must be made to Cunningham's Report, vol. iii., where they are detailed at great length.

Gokul.—The traveller will drive 6 m. to the S.E., to the town of Gokul, where Krishna is said to have passed his childhood. Before reaching the town the Yamuná, 200 yds. broad, has to be crossed on a pontoon bridge, which will support a carriage. After crossing, one must drive ½ a m. through deep sand to a lane so narrow that a carriage can only just pass, then drive 3 m., ¼ of a m. being over a very bad road; the visitor will then arrive at a temple, at the E. of the town of Mahában. Here are immense remains of fortifications, and after passing the red-brick gate of the fort, at the top of the rampart, on the left is a building, 94 feet long, which is called Nand's house; and here is a black figure of Krishna, and figures of Nand, Jasodá, and Nárad. Nand is the foster-father of Krishna, Jasodá is Nand's wife, and Nárad one of the divine sages. This building is 26½ ft. broad, and has 14 rows of pillars, 5 deep=70; 7 ft. 5 in. high + the capitol, which is 1 ft. high; total, 8 ft. 5 in. These pillars are very remarkable, as they have two belts of spirited figures, seemingly flying in succession. They are all broken by the Muslims, and the whole edifice was thrown down, but we are attempting to restore it.

ROUTE 32.

MATHURÁ TO BINDRÁBAN.

Bindrában, or, properly, Vrindában, is compounded of *Vrinda*, "holy basil," *Ocymum sanctum*, from *Vrin*, "to please," and *Ban* or *Van*, "a forest;" literally, a forest of tulsí trees, the name of the place to which Krishna removed from Gokul, 9 m. to the N. of Mathurá. The traveller will drive through the city of Mathurá, passing under the very handsome Hardinge Gate, at the S. of the town. The streets are paved with ribbed stone, which gives the horses safe footing, and allows the dust to be swept or washed off. The road is good. It passes through 2 villages, Jaisinghpúr and Ahalya-ganj, and, about half way, crosses a ravine by a bridge, which bears an inscription showing that it was built by the daughter of Sindhia. Adjoining, is a masonry tank, with an inscription stating that it was constructed by Lálá Kishan Lál, a resident at Dihlí. Before reaching this there is a garden called Kushl, from a banker of Gujarát who made it, and founded one of the largest temples at Mathurá. On the opposite side of the road is a large handsome well of red sandstone, with a flight of 57 steps leading down to the water, built by Ahalya Bái.

There is no reason to believe that Bindrában was ever a great seat of Buddhism. Its most ancient temples, 4 in number, date only from the time of Elizabeth, "while the space now occupied by a series of the largest and most magnificent shrines ever erected in Upper India was 50 years ago an unclaimed belt of woodland" (see Growse, p. 174). The 4 temples alluded to are those of Govind Deo, Gopi Náth, Jugal Kishor, and Madan Mohan. Bindrában is famous as the place

where Kṛishṇa sported with the Gopís, and stole their clothes when they were bathing. The Yamuná bounds the town to the E., and winds pleasantly round it. It is in the dry season about 100 yds. broad. At the entrance to the town, on the left, is a large red temple, 300 years old. It is sacred to Girdári, and was almost destroyed by Aurangzíb, but has been restored by the British Government. On the right is a new temple, built by Seṭh Rádhá Kṛishṇ and Seṭh Govind Dás. The latter retired from the world in 1874, and devoted himself to worship and alms-giving. Every day 100 persons or more were fed at his temple, on the outside; while others of high caste were fed within the sacred inclosure, within which Europeans are not allowed to go. The temple consists of a vast inclosing wall, with 3 gopuras, which are 80 to 90 ft. high, while the gates are about 55. The traveller will ascend the N. gate, by 22 steps, to a terrace, then 18 to another resting-place, and then 20 more to the top platform; in all 60 steps. Here he will sit and view the scene.

The great court is 509 ft. 1 in. from N. to S., and 400 ft. from E. to W., and contains the temple, which is about 400 ft. from N. to S., and 280 from E. to W. This court opens into a square, or rather oblong, 500 ft. from E. to W. and 400 from N. to S., with a tank in the centre, about 30 ft. deep, to the water of which steps lead down on every side. The water is of a deep-green colour. All along the long court first mentioned are houses, with a narrow verandah in front. Those on the N. side are not seen at all, as doors in the wall of the inclosure open into the yards in which they are. The temple is dedicated to Shrí Ranga, a name of Viṣhṇu; and figures of Garuda, the man-bird, Viṣhṇu's vehicle, are very conspicuous. The visitor will walk round the great court, and see 2 white marble pavilions, 1 at the E. and 1 at the W. side of the tank; and a stone pavilion, with a flat roof, supported by 16 pillars, opposite the E. gopura. Europeans must not go beyond the steps of the temple; but they will see a golden or gilt flag-staff, 60 ft. high, and in front of it a black marble slab, on which the sacrificial rice is daily laid. Behind is the Murth, or image, and near it women will be seen worshipping. To the W. of this temple is a large one sacred to Govind Deo. It is red, and may be seen from the top of the N. gate. A mile beyond it, in the same direction, is the Madan Mohan Temple. To the N. is a vast house, with a temple inside, belonging to Sindhia. To the E., near the river, is a temple belonging to the Tikári Rájá, who lives near Gayá. The Bígam of Bhopál has a house at Bindrában. To the S.E. is the Rang Bilás Garden, whither the idol in the Seṭh's Temple is taken, in the month Chaitr, during a festival which lasts 10 days.

The visitor will now cross the road to the temple of Govind Deo. It is said by Mr. Growse to be the most impressive religious edifice that Hindú art has ever produced, at least in Upper India. The body of the building is in the form of a Greek cross, the nave being 100 ft. long, and the breadth across the transepts the same. The central compartment is surmounted by a dome of singularly graceful proportions; and the 4 arms of the cross are roofed by a waggon-vault of pointed form, not, as is usual in Hindú architecture, composed of overlapping brackets, but constructed of true radiating arches as in Gothic cathedrals. The walls have an average thickness of 10 ft., and are pierced in 2 stages, the upper stage being a regular triforium. Under one of the arches at the W. end of the nave is a tablet, with a Sanskrit inscription, with the date Samwat 1647 = A.D. 1590. It is thought by some to be handsomer than the Seṭh's Temple. A flight of 8 steps ascends to a hall, 117 ft. long from E. to W., and 99 ft. 10 in. broad from N. to S. Mr. Fergusson says ("History of Arch.," p. 463):—"Mán Singh erected, at Bindrában, a temple which either he left unfinished at his death, or the sikra of which may have been thrown down by Aurangzíb. It is one of the most

interesting and elegant temples in India, and the only one, perhaps, from which an European architect might borrow a few hints. The temple consists of a cruciform porch, internally nearly quite perfect, though externally it is not quite clear how it was intended to be finished. The cell, too, is perfect internally—used for worship—but the sikra is gone, possibly it may never have been completed. Though not large, its dimensions are respectable, the porch measuring 117 ft. E. and W. by 105 ft. N. and S., and is covered by a true vault, built with radiating arches—the only instance, except one, known to exist in a Hindú temple in the N. of India. Over the 4 arms of the cross the vault is plain, and only 20 ft. span, but in the centre it expands to 35 ft., and is quite equal in design to the best Gothic vaulting known. It is the external design of this temple, however, which is the most remarkable. The angles are accentuated with singular force and decision, and the openings, which are more than sufficient for that climate, are picturesquely arranged and pleasingly divided. It is, however, the combination of vertical with horizontal lines, covering the whole surface, that forms the great merit of the design. This is, indeed, not peculiar to this temple, but is found also at Bhuvaneshwar."

After seeing this temple the visitor may proceed to the next, which is all of redstone, and was repaired in 1877, at the expense of the British Government. At the back of the temple, and adjoining it on the W., are, at 3 corners, temples which resemble each other, and a 1-storied red temple to the S., which is the temple of Patálya Devi, the Hindú Hecate, which is 24 ft. from E. to W., and 32 ft. from N. to S. There is a new temple adjoining this temple to the W., built by a Bengálí Bábú. It is not tasteful, but has a finely carved door. To the N. is a kitchen, and in the centre a *pavilion with 4 pillars.* On ascending *a ladder to go into* Devi's temple, *it will be found* without a roof, as Aurangzíb demolished the two upper stories and the roof. A descent of 12 steps brings the visitor to the sanctum, which is a niche on the right, with a figure of the goddess riding a tiger. The corner buildings are polygonal, like the corners of the mosque at Banáras, next the Golden Temple. The next visit will be to Madan Mohan Temple, but a stop must be made to walk ½ a m. through deep sand to a Ghát on a branch of the river. Here, under 2 fine trees, a *Ficus indica* and a *Nauclea orientalis*, is a fine pavilion, in which many cobra's heads are represented. Shiva is said to have struck Devi with a stick here, when she jumped off this Ghát, and made it a place for curing snake bites. There is here a Sálagram (a species of Ammonite worshipped as a type of Vishnu), with 2 footprints, 2¼ in. long. The Madan Mohan Temple stands on rising ground, and one ascends 7 by 7 steps, to long inclines, with thrice 3 steps, in all 23 steps. The temple is 65 ft. high, and is in the shape of a cone. Inside are 2 black quite new idols of Satya Anand and another. E. of the cone is a shorter temple, and then a *Rasoy* or "kitchen" and a *Sabhá* or "hall," where the music plays, which measures 55 ft. from N. to S., and 17 ft. 9 in. from E. to W. A very steep flight of 29 steps leads down to the level ground.

The *Temple of Gopináth* is thought by Mr. Growse to be the earliest of the series. It was built by Raesil Jí, a grandson of the founder of the Sherkháwat branch of the Kachhwáha chiefs. He distinguished himself under Akbar. The temple of which he is said to be the founder resembles that of Madan Mohan, but is in a ruinous condition. Its special feature is an arcade of 3 bracket arches.

The *Temple of Jugal Kishor* is at the lower end of the town, near the Kesi Ghát. It is said to have been built by Nou-Karan, a Chauhán chief, in 1627 A.D. The choir arch has pierced tracery in the head of the arch, and above it a representation of Krishna supporting the hill of Gobardhan.

The *Temple of Rádhá Ballabh* is a handsome building. The hall is 63 ft. by 20 ft. The shrine was demolished by Aurangzíb. The nave is 54 ft. by 18 ft. The Jag Mohan is 17 ft. by 18 ft. and is of especial interest as the last specimen of the early eclectic style. There are also 5 modern temples of some interest.

ROUTE 33.

BINDRÁBAN TO DÍG.

The distance is 12 kos, or 24 m., and the journey must be made in a carriage or on horseback. The first change of horses will be at the village of Sárnín, 5½ m. from Mathurá. At about the same distance further on is the village of Govardhan, from *Go*, "a cow," and *Varddhan*, "increasing," a celebrated hill, which was upheld by Kṛishṇa on one finger to shelter the cowherds from a storm excited by Indra, as a test of Kṛishṇa's divinity. Here the carriage will turn to the right, to the Chattrí of the Bhartpúr Rájás. The 2 Chattrís of Randhir and Bála Deva Singh, on the bank of the Mánasa Ganga, are also worth a visit. The Samádhi, or place where the ashes after cremation are deposited, is in the upper story, which is mentioned by Mr. Growse as one of the best specimens of the kind of carving executed at Mathurá. There is a tank here, with 40 steps leading down to the water. For the other buildings at Govardhan refer to Mr. Growse's book, p. 174, and to Mr. Fergusson for a temple built in Akbar's reign (idem, p. 465. About ½ a m. beyond this is a rocky ridge, 60 ft. high, which is said to be the famous mountain of Govardhan. According to the Hindús it was once a high mountain, and has been sinking ever since the time of Kṛishṇa. For 3 m. before reaching Díg the road forms a sort of causeway above a very low, flat country. There is a stone wall from 2 to 4 ft. on either side.

Díg, said to be from *Dírg*, "long."—At Díg the traveller will take up his lodging in the palace of the Bhartpúr Rájá, who, with a hospitality which cannot be too much commended, not only allows European travellers of respectability to stop in his magnificent residence, but supplies them with food and wine. The Gopál Bhawan, in which the traveller will lodge, has many *jhálís* or venetians, and it will be well to leave them open for the sake of air. A cannon is fired at the break of day. A paper of printed rules is hung up for the benefit of travellers, and they are told that permission to use the palace is to be got from the Political Agent at Bhartpúr. It is expressly stated that the Kishn Bhawan or "marble hall" is not to be used by travellers, nor are they allowed to partake of meals there. Visitors are requested not to net fish or to pick fruit. The shooting of pea fowl, or blue pigeons, is strictly prohibited. There is a fine view from the top of the Gopál Bhawan. It is built on the E. edge of the Kachcha tank, which is full of fish, and is much used by the people for washing and bathing. The palace is 210 ft. 10 in. long from N. to S., and 120 ft. broad from E. to W. The front hall is 82 ft. long and 57 ft. broad, and the lake is about 400 ft. long and 300 ft. broad. In front of the palace is a pretty chábutarah of inlaid marble, with a white marble arch. To the N.E. of it, at 180 ft. off, is the Nand Bhawan, in which is a fine hall, 108½ ft. long, and 86 ft. 4 in. broad. There are 7 arche

on either side, and 6 pillars; and there is an inner inclosure, marked off by 16 pillars. Between the 2 rows of pillars stand 4 very thick pillars, one at each corner, with paintings of Janaka and other mythological persons. The hall is 20 ft. high. Pass now into the gardens, and see on the left the house of the Indian doctor, according to whom it is a very feverish place. Continuing the promenade, the Rúp Ságar lake, a very large one, will be passed on the right. The W. gate of the fort (there are 2 gates) is ½ a m. from the Gopál Bhawań. The fort has 12 bastions, and a ditch 50 ft. broad, in which the water in the dry season is from 12 to 13 ft. deep. Passing through the first door, the visitor will come to a second, protected with spikes to prevent elephants from breaking in. Beyond that is a wall, 27 ft. thick, where there was a gate, which was removed by Rájá Balwant Singh. Beyond this is a natural mound, about 70 ft. high, and beyond that a building which serves as a prison. The walls of the fort are very massive and lofty. There are 72 bastions in all. The N.E. bastion may be ascended. It is about 80 ft. high. On it is a cannon 16 ft. 7 in. long in the barrel, exclusive of the projection from the breach, which measures 2 ft. 4 in. The diameter of the muzzle is 2 ft. 4 in., but that of the orifice is only 5½ in. The inside area of the fort is about 20 acres.

The Súraj Bhawań is to the S. of the Gopál Bhawań, and is 88 ft. long. The floor is of marble, chiefly white, but inlaid with pieces of other colours. Opposite to it, with a pretty garden between, is another small palace on the W., called the "Harde Bhawań." The eaves of these buildings are very ornamental. There are two, one above the other, the lower projecting 3 ft., and the upper 4½ ft. But in the façade the projection is greater. Both eaves have handsome supports. The Kishn Bhawań is S.E. of the Gopál Bhawań, and the roof measures 131 ft. from E. to W., and 71 ft. from N. to S. The so-called Marble Hall is of stone of a reddish tint, and not very handsome. It is 60 ft. long from E. to W. and 52½ ft. from N. to S. The height is 22 ft. 3 in. There are 5 scalloped arches in the façade, and 5 in the centre, with 4 pillars and 2 pilasters each. The roofs are of stone, quite plain, and the walls are but slightly decorated with carving. Altegether it does not come up to the Halls at Dihlí, Agra, and Amber. Ascend by 42 steps to the terraced roof, where is a pavilion, the roof of which is supported by 12 single pillars and 4 double pillars, one at each corner.

Díg is celebrated for the battle fought on the 13th of November, 1804, in which General Frazer (see Mill, vol. vi. p. 593) defeated Jeswant Ráo Holkar's army. Mill writes: "Major-General Frazer marched from Dihlí on the 5th of November, and arrived at Gobardhan on the 12th, a place within 3 kos of the fort of Díg. His force consisted of 2 regiments of native cavalry, his Majesty's 76th Regiment, the Company's European regiments, 6 battalions of Sipáhís, and the park of artillery, in all about 6000 men. The force of the enemy was understood to amount to 24 battalions of infantry, a large body of horse, and 160 pieces of ordnance, strongly encamped, with their right upon Díg, and a large *jhíl* or lake of water covering the whole of their front.

"As the hour was late, and the General had little information of the enemy's position, he delayed the attack till morning. Having made his arrangements for the security of the camp, he marched with the army in 2 brigades at 3 o'clock in the morning, making a circuit round the water to the left, to enable him to come upon the right flank of the enemy. A little after daybreak the army was formed in 2 lines, and attacked and carried a large village on the enemy's flank. It then descended the hill and charged the enemy's advanced party, under a heavy discharge of round grape and chain from their guns, which they abandoned as the British army came up. General Frazer, whose gallantry animated every man in the field, was wounded, and obliged to be carried

from the battle, when the command devolved upon General Monson. The enemy retired to fresh batteries as the British advanced. The whole of the batteries were carried for upwards of 2 m., till the enemy were driven close to the walls of the fort. One body of them drawn up to the E. of the lower end of the lake, still retained a position whence they had annoyed the British with a very destructive fire. Seeing the British troops under cover of a fire from several pieces of cannon hovering round to their left, they made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where many of them were lost. The British took 87 pieces of ordnance in this battle, and lost in killed and wounded about 350 men. The enemy's loss, which was great, could only be conjectured. The remains of the army took shelter in the fort of Díg."

On the 1st of December following, Lord Lake joined the army before Díg, and immediately commenced operations to reduce that town. On the night of the 23rd, his troops captured an eminence which commanded the city, but not without considerable loss. However, the enemy evacuated Díg on the following day and the fort on the succeeding night, and fled to Bhartpúr.

ROUTE 34.

DÍG TO BHARTPÚR.

This journey of 22 m. must be done in a carriage or on horseback. It can be done in 3 hours. At Káman horses will be changed. The Ḍák Banglá at Bhartpúr is admirably clean, and possesses every comfort. Wines and provisions are furnished for one day gratis. H.H. the Rájá is most generous, but it would be well if the officer he directs to order the wines were to send for them to one of the good European houses in Calcutta or Bombay, for native dealers are not to be depended on. There are 3 good rooms here.

Bhartpúr.—The territory of Bhartpúr measures 76 m. from N. to S., and 63 from E. to W. The area is 1,974·07 sq. m., and the pop. is 743,710. It is bounded on the N. by the British district Gurgáoṅ, on the E. by Mathurá and Agra, on the S. by the States of Dholpúr, Karauli, and Jaipúr, on the W. by Jaipúr, Alwar, and Gurgáoṅ. The capital, Bhartpúr, is on the high road between Agra and Ajmír, and on the Rájpútáná State Railway 35 m. from Agra, and 112 from Jaipúr. It is 577 ft. above sea-level, and has a pop. of 61,448 persons. The present Rájá, whose name is, Jaswant Singh, was born in 1852, and married the daughter of the Rájá of Patiálá, who died in 1870. His son, Rám Singh, is more than 4 years old. He is descended from a Ját Zamíndár named Chúráman, who built 2 small forts, Thún and Sinsiniwar, and harassed the rear of Aurangzíb's army during his expedition to the Dakhan. Jai Singh of Amber was sent to reduce Chúráman, and in 1712 A.D. took and destroyed Thún; Badan Singh, the brother of Chúráman, was then proclaimed at Díg, Thákur of the Játs. On his death, his eldest son, Súraj Mall,

fixed his capital at Bhartpúr. In 1748 he was invited by the Emperor Aḥmad Sháh to join Holkar in suppressing the revolt of the Rohillas. When Ṣafdar jang, in consequence of a dispute with Gházíu 'd dín, rebelled, Súraj Mall assisted him, and Bhartpúr was besieged by Gházíu 'd dín, who, however, raised the siege and returned to Dihlí in 1754. In 1759 Gházíu 'd dín came to Bhartpúr as a suppliant for protection. When Aḥmad Sháh invaded Agra a second time in 1759–60, Súraj Mall joined the Maráṭhas with 30,000 men, but disagreeing with their plan of carrying on the war, withdrew before the battle of Pánipat. After the defeat he drove out the Maráṭha Governor from Agra, and made it his own residence. Najíbu 'd daulah having become the virtual minister of Sháh 'Alam, Súraj Mall claimed the office of Faujdár of Farrukhnagar, and on its being refused, marched to Sháhdanah, on the Hindáun, and here, while hunting, he was surprised by the enemy and killed. This was in 1764.

Jawáhar Singh succeeded, and resolved to provoke a quarrel with Jaipúr. Accordingly he marched through the Jaipúr territory to the Pushkar Lake, when he received intimation from Jaipúr that if he returned the same way it would be regarded as a hostile aggression. He paid no attention to this, and on his way back, in 1765, he was attacked and defeated, but almost every chief of note in the Jaipúr army was killed. Soon after this, Jawáhar was murdered at Agra. His son Ratan succeeded, but was murdered by an alchemist. His brother Naval Singh next reigned, who marched with the Maráṭhas to Dihlí, but there deserted them. The Játs were then repulsed before Dihlí, and driven out of Agra. They withdrew towards Díg, but at Barsána were overtaken by the Vazír Najaf Khán, and defeated. Their infantry was in this battle commanded by Walter Reinhardt, *alias* "Sumroo," who at first broke the enemy, but pursuing in disorder was routed. Barsána was sacked, and next year, in March, 1776, *Díg was taken.* However, territory yielding 9 lákhs annually was given back to Ranjít Singh, who was now on the throne.

After the death of Najaf Khán, in 1782, Sindhia seized Bhartpúr and the territory, but at the intercession of the widow of Súraj Mall, Sindhia restored 11 districts, and subsequently added 3 more for services rendered to General Perron. When Sindhia got into difficulties at Lál Kot, he made an alliance with Ranjít, and restored Díg, and also ceded territory yielding a revenue of 10 lákhs; but Sindhia and the Játs were defeated by Ghulám Ḳádir at Fatḥpúr Sikri, and were driven back on Bhartpúr, but being reinforced at the end of the same year, in 1788, they raised the blockade of Agra, and Sindhia recovered it. In 1803 the British Government made a treaty with Ranjít, who joined General Lake at Agra with 5,000 horse, and received in return the districts of Kishngarh, Kattáwar, Rewari, Gokul, and Sahár. But Ranjít intrigued with Jaswant Ráo Holkar. Then followed the siege of Bhartpúr by Lake, who was repulsed with a loss of 3,000 men. Ranjít then made overtures for peace, which were accepted on the 4th of May, 1805. He agreed to pay 27 lákhs, 7 of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in his territories, but the districts granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Ranjít died in 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the throne to his brother, Bála Deva, who died after a reign of 18 months, leaving a son, Balwant, who was recognized by the British Government. But his cousin, Durjan Sál, rebelled, and cast Balwant into prison. After some hesitation Lord Amherst consented to support Balwant, and on the 18th of January, 1826, after a siege of 6 weeks, Bhartpúr was stormed. The loss of the besieged was estimated at 14,000 men killed and wounded. The British had 103 killed, and 477 wounded and missing. Durjan Sál was sent as a prisoner to Alláhábád, and Balwant was placed on the throne. He died in 1853, and was

succeeded by his only son, Jaswant, the present sovereign.

The first thing for the traveller to do will be to walk to the Bázár, quite close to the T. B., and turn to the right, and about ½ a m. from the T. B. he will see H.H.'s Menagerie. There is a very fine tiger, and there are bears, panthers, and other animals. After this the Fort may be visited. The walled city of Bhartpúr is an irregular oblong, lying N.E. and S.W. The N.E. side is tolerably regular, and so is the E. side, but the W. projects to the W., and the S. forms a semicircle. The N.E. side is 3,828 ft. long, the W. side 7,656 ft., the E. side 6,966 ft., and the S.W. 5,280. The inner fort is contained in the N.E. half of the outer fort, and its N. side is 1,980 ft. long, its E. side 2,211 ft., its S. and W. sides 1,980 ft. Three palaces run right across the centre of the inner fort from E. to W., that to the E. being the King's Palace. Next is an old palace built by Badan Singh. To the W. is a palace which in the map of 1817-18 is called the Residency, but is generally styled the Kamara. It is furnished in a semi-European style, with a number of pictures, glasses, and chandeliers.

Major Bouverie, who was Resident in 1867, built a house among the gardens, between the Agra and Fatḥpúr Sikrí roads, E. of the town, and the Residents live there now. The house and park, however, belong to the Rájá, who used to send supplies of wine and provisions for the Resident's use, and kept a number of elephants and carriages there for him.

There are only 2 gates to the inner fort, the Chau Burj gate on the S., and the Asaldátí on the N. The moat round the fort is 198 ft. broad and very deep. The gates of the outer fort are the Mathurá which faces E., the Náráyan S.E., the Atal Band S., the Ním S., the Anah W., the Kumbhír W., the Gobardhan N.W., the Jazína N., and the Súraj pol E. The bastion at the N.W. corner of the inner fort is called the Jawáhar Burj, and is worth ascending for the view. The bastion at the E. end of the N. side is the Fatḥ Burj. That in the centre of the E. side is the Hanumán Burj, and the 3 bastions on the S. side, from W. to E., are the Sínsani, the Bágar, and the Noal Burj. N. of the Kamara Palace is the Court of Justice, the Jewel Office, and the Jail. On the road between the Chau Burj gate of the inner fort and the Anah gate of the outer fort are the Gangá kí Mandi, a market-place, the new mosque, and the Lakhshmanjí temple. The hospital is 3,960 ft. outside, and S.W. of the Anah gate. The Ḍák Banglá is 2,772 ft. N.E. of the Mathurá gate. The outer wall has very swampy ground about it, and might be rendered inaccessible by inundating the country. In driving round the fort, it is more than probable that the visitor will meet a wild boar, as wild hog are very numerous, and very large and fierce, and other game is very plentiful, as the Rájá has extensive preserves. It is forbidden to shoot Nílgáí. To the W. of the city is the parade-ground, and the Rájá is skilful in exercising his troops. He is a great horseman, and will ride 100 m. in a day.

ROUTE 35.

BHARTPÚR TO AGRA.

Ms. from Bhartpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks.
	Bhartpúr . .	5.41	5.35	These are the stations on the Rájpútáná State Railway. The fares on this line are: 8 ánás 1st class, 4 ánás 2nd class, and 3rd class 1½ ánás from station to station.
7	Ikrán . .	6.13	6.7	
14	Achneyra .	7.7	6.53	
18	Bichpúrí . .	7.50	7.40	
25	Agra . .	8.16	8.6	

The station for Agra is 1½ m. from the Ḍák Banglá at Bhartpúr. *Achneyra* is a good-sized town, and there, in June, 1857, the mutineers of Naṣírábád encountered a force of 2,000 men, sent by the Rájá of Alwar to stop their advance, but Chimman, the General of the Alwar force, fraternised with the mutineers, and induced the other sardárs to enter into a parley with the officer commanding the mutineers, who put them all to death, and inflicted severe loss on the Rájpúts, and then marched to Agra.

Agra is the 2nd city in size and importance of the N.W. Provinces, and has a pop. of 149,008. It is 841 m. distant from Calcutta by rail, and 139 m. from Dihlí. It stands on the W. or right bank of the Jamná, which here makes a bend, and turns off at an obtuse angle to the E. The Fort is in the centre of this bend, and close upon the bank. The old city covered about 11 sq. m., half of which area is still inhabited. The cantonment lies to the S. of the Fort, and between them on the river bank is the famous Táj. The civil station lies N.W. of *the Fort, and between it* and the river *the native city*—"better built," says *the Imperial Gazetteer*, "than any *other town in the N.W.* Provinces."

History.—Several etymologies have been offered for the word *Agrah*, such as *A'gar*, a salt-pan, and *agar*, a race, of which traces are found near Dihlí and in Málwa; but it is perhaps a shortened form of Agrahár, a Bráhman village. In an interesting paper by Mr. Carlleyle, As. Archæolog. Survey, in the 4th vol. of Cunningham's "Reports," reference is made to the fact that more than 2,000 silver coins were dug up at Agra in 1869, inscribed with the words Shrí Guhila in an ancient western form of the Sanskṛit character. These coins may have been issued by the founder of the Gehlot dynasty of Mewár, in A.D. 750; but on account of the antiquity of the character, they may more probably be ascribed to an earlier prince, the first of the Gehlot or Sisodia branch of the expelled dynasty of Saurashṭra, who reigned in the 4th or 5th century of the Christian era. Further on the r. b. of the river, 3 m. above the Fort, there is a place called the Garden and Palace of Rájá Bhoj, who may be the Bhoj of Málwa of the 5th to 6th century, or the successor of Guhila the Gehlot. But Mr. Carlleyle supposes that the old Hindú city of Agra was situated 10 m. S. of the present town. Be this as it may, nothing certain is known of Agra before the Muḥammadan period. The house of Lodí was the first Muḥammadan dynasty which chose Agra for an occasional residence. Before their time Agra was a district of Biána. Sikandar bin Bahlol Lodí died at Agra in 1515 A.D., but was buried at Dihlí. Sikandar Lodí built the Báradarí Palace, near Sikandra, which suburb received its name from him. The Lodí Khán ká Tíla, or Lodí's Mound, is now built over with modern houses; it is said to be the site of the palace of the Lodís, called Bádalgarh. Ibráhím Lodí, son of Sikandar, resided at Agra, but was defeated and killed there by Bábar, April 21, 1526. Bábar is said to have had a garden-palace on the E. bank of the Jamná, nearly opposite the Táj, and there is a mosque near the spot, with an inscription which shows that it was built by Bábar's son Humáyún, in

1530 A.D. But 2 m. E. of the Railway Station, and the tomb of I'timádu 'd Daulah, on the 'Álígarh Road, there is a large village called *Nunihai*, which is traditionally reputed to be the site of an older city of Agra; and 1 m. due S. is the site of an ancient palace called Achának Bágh. An area of 724 ft. by 706 ft. was here walled in, with a tower at each corner and a palace at the centre of the river-frontage, which seems to have been inhabited by a princess about the time of Bábar. But there is another place, called the Záhara Bágh, also on the l. b., where Bábar is said to have built a garden-palace for one of his daughters. It lies between the Rám Bágh and the Chíní ka Rozah. The palace was a quadrangle of 142 ft. × 123 ft.; an avenue 900 ft. long leads from the road to the palace. It is said to be named after Bábar's daughter.

There is, however, another garden of the same name on the Agra side of the river near the Barracks: these are the largest remains of an ancient garden anywhere near Agra, being 3840 ft. long, and 2064 ft. broad. There is a well here at which 52 people could draw water at once—a well which is the wonder of Agra. This is said to have been constructed by Bábar for his daughter, but Mr. Carleyle thinks it was the place where Akbar encamped when he first came to Agra. There is a building in the garden which is the shrine of Kamál Khán, 40 ft. long, and rectangular; the outer longitudinal half being solid wall, while the inner half is divided into 3 compartments, entered by arches between red sandstone pillars with square shafts and Hindú bracket capitals. Broad eaves of red sandstone project from above the entablatures, and are supported by beautiful openwork brackets of a thoroughly Hindú character, being composed of 2 horizontal stone bars, the spaces between which are filled up by a goose, then by an elephant, alternately. The great well, the most *stupendous about Agra, is at the back of Kamál Khán's shrine; it is 220 ft. in circumference,* with a 16-sided exterior, each side measuring 13 ft. 9 in. The wall of the well is 9 ft. 7 in. thick. On looking over the brink the water appears at an awful depth. From such great works it appears that Agra was the seat of government under Bábar and Humáyún, though after Humáyún's restoration he resided frequently at Dihlí, and died and was buried there. Agra was probably then on the l. bank. Akbar removed from Fathpúr Sikrí to Agra about 1568 A.D., and built the fort in 1571 A.D., or, according to the "Imp. Gaz.," in 1566. The only buildings that can now be attributed to Akbar himself are the walls and the Magazine to the N. of the Water-gate, once Akbar's audience-hall. He died at Agra in 1605. Jahángír left Agra in 1618, and never returned. Sháh Jahán resided at Agra from 1632 to 1637, and built the Pearl Mosque, the Cathedral Mosque, and the Táj. He was deposed by Aurangzíb in 1658, but lived as a State prisoner 7 years longer there. Aurangzíb removed the seat of government permanently to Dihlí. In 1764, it was taken by Súraj Mall, of Bhartpúr and Sumroo; in 1770 the Maráthas captured it, and were expelled by Najaf Khán in 1774. In 1784 Muhammad Beg was Governor of Agra, and was besieged by Mahádají Sindhia, who took it in 1787, and the Maráthas held it till it was taken by Lord Lake, Oct. 17, 1803. Since then it has been a British possession. In 1835 the seat of government of the N.W. Provinces was removed to it from Alláhábád. On the 30th May, 1859, two companies of the 40th and 67th N. I., who had been sent to Mathurá to bring the treasure there into Agra, mutinied and marched off to Dihlí. Next morning their comrades were ordered to pile arms, which they did, and most of them went to their homes. On the 3rd July, Mr. Colvin, Lt.-Governor of Agra, was so dangerously ill that he made over the government to a council of administration. On the 4th the Kotah contingent mutinied, and went off to join the Nimach mutineers, consisting of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade H. A., known as Murray

Mackenzie's troop, the 72nd N. I., the 7th Gwáliár Contingent, the 1st Native Cavalry, and 4 troops of the Mahidpúr Horse. Their camp was at 2 m. from the Agra cantonment at Suchata. On July 5th, Brigadier Polwhele moved out with 816 men to attack them. The battle began with artillery, but the enemy were so well posted, sheltered by low trees and walls and natural earthworks, that the British fired into them with little damage. Captain D'Oyley, who commanded the Artillery, had his horse shot under him, and was then mortally wounded by grape-shot. Lieut. Lamb was also dangerously wounded, and carried off the field. At 4 P.M. the ammunition was expended, and the guns ceased to fire; then Col. Riddell advanced with the English soldiers, and captured the village of Sháhganj, but with such heavy loss that they were unable to hold their ground. The British Artillery were so disabled that they could not go to assist the Infantry. The Vol. Cavalry numbered 60. When the enemy's cavalry charged in a dense mass to capture the British guns, this small body of Volunteers galloped forwards, but soon had 7 killed, among whom was M. Jourdan, the chief of a wandering circus from France. The order for retreat was then given. The enemy pursued with great vigour; 20 Christians were murdered, the cantonments were burnt, the records were destroyed, and the conflagration raged from the civil lines on the right to the Khélat i Ghilzí on the left. It was a memorable night, but chiefly memorable for the deep devotion with which the gentlewomen of Agra ministered to the wants of the wounded and exhausted soldiers.

There were now 6,000 men, women, and children, of whom only 1,500 were Hindús and Muḥammadans, shut up in the Fort of Agra. Among these were nuns from the banks of the Garonne and the Loire, priests from Sicily and Rome, missionaries from Ohio and Basle, mixed with rope-dancers from Paris and pedlers from America. *Polwhele now made* Fraser second in command, and the fort was put in a thorough state of defence. Soon after Brigadier Polwhele was superseded, and Col. Cotton took his place. On the 20th of August he sent out his Brig.-Major Montgomery, with a small column, and on the 24th Montgomery defeated the rebels at Áligarh, and took the place. On the 9th Sept. Mr. Colvin died. The mutineers, after their successful engagement, marched on to Dihlí, but after the fall of that city in Sept., the fugitive rebels, together with those of Central India, advanced, on Oct. 6th, against Agra. Meantime Col. Greathed's column entered the city without their knowledge, and when they, unsuspicious of his presence, attacked the place, they were completely routed and dispersed. Agra was thus relieved from all danger, and in the beginning of 1858, Brig. Showers, who had been appointed to command the district, surprised the rebels at Kachru and captured their ringleaders. At the end of Jan., 1858, Captain R. J. Meade had formed a regiment of cavalry, which became famous for their services. On the 2nd June, 1858, the Mahárájá Sindhia entered Agra as a fugitive, having been defeated and driven from his capital by Tantía Topí. On the night of the 19th June, Sir Hugh Rose retook Gwáliár, with the loss of 87 killed and wounded. On the morning of the 20th, Lieut. Rose, of the 25th Bombay N. I., and Lieut. Waller, of the same regt., with a small body of their men, captured the strong citadel of Gwáliár, but Lieut. Rose was killed in the moment of his splendid victory, on the news of which Sindhia returned to his capital. In Feb., 1858 the government of the N. W. Provinces was removed to Alláhábád, which was considered a superior military position. "Since that time," says the *Gazetteer*, "Agra has become, for administrative purposes, merely the head-quarters of a division and district, but the ancient capital still maintains its natural supremacy as the finest city of Upper India, while the development of the railway system, of which it forms a great centre, is gradually rendering it once more

the commercial metropolis of the north-west."

Cantonment.—The Ḍák Banglá, or T. B., is at the N. end of Drummond Road, on the W. side of it, while the Club and Post Office are on the r. The Ṣadr Bázár is at the S. end of Drummond Road, with the Church on the W. and the Parade-ground on the S.W. The places just mentioned are about 1 m. to the S.W. of the Fort. The E. I. Railway Station of the branch line which goes from Agra to Ṭundlá is a little more than ½ m. to the N. by E. of the Fort on the opposite, or l. bank of the Jamná, which the line crosses by a bridge. There is an hotel close to the railway station, and S. of it. There is another hotel two-thirds of a m. to the S.S.E. of the Fort, a few yards W. of Hastings Road, and about a third of a m. N. of the Agra Bank. It will be best for the traveller to get elected, through some friend, a member of the Club, where he will be very comfortable. Hon. members will be charged 1 r. a day up to 5 days, when the month's subscription of 5 rs. and no more will be charged. A candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, but gentlemen passing through Agra, and invited by the Committee to be honorary members, are exempt from a subscription. Honorary members can be introduced on the proposition of a member, made to and endorsed by 2 members of the committee, for a period of 2 months. The proposer is held responsible for payment of bills incurred by the honorary member. For the convenience of honorary members, their bills are delivered every Wednesday, but if they intend to leave on any intermediate day, they must give due notice.

The Táj Maḥall.—As the Táj is the most beautiful building in India, perhaps in the world, and cannot be seen too often, the first thing the traveller should do after locating himself is to pay it a visit. A good road leads to it, made in the famine of 1838. It stands on the brink of the Jamná, on the r. bank a little more than a m. S.S.E. of the Fort. And here it may be said that to those who come from Ṭundlá, the first view of the Táj is disappointing. From Ṭundlá one comes suddenly on Agra, the approach to which is bad. The Táj is seen on the l. to great disadvantage, as it stands low, and the railway is about 18 ft. above the level of the ground on which it stands, so that its symmetry is impaired. But in coming by the road made in the famine of 1838, there is nothing to diminish the pleasure of the first view. It may be premised that this Mausoleum was commenced in A.H. 1040, or A.D. 1630, by the Emperor Sháh Jahán, as a tomb for his favourite queen, Arjmand Bánú, entitled Mumtáz Maḥall, lit. the "Chosen of the Palace," or, more freely, "Pride of the Palace." She was the daughter of Aṣaf Khán, brother of Núrjahán, the famous empress-wife of Jahángír. Their father was Mírzá Ghiyás, a Persian, who came from Ṭehrán to seek his fortune in India, and rose to power under the title of Ítimádu 'd daulah. Mumtáz i Maḥall married Sháh Jahán in 1615 A.D., had by him 7 children, and died in childbed of the 8th in 1629, at Burhánpúr, in the Dakhan. Her body was brought to Agra, and laid in the garden where the Táj stands until the Mausoleum was built. The Táj cost, according to some accounts, 1,84,65,186 rs., and, according to other accounts, 3,17,48,026 rs. It took upwards of 17 years to build, and much of the materials and labour remained unpaid. According to Sháh Jahán's own memoirs, the masons received only 30 lákhs. There were originally 2 silver doors at the entrance, but these were taken away and melted by Súraj Mall and his Játs. It is uncertain who was the principal architect, but Austin de Bordeaux was then in the Emperor's service, and his portrait was on the back of the throne in Sháh Jahán's palace at Dihlí. He was buried at Agra, and it is probable that he took part in the construction, and especially in the inlaid work, of the Mausoleum.

By the road which has been mentioned the traveller will arrive at the

Táj Ganj or S. gate, which opens into an outer court 880 ft. wide and 440 ft. deep. In the centre of its inner wall is the great gateway of the garden-court, which Mr. Fergusson calls "a worthy pendant to the Táj itself." It is, indeed, a superb gateway of red sandstone, inlaid with ornaments and inscriptions from the Ḳur'án, in white marble, and surmounted by 26 white marble cupolas. Before passing under the gateway, observe the noble caravanserai outside, and an equally fine building on the other side. According to the "Indian Traveller's Handbook," published in Calcutta in 1873, the principal gateway is 140 ft. high by 110 ft. wide; and Bayard Taylor says "that it is not so large as that of Akbar's tomb, but quite as beautiful in design." The remark about the height is incorrect, for, as will be seen hereafter, the gateway at Sikandra is not 100 ft. high, reckoning to the top of the turrets, and this gateway at the Táj is higher. Bayard Taylor says: "Whatever may be the visitor's impatience, he cannot help pausing to notice the fine proportions of these structures, and the rich and massive style of their construction." This is perfectly true, but neither he nor anyone else does complete justice to the magnificence of these buildings and the gateway. These objects are not only admirably beautiful, but while they intensify the impatience of the visitor to see the Mausoleum, of which the screen is so extraordinarily grand, they increase the glories of the Mausoleum itself, by the contrast of the somewhat stern red sandstone, with the soft and pearl-like white marble of the Táj itself.

Having passed the gateway, the visitor finds himself in a garden 880 ft. sq.—a garden the like of which does not exist in Asia. In the centre is a stream of living water, clear as crystal, which runs the whole length of the garden, and has 23 fountains in its course. It would be 880 ft. long but that a central platform of white marble, with 5 fountains, intervenes. This, including its surroundings, is a little more than 125 ft. sq., *so that the total length of the stream* is 755 ft. The garden is divided into 16 separate parterres, or smaller gardens, divided by walks and by the watercourses, which cross one another at right angles, so as to make 4 divisions of 4 parterres each.* The beds of the garden are filled with the choicest shrubs and cypress trees, equal in size and beauty to those of Mazandarun. The eye, after passing from the glare outside to the astonishing freshness and verdure of this garden, finds unspeakable relief and pleasure. It is now that the Mausoleum presents itself to the gaze in all its glory. It stands upon a platform, faced with white marble, exactly 313 ft. sq. and 18 ft. high,—Hodgson says 314 ft. 6·18 in. The visitor will ascend 20 steps to the top of the Chabútarah, or "platform," and here on entering the building, if the visitor, or any one who accompanies him, has a musical voice, he will find that Echo will repeat his warble in a tone surpassing his own; but Echo is a seraph here, and will not respond harmoniously to loud coarse shouts, or to complicated singing. At each corner of the terrace stands a white minaret, 133 ft. high, and, says Mr. Fergusson, "of the most exquisite proportions—more beautiful, perhaps, than any other in India. In the centre of this marble platform stands the Mausoleum, a sq. of 186 ft., with the corners cut off to the extent of 33½ ft. The principal dome is 58 ft. in diameter, and 80 ft. in height, under which is an inclosure of trellis-work of white marble, a *chef-d'œuvre* of elegance in Indian art."

The following measurements were furnished by the engineer employed in repairing the Táj, before the Prince of Wales' visit:—Height of red sandstone platform above the garden is 6 ft. Height of the upper platform above the red platform is 17 ft. 8 in. Height of the minarets above the

* In the 7th volume of the "Journ. of the Roy. As. Soc." published in 1843, will be found a plan of the Táj, its garden and tomb, by Col. J. A. Hodgson, B.N.I., formerly Surveyor-General of India. This plan is spoiled by not giving the points of the compass and measurements.

upper platform to the plinth of the dome is 127 ft. 2 in. Height of the plinth, 6 ft. 6 in., and of gilt finial on the top, 5 ft. Total, 138 ft. 8 in. The height of the 1st story to floor of 1st balcony, 33 ft. 9 in.; floor of 1st balcony to floor of 2nd, 35 ft. 3 in.; and from 2nd to 3rd, 39 ft. The top portion, or the Chattrí, is 15 ft. 6 in. to base of small dome. Dome and pinnacle, 11 ft. 6 in. The thickness of the wall of the Minár at base is 3 ft. 5 in. The Minár is bound by a spiral staircase, the steps of which are let into the wall. The plinth of the building, above the platform, is 3 ft. 6 in., and is the floor-level of the arch-way. From that floor to the apex of the arch is 63 ft. Apex of the arch at top of the main parapet is 24 ft. 6 in.; thence to the base of the pinnacle is 98 ft. 4 in. The pinnacle is 30 ft. 6 in., and is copper gilt. From the bottom of the lowest platform to the top of the pinnacle, not including the red platform, is 239 ft. 6 in. The total from the garden-level is 245 ft. 6 in. The platform from the outside of one minaret to the outside of the other, from E. to W., in the S. face measures 327 ft. 9 in.

When the Táj was repaired, before the Prince of Wales' visit, it was estimated that to put the centre building of the Mausoleum in thorough repair—restoring and inlaying the marble, pointing and roofing—would cost 70,000 rs. The dome is brick veneered with marble, and all the slabs with which it is faced were examined, and those that required it were repointed. The marble was damaged chiefly by the swelling of the iron clamps, during oxidation. The iron thus increased from 1 in. to 1¼ in. The total actual outlay was 45,983 rs. It was fortunate that the repairs were made, as but for this, the whole marble facing of the roof would have been destroyed by the swelling of the iron. It would cost 17,000 rs. to completely restore the entrance arch. To repair the Mosque at the W. side would cost 25,000 rs., and the Mosque at the E. side 26,000 to 27,000 rs. The Indians were much pleased at the repairs done to the Táj, which to them is a great place of resort.

There are two wings to the Mausoleum, both of which are Mosques which anywhere else would be considered important buildings. They resemble the Mausoleum, except in being smaller. "In every angle of the Mausoleum is a small domical apartment, 2 stories high, and 26 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and these are connected by various passages and halls. Under the centre of the dome are the tombs of Muntáz i Maḥall and Sháh Jahán. These are the show tombs, but the real ones are in a vault below, exactly under the others. You descend to the real tombs by a polished slope, which is so slippery as to be almost dangerous. In the apartment above, where the show tombs are, the light," says Mr. Fergusson, "is admitted only through double screens of white marble trellis work of the most exquisite design, one on the outer and one on the inner face of the walls. In our climate this would produce nearly complete darkness; but in India, and in a building wholly composed of white marble, this was required to temper the glare that otherwise would have been intolerable. As it is, no words can express the chastened beauty of that central chamber, seen in the soft gloom of the subdued light that reaches it through the distant and half closed openings that surround it. When used as a Bárah Darí, or pleasure palace, it must always have been the coolest and the loveliest of garden retreats, and now that it is sacred to the dead, it is the most graceful and the most impressive of sepulchres in the world." (See "Hist. of Arch.," p. 598). There are 3 inscriptions: 1046 A.H.=1636 A.D., 1048 A.H.=1638 A.D., and 1057 A.H.=1647 A.D. Mr. Keene, who has given an excellent account of the Táj, thinks that "the inscriptions show the order in which the various parts of the building were completed." Such then is this "poem in marble," whose beauty has been faintly shadowed out, but words altogether fail to describe its surpassing loveliness.

It should be seen if possible by moonlight, as well as by day, and in dark nights the garden should be lighted up artificially. Here, indeed, the electric light would do more service than anywhere else in the world, and fortunate would those be, who should be present at its exhibition. The S. face, which looks upon the garden, is perhaps the most beautiful, but the N. front, which rises above the Jamná, derives an additional charm from the broad waters which roll past it.

The Fort.—"Most of the magnificent Mughul buildings, which render Agra so interesting in the eye of the traveller, are situated within the Fort. They justify the criticism that the Mughuls designed like Titans and finished like jewellers." The fort is about ½ a m. long from N. to S. and ⅓ of a mile broad from E. to W. It stands on the left or W. bank of the Jamná, and somewhat more than ¼ a m. to the S. of the E. I. Railway Bridge.* The walls and flanking defences are of red sandstone, and have an imposing appearance, being nearly 70 ft. high. The ditch is 30 ft. wide and 35 ft. deep. The entrance is by the Dihlí Gate, and crosses the ditch. There are 2 turnings, at right angles, the first commanded by 2 cannons, but it is said that the walls would not stand the concussion of firing heavy guns. The slope of the road is still steep, though it has been improved. A second archway is called the *Háthiya Darvázah*, "Elephant Gate." There used to be 2 figures of elephants here, brought from Chitúr; one was called Patta and the other Jaimall, after two famous Rájpút champions, Aurangzíb mutilated them. There are here 2 octagonal towers of red sandstone, inlaid with white marble. The passage between these is covered by 2 domes.

The traveller will then pass the Míní Bázár and enter the grand square, the Place du Carrousel of Agra, with the Díwán i 'Ám on the left. The beauty of this magnificent square has been woefully marred by building a hideous low laboratory, on the side on which is the Díwán i 'Ám, and on the other side a strong iron railing to protect the stores. Before entering the Díwán i 'Ám, notice a large brass gun called the Dholpúr gun, which was taken from the mutineers. There are ranges of cannons here and large mortars, and beyond the brass gun the tomb of Mr. Colvin, which is not tasteful. Some have thought the Díwán i 'Ám was built by Akbar, others by Jahángír, but according to Carlleyle it was built by Sháh Jahán and was his public Hall of Audience. This building is 560 ft. long from N. to S. and 420 ft. broad from E. to W. There are 3 rows of 36 pillars each, 2 and 2. Along the walls are grilles, through which fair faces looked on when Sháh Jahán sat to see his courtiers display feats of horsemanship. All these pillars were covered with whitewash until the expected visit of the Prince of Wales, when they were washed and restored to their original state. It was "originally an open building, of red sandstone, and resting on a double series of sq. pillars, standing on sq. bases, higher than their breadth, and bevilled off at the top corners. Engrailed arches, so characteristic of

* The Agra Jamná bridge consists of 16 spans of 142 ft. between centres of piers, and 4 short spans on the W. bank, to connect the main girders with a heavy retaining wall. The railway is carried between the girders on a narrow platform, and the roadway is above, but the space for the railway is sufficient for a broad guage. The roadway is 16 ft. wide, with 2 footpaths, each 4 ft. The principle of the construction of the girders is lattice. The bars are formed of angle irons. The lower platform is supported by cross girders suspended below the main girders, and attached by angle-iron side pieces, which partly perform the office of stirrups to the cross girder. The upper roadway is carried on cross girders 24½ ft. long, supported on the main girders and strengthened by brackets. The tests applied by running heavy trains at high speed have been very satisfactory. The girders are perhaps the best manufactured in India, and were made by the Patent Axle-tree Company. The foundations of the piers are on wells of 12½ ft. diameter, 3 wells to each pier. The average depth of the wells is 64 ft. A platform of red sandstone is placed over the 3 wells, and on that platform the pier is built. The stone of the piers is from a quarry at Jaranti, 21 m. W. of Agra, and is crystalline grey sandstone, hard to work, but excellent for building. The bridge cost rs. 1,818,377. The greatest flood at Agra was in August, 1871, when the Strand Road was covered to the depth of 4 ft.

Sháh Jahán's time, rise from and between the pillars, and must have given a light appearance to the building; but the British authorities have filled up the spaces between the outer range of pillars with brickwork, and covered the whole, both inside and outside, with whitewash. The back or E. side of the Díwán i 'Ám is formed into a beautiful 2-storied colonnade; and from each end of the building a long colonnade extends on each side, that is on the N. and S. sides, running from E. to W., thus forming a grand colonnade court. Beyond the E. end lies the grand raised terrace, with a black marble throne in its mid-front, overlooking the great quadrangle, facing the Díwán i 'Ám. Close to the W. end of the Díwán i 'Ám, is a beautiful little 3-domed mosque of white marble, called the Nagínah Masjid or 'Gem Mosque.' It was the private mosque of the royal ladies of the court. This gem is as tantalizing as beautiful, for it is built up on all sides and cannot be got at except by scaling the walls. It was built by Sháh Jahán for the use of his ladies.

The Motí Masjid, the "Pearl Mosque," is situated to the N.W. of the palace and other buildings of Sháh Jahán, near the present Ordnance Department and N. of the great Díwán i 'Ám. The building of this Mosque was commenced A.H. 1056 = A.D. 1648, and was finished A.H. 1063 = A.D. 1655, and is said to have cost 300,000 rs. It is 234 ft. 3 in. long from E. to W. and 187 ft. 8 in. broad from N. to S., minus the projections of the towers, the gateway and the W. apse. On the entablature over the front row of supporting figures, on the E. face, on the W. covered in part, there is an inscription running the whole length, the letters being of black marble, inlaid into the white. The inscription says that the Mosque may be likened to a precious pearl, for no other mosque is lined throughout with marble like this. It was built by Abú'l Muẓaffar Shahábu'd dín Muḥammad Ṣáḥib Kirán Ṣáni Sháh Jahán. The date above-mentioned is here given. Being built on sloping ground the basement decreases in height towards the W. end, where the upper story comes to be on a level with the surface of the ground. At the back towards the W. the exterior is faced with slabs of red sandstone, but the Mosque is inwardly veneered with marble, white, blue, and grey veined, and this part is really beautiful. "The walls of the upper story, which is the real mosque, are only 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. in thickness, including the outer casing of red sandstone, the central core of brickwork, and the inside lining of marble. The gateway, which is very fine, makes a trihedral projection from the centre of the E. end of the Mosque, and the ascent to the gateway is by a broad and high flight of steps. There is an octagonal tower at each of the 4 corners of the building, of which 5 sides are visible in projection from the walls, externally, each side measuring 4 ft. 5½ in., and 50 ft. to the E. there is a 3-sided portion of a tower, and it marks the commencement of the raised platform of the W. part used for worship. The exterior of the gateway is of red sandstone, but the interior of the passage through the gateway, sides, ceiling and floor, is entirely lined with white marble. The gateway widens out in the centre into a vestibule 16 ft. sq., with a domed ceiling. At each side of this vestibule there is a wing composed of a raised platform and a blind arch. Each platform is 10 ft. 8 in. broad, by 6 ft. 2 in. deep. In the centre of the N. and S. sides is a beautiful white marble archway.

In the centre of the court there is a marble tank, 37 ft. 7 in. sq., for ablutions, and between the S.E. corner of the tank and the S.E. inner corner of the Mosque there is an ancient sun-dial, consisting of an octagonal marble pillar 4 ft. high, with no gnomon, but simply 2 crossed lines and an arc. A marble cloister, 10 ft. 10 in. wide, runs round the E., N. and S. sides of the court, which is interrupted by the gateway and side arches. The cloisters contain 58 slender pillars, with 12-sided shafts, on sq. bases, but at the N.E. and S.E.

corners the pillar is quadruple, composed of 4 pillars joined back to back. The W. part of the Mosque, where they worshipped, is 148 ft. 10 in. long × 56 ft. broad, containing 18 massive pillars of veined marble in 3 rows, and 14½ pillars in the back of blue and grey-veined white marble, and the whole is surmounted by 3 white marble domes, the central being the largest. The marble lining on the internal sides and back of this colonnade is divided into panels, with sculptured devices in the centre representing groups and wreaths, and bouquets of flowers, of most exquisite workmanship. From a small doorway and passage, which goes off on either side, just inside the great arch of the gateway, a flight of steps leads to the top of the gateway, and thence to the roof of the side cloisters. From these steps passages lead off to balconies, 2 on either side of the gateway, one above the other.

In the Mosque itself there is a door at each W. end of the side cloisters, leading into a long passage, at each side of the place of worship. From each of these passages, 3 doorways look into each end of the W. pillared compartment. The central doorway is open, but the others are filled up with screens of beautiful perforated white marble lattice-work, of exquisite patterns." (See Carlleyle's Report, vol. iv. Arch. Surv.) Ascend now some stairs, at the back of the place where the Emperor sat in the Díwán i 'Ám, and pass through a doorway into the Machchí Bhawań or "Fish Square." A corridor runs all round, except on the side which fronts the Jamná, where there is an open terrace, with a black throne, on the side nearest the river, with a white seat opposite, where it is said the Court of Justice sat. The black throne has a long fissure, which is said to have appeared when the throne was usurped by the Ját chief. This throne is 10 ft. 7½ in. long, 9 ft. 10 in. broad and 6 in. thick. The octagonal pedestals which support it are 1 ft. 4 in. high. There is a reddish stain in one spot, which shows a combination of iron, but the Indians pretend that it is blood. An inscription runs round the 4 sides, which says in brief, when Salím became heir to the crown his name was changed to Jahánghír, and for the light of his justice he was called Nuru 'd dín. His sword cut his enemies' heads into two halves like the Gemini. As long as the heaven is the throne for the sun, may the throne of Salím remain. Date 1011 A.H. On leaving the Díwán i 'Ám, the Emperor walked along the corridor to the opposite side, where there is a beautiful pavilion of white marble with a cupola, said to be the work of Italian artists. A few years ago this pavilion was lying in fragments all over the Square, but has now been put together and restored. It is beautiful, but fades into insignicance compared with the—

Díwán i Kháṣ, at the end, and the rooms beyond, close to the river. The Díwán i Kháṣ is a miracle of beauty. The carving is exquisite, and flowers are inlaid on the white marble, red carnelian, and other precious stones. From this building, or from his throne on the terrace, the Emperor looked over the broad river to the beautiful gardens and buildings on the opposite shore. The length of the Díwán i Kháṣ is 64 ft. 9 in., its breadth 34 ft., and its height 22 ft. The date of this building is 1046 A.H. = 1637 A.D. Unfortunately many of the valuable stones in the inlaid work have been picked out by Maráṭha, Ját, and English soldiers. In the N. side of the Machchí Bhawań are two bronze gates, made according to some, of the guns taken at Chitúr, when Akbar captured that fortress, and the Rájpúts performed the Johár, and caused their women, 20,000 in number, to undergo cremation before they sallied out to find death in the Mughul ranks. The visitor will now pass from the Díwán i Kháṣ, over a terrace which represents a Pachísi board, into the Saman Burj, where the chief Sulṭána lived. The lovely marble lattice-work seems to have been broken by cannon-shot in some places, but might easily be repaired. A beautiful pavilion, with a fountain, and retiring

room, close upon the river, are the chief apartments here. These have been lately repaired, but in fact the work of restoration went on from 1874 to 1877. In returning, there is on the left the site of rooms, whence the Marquis of Hastings swept off the marble and sent it to Windsor. The next thing to see is the Shíshah Maḥall or "lady's bath," literally, "Mirror Palace," behind the Díwán i Kháṣ, the walls and ceiling of which are lined with innumerable small mirrors. These were restored in 1875. A room of this kind is to be seen in many places, as in Láhúr and in Nawanagar. Passing now a little to the W., the traveller will enter the Angúrí Bágh, or "Grape Garden," a fine square of 280 ft. In it are bedrooms for ladies, with holes in the wall, 14 in. deep, into which they used to slip their jewels. These holes are so narrow, that only a woman's arm could draw them out. In the E. part of this square is a lovely hall, called the Kháṣ Maḥall, the gilding and colouring of which were restored, in 1875, at a cost of 200 rs. for every piece measuring 4 ft. by 2 ft. Proceeding to the W., the visitor will come to 3 rooms, which were the private apartments of Sháh Jahán. In one of the 3, he and Governor Colvin died ; but in which of them is not known, but whichever it was it is said that the Emperor gazed from it on the Táj, where his favourite queen rested. On the right is an inclosure railed in, in which stand the Gates of Somnáth, of a faint reddish-grey colour, 25 ft. high, and finely carved. There is a Kúfic inscription running round them, in which the name of Sábuktagín has been read, but Cunningham pronounces against their genuineness. A Paṭhán horseshoe and 2 bosses of a shield are nailed in the centre. In the opposite corner of the terrace lie 3 of Akbar's kettledrums, and in a room still further to the W. the Archæological Society of Agra meet. It, also, was restored in 1875. The room nearest the river is an octagonal pavilion, and very beautiful. In it, perhaps, Sháh Jahán died ; if so, he could see the Táj, about 1 m. to the E., with his closing eyes. Beyond is an aqueduct with lifts, and a similar one is near the Díwán i Kháṣ.

Jahángír Maḥall. — The visitor now passes into the Jahángír Maḥall. While Jahángír was still Prince Salím, he had a separate establishment in the fort of Agra. It was called Salímgaṛh. The measurements, according to Carlleyle, are : N. side, 500 ft. ; W. side, 200 ft. ; S. side, 469 ft. ; and E., 362 ft. It was situated to the W. of the Motí Masjid. There are no remains of this palace left, unless Dansa Jáṭ's house may have been a part of it. This house has a fine porch, supported by ornamental pillars at the doorway, and surmounted by a beautiful canopy, covered at the top with gilt copper. But the Jahángír Maḥall, the red-stone palace, into which the traveller now enters, was built by Jahángír immediately after the death of Akbar. It stands in the S.E. part of the fort, between the palace of Sháh Jahán and the Bangálí bastion. The red sandstone of which it is built has not resisted the destructive action of the elements. A view of it will be found in the 4th vol. of Cunningham's "Arch. Reports," where it accompanies Mr. Carlleyle's Report. It measures 249 ft. by 260 ft. According to the above authority, "the length of the W. front, at the entrance which faces towards the interior of the fort, is 226 ft. 10 in., including the corner towers. The E. front which faces the river is 240 ft., and the depth from front to back is 260 ft. In some parts there are 2 stories ; the lower story has no windows looking to the front, but the upper has several. The upper front is ornamented with an intermittent row of enamelled lozenge-shaped and star-shaped blue and bright green tiles inserted into the sandstone. The masonic symbol of the double triangle, inlaid in white marble, occurs in several places on the front gateway. The entrance gateway leading directly into the palace is very fine. It is in the centre of the W. front, and is the highest part of the front, with the exception of the 2 corner towers. These towers are octagons, of which the sides measure

9 ft. 4 in. each. The towers are 3-storied, and are surmounted by elegant cupolas. The outer archway of the gateway is very fine. It is 14 ft. 2 in. broad and 10ft. 4 in. deep. The entrance narrows inwardly into an empty vestibule of 9 ft. 1 in. by 8 ft. 2 in. This leads into a beautiful domed hall, 18 ft. sq., the ceiling of which is elaborately carved. On 3 sides of this hall is a side vestibule 16 ft. long and 9 ft. broad. A corridor, 27 ft. 5 in. long, leads into the grand central court, which is 72 ft. sq. The architecture of this court is entirely Hindú. Its design, the pillars of its side halls, the carving and ornamentation, are all pure Hindú. This, perhaps, arose from the fact that Jahángír was the son of a Rájpút princess.

"On the N. side of the court is a grand open pillared hall 62 ft. long and 37 ft. broad. It contains 14 pillars, 2 longitudinal rows of 4 and 4 or 8 double sq. pillars, 2 and 2 or 4 single side sq. pillars, and 4 corner composite quadruple pillars. The pillars support bracket capitals, richly carved and ornamented with pendants. The front row send out projecting brackets of exquisite workmanship, the inner angle of the bracket being filled up with a web of tastefully sculptured cross bars. These front brackets supported broad sloping eaves of thin stone slabs. But the stone roof or ceiling of these pillared halls is the most remarkable feature about it. It has a narrow, flat, oblong, central compartment resting on 4 sloping side compartments, and this roof is supported most curiously by stone cross-beams, which are ornamented with the quaint device of a great serpent or dragon carved on them lengthways. It is altogether a wonderfully constructed roof—a wonder of architectural constructive ingenuity—unique and without a parallel in its design. Architects will understand that it is a stone roof or ceiling sloping up from the 4 sides, or wall plates, to a *flat* oblong-shaped quadrilateral top, which crowns it, and which is supported by stone cross-beams projecting from the wall plates, with stone struts or trusses between them and the roof. A covered passage, or corridor, runs round the top of this hall, from which one can look down into it. The other pillared hall on the opposite or S. side of the grand court is somewhat less in size, it being 52 ft. long by 29 ft. broad. It differs slightly from the other halls, in that the back row of pillars is single, instead of double, and that the interspaces between the side pillars and back pillars are filled up with perforated stone lattice-work. Behind this stone lattice-work, and round the back and 2 sides of this wall, there runs a passage, from which, I presume, the ladies of the harem, ensconced behind the lattice, used to look out upon anything that was going on in the grand court in front."

Passing from the grand court, through a large chamber to the E., the visitor will find a grand archway in the centre of a quadrangle which faces the river. It is supported by 2 lofty pillars and 2 half pillars of the more slender and graceful Hindú kind. The shafts are rounded and fluted on 12 sides, with a series of transverse sculptures running round them. The bases are 4-sided, and ornamented with a flowered device, like the lotus, between 2 broad leaves. The shafts are monoliths. The pillars are 17 ft. 7 in. high. their shafts 10 ft. 8 in., the capitals 2 ft. 5 in., and the brackets 2 ft. 2 in. Some of the chambers are lined with stucco, which has been painted. This stucco has lasted better than the stone-work. For minute and exquisite ornamental carving in stone, the great central court is pre-eminent. The palace ends on the side facing the river with a retaining wall, and 2 corner bastions, each surmounted by an ornamental tower with a domed cupola. There are many vaulted chambers underneath the palace, but as the air is very close, and snakes are numerous, they are seldom visited. Between the palace of Jahángír and that of Sháh Jahán, there is a series of bathing tanks and pipes. The Haus of Jahángír is an enormous monolithic cistern of light-coloured porphyry or close-grained granite; externally it is nearly 5 ft. high, and internally 4 ft.

deep. It is 8 ft. in diameter at top. It originally stood in Jahángír's palace, but has been removed to the public gardens, where it now stands. To the S. of Jahángír's palace are rooms, which have been turned into Sergeants' quarters and the Military Prison.

Jám'i Masjid.—"Facing the gateway, and outside the enclosure of the fort, stands the Jám'i Masjid, or Great Mosque, elevated upon a raised platform, and reached by a broad flight of steps. The main building of the mosque is divided into 3 compartments, each of which opens on the courtyard by a fine archway, and is surmounted by a low dome, built of white and red stone in oblique courses, and producing a somewhat singular though pleasing effect. The work has all the originality and vigour of the early Mughul style, mixed with many reminiscences of the Paṭhán school. The inscription over the main archway sets forth that the mosque was constructed by the Emperor Sháh Jahán in 1644, after 5 years' labour. It was built in the name of his daughter Jahánára, who afterwards devotedly shared her father's captivity when he was deposed by Aurangzíb. The dimensions are 130 ft. in length by 100 ft. in breadth." (See Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer," vol. i., p. 56.) "The great peculiarity of this Masjid consists in its 3 great full-bottomed domes without necks, shaped like balloons reversed, and built of red sandstone, with zigzag bands of white marble circling round them. Its grand gateway was pulled down by the British authorities during the Mutiny." (See "Arch. Surv.," vol. iv., p. 170.)

Churches and Cemeteries.—Two days will have been spent in seeing the Táj and the Fort, and a 2nd visit to the Táj will be indispensable, but the 3rd day may very well be spent in seeing the prominent buildings in the cantonment. The first visit may be to *St. George's Church.* It is 120 ft. long, inside measurement, and 70 ft. wide, and is divided into a nave with 2 side aisles, by 6 lofty pillars, between pilasters on each side, carrying heavy timbers and red sandstone slabs, which form the roof. It was built in 1826, by Colonel Boileau, R.E., partly by Government and partly by subscription. The tower and spire are of more recent date. The effect on entering by the W. door is good. A quasi chancel has been formed by a stone platform, which extends some feet into the body of the church, and is enclosed by a carved screen of white sandstone and iron rail. The E., N. and S. sides are finely carved; the inlaid marble work for which Agra is so famous, is well worth notice in the reredos and the altar. These chancel improvements have been designed and superintended by the chaplain, the Rev. M. Lamert, who is himself an artist of ability, at a cost of 8,000 rs. The choir is said to be the best in the diocese. On the left of the altar is a mural tablet carved by M. Lamert. It bears an Agnus Dei subscribed, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam et in memoriam piam G. L., G. E. L., R. G. L., Matthæus Lamert. Hujusce ecclesiæ sacerdos posuit, 1872."

St. Paul's (Military Church) was built by the E. I. Co. in 1828, by J. T. Boileau. There is here a tablet on the left as you face the altar, to the memory of Ensign Theodore David Bray, killed while gallantly carrying the colours at Maháráipúr, 29th of Dec. 1843, with the names of 40 N.-C. officers and men killed in the same action. There is also one to Captain Richard Ponsonby Alcock, 46th B. N. I., murdered by a band of assassins in Mainpurí District, 26th of Oct., 1844. Also one to Major Charles Eneas Burton, 4th B. N. I., Polit. Agent at Harauti, aged 47, and his two sons, murdered after a long and gallant resistance at the Residency at Koṭah, Oct. 15th, 1857. There is also one to Major G. Russell Crommelin, C.B., who fell at the head of the 1st Regiment N. I. at Maháráipúr, 29th Dec., 1843. There are several other tablets.

St. Paul's (Civil) Church.—About 4 m. N. of St. George's Church is St. Paul's Church, in the Civil Lines. This church was built in 1854. All the fittings in this building, the pulpit, organ, etc., were destroyed by the

Mutineers in 1857, who also fired several shots at and broke the railing of the gallery opposite the altar. This church cost 40,000 rs., and is spoiled architecturally by its not having a chancel. It is said that Sir William Muir objected to it.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is quite close to the Old Jail, and ½ a m. N.W. of the Fort. It is 157 ft. 5in. long, inside measurement, and 56 ft. broad in the body of the church, and 136 ft. at the chancel. There is a tower about 150 ft. high, which contains 4 stories, above the body of the church. There are 7 arches on either side of the nave, supported by 8 Corinthian pillars.

S. of the W. entrance there is a tablet, inscribed to the Rev. P. Bonaventura.

Under the S. wall of the church are a number of slabs with inscriptions. Amongst them is one to Fanny Lucy Craven, "the Convent Pet," who died on the 1st of May, 1875. To the N. of the church is a fine white building, a convent, and to the S. of the church is a house in which the priests live. In their garden is a chapel, in which they have service for themselves.

On the wall of the garden are several inscriptions, the oldest of which bears the date of 1791 A.D.

No. 1 *Cemetery.*— After visiting these churches, the traveller may proceed to the cemeteries. The 1st lies 100 yds. S.E. of the fort, and is surrounded by a wall 5 ft. high. Notice first 3 victims of cholera during the siege of Agra, John Mackerness, C.E., who died on the 23rd of July, 1857; Georgiana Fife, who died July, 1858; and W. Christian Watson, who died July 12th, 1857. There is also a monument to Major G. P. Thomas, who died at Agra Fort, on the 4th of August, 1857, of wounds received on the previous 5th of July.

No. 2 *Cemetery.*—This cemetery is 100 yds. to the S.E. of the preceding one, on a ridge. A great number of persons are buried here, and the ground sinks in at every tread, but though the graves are so numerous *the tombs are very few.* There are 28 inscriptions, chiefly to women and children who died during the Mutiny in 1857-1858.

No. 3 *Cemetery.*—This cemetery is also near the Fort. The Muslim who has charge of it receives 4 rs. a month, and a house to live in. Observe a tablet to Lieut. John Henderson Lamb of the Beng. Art., who died on the 24th of August, 1857, of wounds received in action on the 5th of July. The next is to John Bohle Mackinnon, who died in the Fort of Agra in August, 1857. The next is to W. J. E. Hoggan, who died in the Fort of Agra August 19th, 1857; also to Lieut. O. Span, 62nd N.I., who died August 9th, 1857, and then one to a child, Helen Stewart, who died in the same place August 4th, 1857; then one to Benjamin Robinson, died in the same place 20th of August, 1857; then to another child, Edward Cust Thornhill, died August 9th, 1857; then to Catharine, daughter of James Beale, who died on the 23rd of August, 1857. Towards the N. gate of the fort, and close to the ditch, is a Muḥammadan tomb. Near it is one that looks like that of an European, and 100 yds. beyond it is a large pyramidal tomb of red stone on a square base, with an English and Persian inscription to Sitárah Bígam, the friend of Lieut. Sharpe, who died on the 3rd of December, 1804.

At a short distance from St. Paul's in the Civil Lines, on the way to the Civil Cemetery, on the right hand, are some curious old tombs, found under the earth at St. Paul's, when the foundations were begun in 1854, and removed to a platform here. The 1st tomb is that of George Purchas, who died 14th May, 1651, and the next is that of John Drake Laine, who died 1637.

The next is in Dutch, and is dated 10th October, 1649.

Beginning now with the 2nd row at the end nearest the entrance, the 1st tomb has no inscription. The next epitaph is much damaged, but the letters that remain are "Nat of Justinian, of Ley—— was chief merchant * * He deceased the * April, 1627."

This is the oldest tomb of all. There are some ruined tombs, however, of which the dates can only be guessed Next is "Hier legt begraven Jan de Bofek, Amsterdam. In syn leeben ad cisten obyt 19th September, 1679, out 35 yaren."

Another cemetery in the cantonment is near the Parade Ground, and is most neatly kept and adorned with flowers. On the right side a little way up is the tomb of "Elizabeth, wife of John Cumming of the 80th Regiment, who died November 17th, 1840, from an injury received in crossing the surf at Madras; also her infant son, who died on the Ganges, and was buried in its bank." Further on, on the left, is a monument to Captain E. A. C. D'Oyley, killed in action with the rebels on the 5th July, 1857.

This gallant officer was shot by his favourite Indian gunner, whom he had himself instructed. He fell at the disastrous engagement of Sháhganj. Further on is a tablet to Walter Frederick Cavendish, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, son of Lord C. Cavendish, who died of cholera 26th of November, 1866, aged 22. Behind it is a handsome monument to 53 N.-C. officers and privates of the 3rd Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, who died of cholera in 1860. Beyond is a tablet to Ensign John C. Mordaunt Seymour. The furthest tomb on this side is that of Brig.-General W. H. Ryves, commanding the Agra Brigade, who died September 20th, 1873. This monument was erected by public subscription at this station. Near this is a circular piece of ground for children's graves, and in 1875 sixty-three were already buried there. On the right, rather more than half way up, is a most singular and unparalleled tomb to Catharine, wife of J. C. Lacy, of the Medical Hall, Agra, who died April 8th, 1861. It is a perforated tomb 10 ft. sq. and 15 ft. high, to the top of the ornament on the dome. Just below this ornament is a crown of pure gold worth 4,000 rs. At the head of the slab inside were 2 crosses of gold, worth 500 rs. each. A Sipáhí was caught attempting to steal one of these, to effect which he had broken the side window, and broken it remained. The cross was also broken.

At the extreme E. of the cantonment is a fine house, which stands on a hill, with a noble portico. Just across the path is the very handsome tomb to Major John Jacob, murdered on the 6th of July, 1857, a country-born officer of Sindhia's force, who thought he was quite safe in the Mutiny, but on reaching this house after leaving Gwáliár, his own cook rushed out and stabbed him to the heart. It is said the cook had demanded his money, which was thought to be buried under this house, and he had refused to tell where it was. He fell dead at his own door. The platform on which the tomb is, is elaborately carved, with an acanthus border of flowers. Above is an oriental canopied octagon, also finely carved.

The Central Jail.—This Jail is one of the largest, if it is not the largest, in India. On September 27th, 1875, there were 2,390 prisoners, of whom 163 were women. It is situated about 1 mile to the N.W. of the Fort. The guard consists of 50 police, 26 of whom are within the walls; 80 good-conduct men wear the yellow prison dress, but are styled *Barkandáz*, "musketeers." The prison has 3 centres—1 principal centre, and 2 minor ones. From these extend barracks, which hold 56 men apiece. The manufactures in this Jail are well worth attention, and the fabrics made at it are all bespoken in London. In the carpet factory men sit on each side, and the Instructor calls out the thread; his words are repeated by one of the men, and the thread put in accordingly. Some learn in 5 days, some not in 5 weeks. A first-class carpet has 8 threads in the weft, and 8 in the warp in the sq. in. Six men in a full day of 10 hours' work can make 5 in. a day in a 12-ft. carpet. In 1875 there was made for the Prince of Wales a carpet 31 yds. sq., costing 10 rs. a sq. yd. Two more were made for the same room. A firm in High Holborn take all the carpets they can make here for 16s. a yd. 227 men are employed in the factory. Refractory

prisoners are punished by working Underhay's Patent Labour Machine. They must turn it 9,000 times, when they sit down and do nothing else. The carding is considered the hardest work—48 men are employed at the capstan at one time for 30 minutes. when they are relieved. In the 1st room rags and wool are cleaned ; in the 2nd room the fibres are opened and cleaned, so that it will spin. The mule machines spin the fibre into warp and weft. 178 men are engaged here. Prisoners are allowed to see their friends once in 6 months, and once in the year, in the presence of the jailors. They talk about domestic affairs, and their friends never believe them to be guilty. There are both men and women who have had their foreheads branded. There are 3 classes of criminals—1st, for heinous crimes ; 2nd, habitual ; 3rd, casual. The 2nd class alone cannot become Barkandáz.

"Amongst the modern buildings may be mentioned the Government College in Drummond Road, and the Judge's Court. The Catholic Mission and Orphanage is also of interest for its relative antiquity, having been founded as early as the reign of Akbar, through the influence of the Jesuit Fathers, when the Portuguese were the only Europeans who had much communication with India."—*Imp. Gazetteer.*

Promenade Gardens.—The visitor will next go to the Promenade Gardens, otherwise called the Áṣafa Bágh, where the band plays every Wednesday. In the centre is a lofty sandstone obelisk with an inscription to General Sir John Adams, G.C.B.

The Tomb of I'timádu 'd daulah.—This building is one of the finest in Agra. It is on the left bank of the Jamná, near the E. I. Railway Station. The traveller will cross the pontoon bridge and turn to the left, and at about 200 yds. he will come to the garden in which is this tomb. It is the tomb of Ghiyás Beg, called by Sir W. Sleeman, Khwájah Accas, a Persian, who was the father of Núr Jahán, and her brother, Áṣaf Khán, and became high treasurer of Jahán[illegible]r. *This mausoleum is* 69 ft. 2 in. sq. It is entirely encased with white marble externally, and partly internally, the interior being beautifully inlaid with mosaic work. There is an octagonal tower at each corner, of which 7 sides are visible, and project from the building; each side being 4 ft. 9 in. broad. It contains 9 chambers, 4 of them 23 ft. 4½ in. long, and 13 ft. 1¾ in. broad. The 4 corner chambers are 13 ft. 1¾ in. sq., and the central chamber is 22 ft. 1 in. sq. The outer walls are 5 ft. 6 in. thick; the side partition walls, 4 ft. 2½ in., and the central partition walls, 4 ft. 9¾ in. In each of the 4 sides there is an arched entrance 7 ft. 8 in. broad. On each side of each of these entrances is a window 3 ft. 10 in. broad, filled with exquisite marble lattice-work. Between these and the corner towers are arched window recesses 6 ft. 6 in. broad externally, and 3 ft. 10 in. internally. In the centre of these windows is perforated marble lattice-work. Each chamber has a door leading into the next, but the central has only one open door, the other 3 being filled with marble lattice-work. The actual door in this chamber is on the S. side. In the central chamber are 2 marble tombs of Ghiyás Beg and his wife, on a platform of variegated stone 6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 5 in. The husband's tomb is a little to the W.

There are 7 tombs altogether in the mausoleum—2 in the N.E. corner chamber, and one in each of the 3 other corner chambers. The tombs lie N. and S., according to the usual custom. The sides of the central chamber are lined with marble, inlaid with mosaics, representing flowers, but the roof is lined with stucco, adorned with flowers and other devices in gilding. The side chambers are panelled to 4 ft. 4 in. from the floor with slabs of marble inlaid with mosaic work, but the upper part of the walls and the ceiling are lined with plaster, ornamented with paintings of flowers and long-necked vases. In the thickness of the outer walls of the S. chamber there are 2 flights of stairs, which ascend to the 2nd story, on which is a marble pavilion, 25 ft. 8 in. sq. on a plat-

form 38 ft. sq. The roof is canopy-shaped, with broad sloping eaves, and marble slabs. The sides are of perforated marble lattice-work, and divided into 12 compartments by 12 marble pillars. In the centre of the chamber are 2 marble cenotaphs, counterparts of those below. The whole of the flat roof of the lower story is paved with marble. The octagonal towers, faced with marble, at each corner of the mausoleum spread out into balconies supported by brackets at the level of the roof. Above, the towers become circular, and rise until they again spread out into graceful balconies supported by brackets, and surmounted by marble domed cupolas, each supported on 8 slender marble pillars. There was a marble railing along the platform of the roof, which has been destroyed, probably by the Játs, who are also said to have stolen the inlaid stones of the mosaic. Mr. Carlleyle, however, thinks that the stone workers of Agra have taken them, and says the Government ought to inquire into this matter, and that the head of the Archæological Survey ought to move the Government to "stop for ever this base system of pilfering." The mausoleum is on a raised platform of red sandstone, 150 ft. 10 in. long, and between 30 and 40 ft. broad. It is surrounded by a walled inclosure, except towards the river, or W. front. In the centre of the E. side is a gateway 64 ft. long and 30 ft. broad. The walled inclosure is 540 ft. long on each side, and has towers of red sandstone at the corners. In the centre of the river front is a red sandstone building, 67 ft. long, where European residents of Agra come for change of air. In the wall facing the river is a fish carved in white marble. The legend is that when the Jamná reaches the mouth of this fish, Alláhábád will be submerged. In 1871 the water rose several ft. above this fish, but nothing happened.

Chiní ka Rozah stands on the left bank of the Jamná, opposite Agra. It is 79 ft. sq., with one great dome resting on an octagonal base. In the centre is a beautiful octagonal domed chamber 27 ft. 10 in. in diameter. In it are 2 tombs of brick, which have replaced marble tombs. Besides the central chamber, there are 4 sq. corner chambers, and 4 side halls. The mausoleum stands on the river bank, in a masonry enclosure 462 ft. 9 in. from E. to W., and 323 ft. 11 in. from N. to S. Though called china, this mausoleum is only externally glazed or enamelled. It is said to have been built by Afẓal Khán, in the time of Aurangzíb.

The Kalán Masjid is opposite the present Medical School in the Sabán Katra. Mr. Carlleyle thinks it the oldest mosque in Agra. It has 5 domes, the central being the largest. The same authority thinks it was built by Sikandar Lodí.

Sikandarah.—It is 5 m. 3 furlongs from the cantonment at Agra to Sikandarah, in a N.W. direction. There are many tombs on the way, and a sculptured horse, badly executed. This is on the left or S. side of the road, nearly 4 m. from Agra, and nearly opposite the lofty arched gateway of an ancient building called the Kachí kí Sarái. The horse formerly stood on a pedestal, on which was an inscription, but these are gone. From the nostrils to the tail it measures 7 ft. 1 in., but from the nostrils, over the head, along the curve of the neck, 8 ft. 10 in. From the shoulders to the knees, where the legs are broken off, 2 ft. 4 in. Its girth is 6 ft. 5 in. Mr. Carlleyle thinks it was put up by Sikandar Lodí. At ½ a m. further on is a tank of red sandstone, with ornamental octagonal towers, called Guru ká Jál. It measures 542 ft. from N. to S., and 548 ft. from E. to W. On the S. side are 3 flights of steps, and E. of them is a long and broad channel of masonry, which brought water to the tank. This has been stopped by the new road made by the British, who have taken some of the stones to repair the road. The tank was probably the work of Sikandar Lodí. At the E. side of the tank there is a mausoleum 35 ft. 8 in. sq., on a platform of masonry 109 ft. 3 in. sq., which Mr. Carlleyle thinks was the mausoleum of Sikandar Lodí,

as it is near his palace, the Bárahdarí. According to Mr. Carlleyle the Bárahdarí was built by Sikandar Lodí in A.D. 1495. It is a red sandstone, 2-storied building, 142 ft. 6 in. sq. The ground floor contains 40 chambers. Each corner of the building is surmounted by a short octagonal tower. It is commonly known as the tomb of Bígam Mariam, because Akbar interred here his Portuguese Christian wife Mary. Her tomb is in the vault below, and there is also a white marble cenotaph in the centre of the upper story. The Bárahdarí is now occupied by a part of the establishment of the Agra Orphan Asylum. It was from Sikandar Lodí that Sikandarah received its name.

The gateway at Sikandarah is truly magnificent. It is of red sandstone, very massive, and with a splendid scroll, a foot broad, of Ṭughra writing adorning it. Part of this writing is the chapter of the Kur'án, called the Súrah i Mulk. On the top of the gateway, at each corner, rises a white minaret of 2 stories, the lower being 32 ft. 8 in. high, the upper 28 ft.; total 60 ft. 8 in.; but they do not appear so high. Some years ago an European soldier fell from the top of one of them, and was killed. Hence the staircases to the upper story were all closed. The tops of 2 of these minarets are knocked off, it is said by the Játs. The height of the archway to the top of the rail to the great window is 29 ft. 6 in., and thence to the battlement is 42 ft. 9 in.: total 72 ft. 3 in., but it seems higher.

There is a 2nd platform above the 1st, which is 10 ft. 6 in. From this to the top of the battlement is 9 ft. 2 in. There is a fine view from the platform at the top, and it is worth ascending the steep stairs for it. To the W. are seen the Orphanage Church, and a little to the right of it the Bígam ká Maḥall, its dark red colour contrasting with the white of the church. Far to the S.W., on a clear day the grand archway at Fatḥpúr Sikrí can be dimly seen. Over the tomb to the N. is seen the Jamná; to the S.E. are seen the Fort, the Táj, the church in the Civil *Lines, and the city* of Agra. The traveller will walk 150 yds. over a broad paved path in a desolate garden, and arrive at the glorious Mausoleum of Akbar. The façade has a high central arch, with 5 dwarf arches on either side. The vaulted ceiling of the entrance room is cut into several cubes, and has once been splendidly gilt and coloured, with gold and blue intermingled. The Súrah i Mulk runs round it under the cornice in a scroll 12 in. broad. This scroll begins at the right-hand corner furthest from the entrance, and at the entrance to the passage which leads to the tomb itself. From the commencement of this passage to the edge of the platform out of which the tomb rises, is 118 ft. The vaulted chamber in which the great Akbar rests is quite dark, and the once illuminated walls are now dirty and defaced. Each of the dwarf arches on either side of the great entrance, leads to a chapel. In the 1st chapel, on the left, is a tomb with an Arabic inscription, in beautiful characters, — "This is the tomb of Shukru'n Nisá Bígam." On the sides of the tomb is inscribed the Áyat i Kursí. The 2nd chapel contains the tomb of the uncle of Bahádur Sháh, the last King of Dihlí. He was the son of Sháh 'Álam. On it are written the names of Alláh, Muḥammad, Fáṭima, Ḥasan, and Ḥusain; and also a Persian inscription, which signifies, "When Sulaimán was pleased to direct his steps from this transitory abode to the region of permanence, he departed there in the year 1253 A.H., on the 29th of the month Ziḳádah. An invisible voice said as to the date, Say that the King of Mercy removed the pure tablet of the Prince of the World, Sulaimán Shikoh Bahádur, the son of Muḥammad Sháh 'Álam, King, Slayer of infidels." The next chapel contains the tomb of Zíbu'n Nisá, daughter of Aurangzíb, and in a niche in the side of the room, farthest from the entrance, is an alabaster tablet, inscribed with the 99 Divine Names. These begin at the top on the left. The other chapels on the left, and all but the first on the right, are empty. In the 1st, on the right, is a tomb in-

scribed,—"This is the tomb of Árám Bánú."

The passage to the top of the Mausoleum is on the right of the entrance Ascend 36 steps to a platform, which measures 348 ft. from E. to W., and 344 ft. 10 in. from N. to S. From this ascend 14 steps to the 2nd platform, and 14 high steps to the 3rd patform, and 14 more to the 4th or highest platform. This is surrounded by a beautiful corridor of white marble, carved on the outer side into lattice-work in squares of 2 ft., every sq. having a different pattern. The corridor is 9 ft. 4½ in. broad, and the terrace between the edges of the corridor is 69 ft. 10 in. broad. In the centre is the splendid white cenotaph of Akbar, just over the place where his dust rests, in the gloomy vaulted chamber below. On the N. side of this cenotaph is inscribed the motto of the sect he founded, "Alláhu Akbar," "God is greatest;" and on the S. side, "Jalla Jalálahu," "May his glory shine." To the N. of this cenotaph, at the distance of 4 ft., is a handsome white marble pillar 4 ft. high, which was once covered with gold, and contained the Kuh i Núr. It is said that Nádir Sháh took it from this. The corridor has 9 arches in each inner side, and 11 in each outer. It should be said that on the inner arch, in the entrance, are 4 Persian lines, which translated mean,—"This arch, which is the ornament of the 9 heavens and the 7 continents, is illustrious as belonging to the Mausoleum of Akbar."

A short distance to the left of the main road, which runs through Sikandarah, there is an old mosque, partly built of brick and partly of red sandstone, called Bhuri Khán's. It has one dome, and is 34 ft. 3 in. long, and 20 ft. 9 in. broad. There is an octagonal tower at each front corner. A short distance to the S.E. are the remains of Bhuri Khán's Palace, namely, the gateway, and part of the façade. Just beyond the N.W. corner of the mausoleum at Sikandarah is an old Hindú boundary stone, with a Nágarí inscription, which gives the date, Samwat 1551 = 1494 A.D.

ROUTE 36.

AGRA TO FATHPÚR SIKRÍ (FUTHEPOOR SIKRI).

To see the famous deserted city of Fatḥpúr Sikrí, the traveller must order a carriage and start from the Drummond Road. If he goes direct by the Fatḥpúr Sikrí road, he will have the Normal School on his left, which was burned by the rebels on the 5th of July, 1857, and on his right, about ½ a m. further to the W., the garden of Sumroo Bígam, where the battle of the same date began. But if he take the road to Kheragarh, he will pass, first of all, the 'Idgáh, which is near the Sulṭánpúr Road, and ½ a m. S. of the Magistrate's Kachharí. It was built by Sháh Jahán, and is 159 ft. long, and 40 ft. broad, of red sandstone, and has an octagonal tower at each of the 4 corners, surmounted by cupolas. The entablature of the front is supported by 6 pillars. The central archway in front is 23 ft. 9 in. broad, and the Kiblah apse is 26 ft. broad by 12 ft. deep. The front walls are 9 ft. 3 in. thick. At each side corner of the projection, at the rear or W. corner of the building, is a slender shaft, or Guldastah. These Guldastahs, with their cupolas, are seen for a very long distance. The 'Idgáh stands in a walled enclosure 565 ft. long and 529 ft. broad. About ¼ of a m. to the S. is the Artillery practice ground, called Chándmárí by the natives, and nearly parallel with it, but a few yds. N. of the Kheragarh Road, is the village of Khojah Sarái. Near this are the ruins of the mausoleum of Jodh Bái, Akbar's Rájpút Queen, daughter of Rájá Máldeo Ráo of Jodhpúr, and mother of the Emperor Jahángír. The mausoleum was blown up 50 years ago by the British Government. The gates, walls, and towers of the inclosure were pulled down, and the materials taken to build barracks.

The mausoleum itself was too hard to meddle with, and is left a huge shapeless heap of massive fragments of masonry, which neither the hammer of man nor of time can destroy. There is a large vaulted underground chamber, into which 4 passages descend. This chamber is now a habitation for jackals, wolves, and hyænas.

Returning to the direct road, the visitor who takes that route will pass to the W. through Sháhganj, which place has given its name to the battle of the 5th of July, 1857. Observe at the entrance to it the ruins of a mosque, with an inscription saying it was built in 1031 A.H.=1621 A.D., the 16th year of Jahángír's reign, which marks the site of the old Ájmír gate. Further on is a Muslim cemetery, known as Mujdí ká Gumbaz, where is the tomb of Mírza Hindál, son of Bábar, father of Akbar's chief wife. At the foot of the tomb is a monolith 7 ft. high, with the date 978 A.H.=1570 A.D. Further on is the village of Sucheta, which also was part of the battlefield on the 5th of July. The traveller will change horses twice on the way to Fatḥpúr Sikrí.

Fathpúr Sikrí.—The 22d milestone is just within the gate of Fatḥpúr Fort. From this there is a rather bad road, with a steep ascent into the palace of Akbar. The traveller will enter from the E., and pass through the Díwán i 'Ám, which stands in a quadrangle which measures 360 ft. from N. to S., and 180 ft. from E. to W. The hall itself, however, is but a small one, 51 ft. 4 in. long from N. to S., but that includes a verandah 10 ft. deep. The 2 rooms inside are 23½ ft. by 15 ft. The corridor round the quadrangle is 12 ft. deep. From this a path leads in a S.W. direction to a building called the Daftar Khánah, or Record Office, now turned into the T. B. It is about 90 yds. to the S.W. of the Díwán i 'Ám. The traveller may like to proceed there first and refresh himself, and then return to the Díwán i 'Ám, in order to go through the palaces *seriatim*; then return to the T.B., and visit the Dargáh last of all. To the N. is the Díwán i *Khás, or "Private* Hall." This is a very curious building. It measures 28 ft. 9 in. sq., and is 36 ft. high to the terrace round the roof. In the centre of the roof are 5 high steps, and to the top of them is about 5 ft. more, making 41 ft. in all. At each corner is a turret 18 ft. high. It may be said, once for all, that all the buildings here are of red sandstone. This hall is very solidly built, with a staircase on the E. side. The singular feature of this building is a central column, to the flat top of which run 4 flat shafts of stone, 10 ft. long, and the capital of which is an enormous bunch of protuberances of the kind generally used for the eaves of a Hindú roof. The story is that the king sat in the middle, and one of his principal ministers on each shaft. This is, of course, an absurd Hindú invention, but what the room is designed for remains a mystery. The wainscoting of these walls has a band of paintings 4 ft. high, representing forest views, with tigers and birds, and also Chinese landscapes.

S. of this hall is a quadrangle measuring 210 ft. by 120 ft., called a Pachísí, from its resembling the board on which they play the game of pachísí, which has its name from the highest throw, which is 25. It is played with kauŗis instead of dice. It is a tesselated stone pavement. At the S.E. corner of it is the Turkish queen's house, and numerous apartments for the ladies. About 130 ft. S. of the Turkish queen's house is a room 14 ft. 4 in. sq., which is called Akbar's Khwábgáh or "Sleeping Apartment." There are some Persian couplets written on the walls, half way up, and beginning on the S. side. They are much defaced, and are simply complimentary verses to the Emperor. S. of the Khwábgáh is an open space through which the road to the Dargáh or "shrine" passes. W. of the Díwán i Khás, and further N., is the Ánkh Michauli, or "Hide and Seek Place," from *Ankh*, "an eye," and *Michna*, "to shut," where it is said Jahángír used to play at hide and seek as a child. It is also supposed to have been a treasure house, and some of the flooring has been taken up, and shows where the Maráṭhas dug for treasure.

Here is a small *mandir*, which is said to have been the residence of Akbar's Hindú Guru or "teacher." It is of pure Jain architecture, and "each of the architraves is supported by 2 very singular struts, issuing from the mouths of monsters, and meeting in the middle like the apex of a triangle." S. of this is the Panch Mahall, a 5-storied colonnade, each platform being less than the one below it. The capitals of the pillars vary. One is a couple of elephants with interlaced trunks, another is a man gathering fruit from a tree, supposed by Plunket to come from a Buddhist temple. The ground floor has 56 columns in 7 rows, with 8 in a row, the 7th and 3d being double, and the 3d of the 3d row quadruple; the next above 35, 5 rows of 6 pillars each, and a pilaster. At the end of the 1st and 5th rows the pillars are quadruple. In this row the pillars are of different designs. The next above has 15, 3 rows of 5, the 5th being double; and the next 8, 2 rows of 4 pillars, and the 2d pillar double; the pavilion at the top rests on 4. The total height is 65 ft.

S. and a little W. of the Panch Mahall is Mariam's house, a small building with defaced pictures in the niches, one representing the Annunciation, which is only recognizable by the wings of the angel. Mariam is said to have been a Portuguese. There have been doubts expressed as to Akbar's having ever had a Christian wife, but Mr. Carlleyle positively mentions Mariam's tomb, and the "Indian Traveller's Handbook," p. 78, says, "Akbar, who has the credit of having been a liberal minded man in the matter of religion, built not only distinctive residences for his Muhammadan and Hindú wives, but one also for a Christian named Marie or Maire Bigam, one of his wives. This building adjoins the Emperor's palace and zanánah, and unlike the other structures is ornamented with paintings in fresco. The Greek cross is also in many places decipherable, and on one side are two tablets, now much disfigured, one of which, however, is still sufficiently distinct to confirm the generally received opinion that it may have been intended for the Annunciation." N.W. of this is a garden, 125 ft. sq., with a bath and small mosque, and W. of that is the Háthiya Pol Darwázah; in which, 20 ft. from the ground, the spandrils are flanked by 2 life-sized elephants, with trunks interlaced. Near this is a groined bastion called the Sangín Burj or "Heavy Bastion."

On the extreme N.W. of all these buildings, and just below the Háthiya Pol Darwázah, is a Saráí, or resting house for travellers, 360 ft. sq., exclusive of a bastion at the W. corner. It has a great row of lodgings above it, with 24 arched entrances, where probably traders who dealt with the Court lodged. To the N. is a tower 70 ft. high, studded with a sort of pegs like elephants' tusks. There are 15 in a row, perpendicularly. This ornament is used because the minaret was put over the grave of Akbar's elephant. It is called the Hiran Minár or "Deer Minaret," on which it is said the Emperor Akbar used to sit to shoot the antelopes and other game, perhaps tigers, that were driven towards him. The Hiran Minár stands on a platform, which is ascended by 12 steps, and has a base 4 ft. high. A viaduct called the Pardah, supporting a closed gallery, passes from the palace to rooms over the Háthiya Pol, where the ladies probably sat to inspect the merchandize brought to them from the Saráí. The Pardah is broken where it reaches the Saráí, and the traveller will have to clamber down a ruined wall 20 ft. high to the level ground. He will pass on the left a great stone, with holes in it, to which elephants were chained; the rubbing of the chain is quite plain. This gallery leads to the palace of the Empress Jodh Bái, which is due S. of the garden and mosque that have been already mentioned. This palace is a quadrangle measuring 177 ft. from N. to S. by 157 ft. from E. to W. The building has a sort of corridor running round the quadrangle, roofed with sloping slabs, and adorned with blue enamel. According to one authority this palace is erroneously called that of Jodh Bái, and probably belonged to the chief wife, daughter of Hindál, cousin of Akbar, who survived him.

Mr. Keene says that Jahángír's mother was a Hindú princess of the Amber family, and therefore a Kachwaha, but in Mr. Carlleyle's Report, p. 121, vol. iv. "Arch. Survey," it says that Jodh Bái was a Ráhtor, princess and daughter of Rájá Maldeo Ráo, of Jodhpúr, and was the mother of Jahángír. And the "Gazetteer of Rájpútáná," vol. ii., p. 232, says that Chanda Sen Rájá, of Jodhpúr, was slain in the storming of Siwána, and was succeeded by his brother, Udái Singh, who gave his sister, Jodh Bái, to Akbar.

To the N.W. of Jodh Bái's palace is what is called the house of Bírbal's daughter, a 2-storied building of red sandstone. The lower story is divided into 4 rooms, each 15 ft. sq. They are ceiled with slabs 15 ft. long by 1 ft. broad. No wood is used. There are 4 rooms in the upper story, also of the same size, but they have cupolas formed by slabs placed one above the other and shelving outwards. The words of Victor Hugo have been applied to this: "If it were not the most minute of palaces it was the most gigantic of jewel cases." It is neatly finished but not handsome. Rája Bírbal was a Hindú celebrated for his wit and his abilities as an accountant. He was one of Akbar's favourite courtiers, and perished with his whole force of 8,000 men in the Yusufzye country, to the N.E. of Pesháwar, in February, 1586 A.D. To the S.W. of Jodh Baí's palace are the stables for 106 horses, in 53 stalls, and camels. Every stall has stone fittings for the horse ropes. E. of this is the camel stable, with 2 rows of 16 pillars each.

The traveller may now return to the T. B., and, after resting a time, proceed 300 yds. to the S.W., which will bring him to the entrance into the Dárgah or "shrine," or quadrangle containing the tomb of Shekh Salím Chishtí, who was the Nawásá or grandson of Shakhar Ganj Sháh, who is buried at Pák Patan. The Shekh's father was Baháu 'd dín. Nazar i Marifat, "Miraculous Sight," gives the date of the Shekh's birth, or 883, and he died 979 A.H=1571 A.D. The traveller will enter the quadrangle, *which is 372 ft. long* from N. to S., and 340 ft. 10 in. from E. to W., exclusive of the part from the ledge in the breadth. The corridor is 20 ft. 4 in. broad. From this ledge to the entrance into the mosque is 101 ft. 1 in., so that the total breadth from E. to W. is 441 ft. 11 in. The E. door by which the traveller enters the quadrangle is called the Bádsháhí or "royal" gate. The ascent to it is by 15 steps. It is 43 ft. high to the platform, and about 60 ft. to the very top. Opposite to it, on the W., is the mosque, on the right of which is the tomb of the saint, or the actual Dargáh. It is a sq. of 46 ft. 6 in., including the corridor, and the shrine is 25 ft. within that. It is surrounded by beautiful white marble lattice work. The inner building is marble only for the first 4 ft. The inner screen is inlaid with mother of pearl, which has a beautiful effect. The outer doors are of ebony, immensely solid, and ornamented with brass. There is the usual display of ostrich eggs. On the tomb is written the date of the death of the Shekhu 'l Islám, Shekh Salím Chishti, "May God hallow his tomb! The beloved helper of the sect and its saint, Shekh Salím, whose miraculous gifts and propinquity to the Divine Being are celebrated, and by whom the lamp of the family of Chisht is illuminated. Be not double-sighted, looking to the transitory self, as well as to the everlasting Deity. The year of his decease is known throughout the world." This last line is the chronogram. All the inscriptions here may be found in the "Miftahu'l Tawárikh," by John Ellis, printed at Agra.

The brackets which support the eaves of the mosque are copies of those in the old mosque of the stonemasons outside the quadrangle and W. of the mosque, where Shekh Salím lived his hermit life. Beale says the saint died February 13th, 972 A.H., but his tomb was not finished till 988 A.H.=1580 A.D., which date is inscribed on the inner wall. On the N. of the quadrangle is the tomb, surmounted with a cupola, of Islám Khán, who was the grandson of the saint, and Governor of Bengal. Close to this is the tomb of Rizá Husain,

"Shekh, chief of the caravan Ḥájí Ḥusain, 1010 A.H." In front of the tomb of Islám Khán is that of Mushták 'Alí, grandfather of the guide. The grandfather's name was Basháraṭ 'Alí, and a Persian inscription says that when "Basháraṭ passed from this transitory world, I heard from the Invisible Sage the date," which is contained in this chronogram, "'Alí is happy! Bravo! 1273 A.H.= 1856 A.D."

The guide has the following certificate, "Imdád Ḥusain, son of Basháraṭ 'Alí, has conducted us over the ruins of Fatḥpúr Sikrí, and given me every information concerning the buildings. His father, Basháraṭ 'Alí, saved my father's life in 1805, when he had been taken prisoner at the time of Lord (*sic*) Monson's retreat, and was incarcerated in one of the towers, from which he aided him to make his escape. —C. J. SAMPSON, Major, D.C.G. February 25th, 1864." Another certificate is, "April 17th, 1871.—Mushták 'Alí and Wasiyat 'Alí, on this day showed his Excellency over the different buildings and places of interest.—F. HOOD GREGORY, A.D.C. to the Viceroy. BLANCHE JULIA MAYO."

The mosque is said to be a copy of the one at Makka. It is about 70 ft. high, and very beautiful. At the S. of the quadrangle is the Buland Darwázah, or "high gate," which towers to the height of 130 ft. To the W. of it is a well, into which boys and men spring from the walls of the Dargáh, from heights varying from 30 to 80 ft. The water is very foul, and of a deep green colour. The men spring from the walls 7 or 8 ft. horizontally, and cleave the water with a sharp blow. The traveller may give them 4 ánás apiece for their performance. A Melá or Fair is held in February on the anniversary of the Saint's death. In ascending the Buland Darwázah the traveller will mount 65 steps to the 1st platform, which has 14 bastions, and is 122 ft. long, with one of corresponding length on the other side of the gate. Ascend then 19 steps to the 2d platform and 25 to the 3d, and 11 to the 4th. The height from the balcony of the 4th platform to the ground is 107 ft., and from that to the top is 23 ft. The grandeur of this great height is increased by a vast flight of steps from the Sikrí side, 30 in number, and each a ft. high, so that the height from the level ground at the bottom is 150 ft.

In the archway at the Buland Gate is an inscription on the left hand as the traveller goes out, which says that the "King of Kings, Shadow of God, Jalálu 'd dín, Muḥammad Akbar, the emperor, on his return from conquering the kingdoms of the S., and Khandesh, formerly called Dhandesh, came to Fatḥpúr in the 46th year of his reign, corresponding to 1010 A.H.=1601 A.D., and proceeded from thence to Agra." On the opposite side is inscribed "'Ísá (Jesus), on whom be peace, said, 'The world is a bridge, pass over it, but build no house on it. The world endures but an hour, spend it in devotion.'" From the gate about 30 steps descend towards the level of the well, which is on the right of them. From these steps may be seen the villages of Sikrí and Fatḥpúr, and a tract of dry and barren country. In fact it was the want of water which caused Fatḥpúr to be deserted. N. of the Dargáh are the houses of the brothers Abú 'l Faẓl and Faizí, the famous and learned favourites of Akbar. These are now turned into a college. There are 70 pupils, 3 professors and one assistant. There are 3 rooms; in one Hindí and Urdú are taught, in another English, and in the 3d, a small one, Persian and Arabic. The house measures 69 ft. from E. to W., including the open verandah, 30 ft. deep.

ROUTE 37.

AGRA TO DIHLÍ.

The traveller must return to Agra, and proceed from thence on the E. I. Railway to Dihlí. The stations on this line are as follows :—

Miles from Agra.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
		P.M.	A.M.
	Agra . . .	5.55	5.25
15	Tundlá . . .	6.43	6.23
24	Barhan . . .	10.22	7.24
33	Jalesar Road . .	10.45	7.45
45	Háthras. . .	11.15	8.12
55	Páli*	11.52	—
64	'Áligarh. . .	12.33	9.22
		A.M.	
77	Somna† . . .	1.9	—
84	Khurjáh. . .	1.45	10.25
93	Chola . . .	2.13	10.48
101	Sikandarábád .	2.42	11.11
112	Dadrí , . .	3.12	—
			P.M.
123	Ghází́ábád‡ . .	4.14	12.28
135	Dihlí. . . .	1.3	4.53

Ghází́ábád.—This is a very large station, and a fair dinner may be had for 3 rs. The train takes ½ an hour from this to reach Dihlí. The approach to Dihlí is much finer than that to Agra. The white buildings all around, and the splendid iron lattice girder bridge over the Jamná, which has 12 spans of 200 ft. each, and the entrance by the Calcutta Gate, are all very fine and impressive.

Dihlí.—The Ḍák Banglá, or T. B., is ¼ of a m. and 200 yds. to the N.E. of the Railway Station. A Post Office and Telegraph Office are close to it, and a church is 550 yds to the N.E. of the T. B. The United Service Hotel is ½ a m. from the station, and there are also the Hamilton and Northbrook, which latter is kept by a European, and is very good. Having located himself in the T. B. or in one of these hotels, the traveller may proceed to view the sights of Dihlí, but it will be as well for him to peruse the summary of history here given first.

General Cunningham, in the 1st vol. of the "Arch. Survey," exhibits a sketch map of the ruins round Dihlí, which extend from the S. end of the present city, now called Sháhjahánábád, to the deserted fort of Ráí Pithora, and Tughlakábád on the S., about 9 m. The breadth at the N. end opposite Fírúz Sháh's Kotila, is about 3 m., and at Tughlakábád more than 6 m. The whole area covered with ruins is not less than 45 sq. m. These ruins are the remains of 7 cities, built at different times by 7 old Kings of Dihlí. Other forts were built by the emperors Balban, Kai-kubád, and Mubárak, but where their sites are is now doubtful. Finch, who came from Agra to Dihlí in 1611 A.D., entered Dihlí from the S., and says he saw the ruins of Old Dihlí, called the Seven Castles, and the Fifty-two Gates on the left, a name by which these ruins are still known, so that he seems to have seen all that is now seen, and nothing more. Ibn Batuta says, "Dihlí now consists of 4 cities, which have formed one." These cities are certainly Ráí Pithora, Jahánpanáh, Siri, and Tughlakábád. The city of Kai-kubád was Kilugarhi, on the banks of the Jamná, about parallel with Ṣafdar Jang's tomb. The city of Mubárak was also on the banks of the Jamná. But in the Map it is represented as being some miles to the W. of the Jamná. The Seven Forts, according to Cunningham, are Lálkoṭ, adjoining Ráí Pithora, and built by Anang Pál in 1052 A.D.; Ráí Pithora, built by the king of that name, about 1180 A.D.; Siri or Kill'ash Allái, built by 'Aláu'd dín in 1304 A.D.; Tughlakábád, built by Tughlak Sháh, in 1321 A.D.; the citadel of Tughlakábád, built by the same king at the same date; 'Ádilábád, built by Muḥammad Tughlak in 1325 A.D.; Jahánpanah enclosed by the same king. Indraprastha, the ancient capital of the Páṇḍus, is

* The morning train does not stop here.
† Does not stop here.
‡ At Ghází́ábád warm and cold baths and *beds can be had* at the refreshment rooms.

not mentioned, because the present fort of Indrapat represents part of Indraprasta, and it is on the Jamná, and would therefore have been on the right hand of Finch as he entered Dihlí, and not on his left. At the time of the Muḥammadan conquest, the Hindú city of Dihli was confined to the forts of Lálkoṭ and Rái Pithora, but when Fírúz Sháh moved the seat of Government to Fírúzábád, about ½ a m. S. of modern Dihlí, that name was given to the whole extent of ground from Fírúzábád to Siri and Jahánpanáh. Sharfu 'd dín and Farishtah restrict the name of old Dihlí to the 2 Hindú forts, and describe Siri and Jahánpanáh separately, but when Humáyún rebuilt Indrapat and called it Dínpanáh, and Shír Sháh founded the fort of his own name on the site of Fírúzábád and Indraprastha, the common people began to speak of Old Dihlí and New Dihlí, the former meaning Lálkoṭ, Rái Pithora, and the Hindú cities adjoining, and the latter the towns situated on the Jamná. Indrapat was one of the 5 Pats, namely: Pánipat, Sonpat, Indrapat, Tilpat, and Baghpat, which Duryodhan demanded of Yudhishṭhira, as mentioned in the Mahábhárata, and as that poem dates centuries before Christ, Indrapat must be very ancient, and Cunningham says it existed in the latter half of the 15th century B.C. He supports this by showing that the positions of the planets recorded in the Mahábhárata took place in 1424 B.C., and that there is no other year before or since in which they were so situated.

Indrapat is now called Puráná ḳil'aah or "old fort." Humáyún called it Dínpanáh, but only educated people use that name. Cunningham thinks, however, that there are no Hindú remains in the old fort, but that it is altogether a Muḥammadan structure. The only spot that has any claim to be of the time of Yudhishṭhira, is the Nigambhod Ghát, where Yudhishṭhira performed the *Hom* after his horse sacrifice.

According to the Bhagavat Purána, Yudhishṭhira was the first King of Indraprasta, and was succeeded by the descendants of his brother Arjuna, for 30 generations down to Kshemaka. He was deposed by his minister Visarva, whose family held the throne for 500 years. Then came a dynasty of 15 sovereigns called Gautamas. Then followed a dynasty of 9 Mayuras, of whom the last Rájá Pála was killed by Vikramáditya. Then the name of Dihlí first begins to appear, but Vikramáditya's era is 57 B.C. There is a tradition that Dihlí was built by Rájá Dilu or Dilapa, a contemporary of Vikramáditya. The capital of the latter was Ujain, and his descendants are recorded to have reigned there for 792 years, during which Dihlí lay waste, and nothing is known of that period. After that it was repeopled by the Tomárs, who were displaced by the Chohán or Chauhán, under Bisal Dé, the Visala Deva of the 2 inscriptions on Fírúz Sháh's pillar. Cunningham thinks that the desertion of Dihlí refers to its ceasing to be the seat of government, and he is inclined to identify Dihlí and Indrapat with the Daidela and Indabára of Ptolemy.

Ancient Dihlí most probably occupied the site of the fort Rái Pithora, and the iron pillar is the only thing that can be assigned with certainty to the old Hindú city. The first king of the Tomár Dynasty was Anang Pál, sometimes called Billan De, who reigned A.D. 789, or, perhaps, 731 A.D. The Chinese pilgrims, Fa-Hian and Hiouen Tsang, are silent respecting Dihlí. The geographer Masudí, who visited India in 915 A.D., does not mention a King of Dihlí, but does mention a king of Kanoj, and Cunningham thinks that the latter king of the Tomár Dynasty reigned there, but Abú'l Faẓl mentions a Rájá Jáypál, who was the 14th king of the Tomár Dynasty, who died in 1021 A.D., and in January 1022 A.D., Máḥmúd of Ghazní reached Kanoj. Cunningham thinks that the rebuilding of Dihlí by Anang Pál, was owing to the loss of the territory of Kanoj, along with its new capital of Bári in Awadh, which were conquered by Chandra Deva, the founder of the Ráhtor Dynasty. On the iron pillar it is stated that Anang Pal, or as it is

there written Ang Pál Báhi, "peopled" Dihlí in Samwat 1109, or A.D. 1052. Now the Dihli spoken of was the Lálkoṭ, the walls of which have a circuit of 2¼ m. The same authority considers it most probable that Dihlí was taken by the Chauháns in 1151 A.D., when Visala Deva, the Chauhán, sat on the throne. His son Someshvara married Anang Pál's daughter, and had a son, the famous Prithí Ráj, or Rái Pithora, who was adopted by the Tomár king. Prithí Ráj abducted the not unwilling daughter of Jai Chandra, the Ráhtor Rájá of Kanoj, in 1175 A.D., and in the war which ensued, the best warriors of the Ráhtors and Chauhans were killed, which rendered the conquest of Dihlí by the Muḥammadans in 587 A.H.=1191* A.D., comparatively easy.

The ancient poem of the Mahábhárata and all Hindú traditions clearly prove that there was a large and populous city at the site now occupied by the ruins of Lálkoṭ, Rái Pithora's Fort, and Indrapat. The mounds of ruins still remain to attest the fact, but the Hindú Empire passed away without leaving any such monuments as have been bequeathed to us by the Muslims. The first grand edifice raised by these conquerors which excites the astonishment and claims the admiration of every traveller is the gigantic Ḳuṭb Minár, which was begun by Ḳuṭbu 'd dín Aibak. The Great Mosque was begun and completed at the same time by the same person. The date cannot be called in question, because it is recorded by the King himself in the long inscription over the inner archway over the E. entrance. In this inscription, as well as in a shorter one over the outer archway, Ḳuṭbu 'd dín refrains from calling himself Sulṭán—a title which he gives to Mu'izzu'd dín bin Sám, whose general he was. The next but one successor of Ḳuṭbu'd dín was Shamsu 'd dín Altamsh, who was also his son-in-law. He added the N. and S. wings to the Mosque, and erected a new cloistered court on the N., E., and S. sides so as to include the Ḳuṭb Minár in the S.E. corner. The next great builder was 'Aláu 'd dín Khiljí, whose work was described by the contemporary poet Amír Ḵhusrau, who says that this king completed the mosque by building beyond the 3 old courts and gates, a 4th with lofty pillars. 'Aláu 'd dín reigned from 1296 to 1316 A.D. The beautiful S. gateway of the quadrangle was also his work. The gigantic unfinished Minár, which stands due N. of the Ḳuṭb Minár, at a distance of 425 ft., and 110 ft. N. of the wall of the Mosque enclosure, was erected by the same king. Its height is 87 ft., but it was intended to have been twice that of the Ḳuṭb Minár, in which case it would have had a diameter of 85 ft. and a height of 500. Another great work of 'Aláu 'd dín was the celebrated Ḳaṣr i Hazár Sutún or Palace of a Thousand Pillars, of which the remains are still to be seen in the old ruined Fort of Sháhpúr, which Cunningham identifies with Siri. The next great monuments are the grand old Fort of Tughlakábád, with the tomb of its founder Ghiyásu 'd dín Tughlak Sháh, and the castle of his son Muḥammad, called 'A'dilábád, and the city named Jahánpanád. Tughlak reigned 2 years and some months, and died in 1325. His son Muḥammad 'A'dil Tughlak Sháh fortified the suburbs between the Hindú fort of Rái Pithora and the Muslim citadel of Siri. The walls he erected extended 5 m. This king's name before his accession was Juná Ḵhán; he removed the population of Dihlí to Deogír or Daulatábád. Fírúz Tughlak, who reigned from 1351 to 1388, devoted the greater part of his long reign to the construction of numerous works, the most useful of which was the canal, which he made from the w. b. of the Jamná to his new capital of Fírúzábád. This canal was cleared out by 'Alí Mardán Ḵhán in the reign of Sháh Jahán, and again by the British, and flows through modern Dihlí under the name of the Western Jamná Canal. He also built the city

* According to "Prinsep's Antiquities," vol. ii. p. 310, the Muhammadan Conquest took place in 1193 A.D., but Cunningham gives 1191 A.D.

of Fírúzábád, which he began in 1354, and two palaces, the Kushk i Fírúzábád and the Kushk i Shikár or Hunting Palace. Tímúr the Mughul emperor, who invaded India in 1398 A.D., briefly describes Dihlí in his Autobiography: "When my mind was no longer occupied with the destruction of the people of Dihlí I took a ride round the cities. Siri is a round city. Its buildings are lofty; they are surrounded by fortifications built of stone and brick, and they are very strong; Old Dihlí also has a similar strong fort, but it is larger than that of Siri. From the fort of Siri to that of Old Dihlí, which is a considerable distance, there runs a strong wall built of stone and cement. The part called Jahánpanáh is situated in the midst of the inhabited city. The fortifications of the 3 cities have 30 gates. Jahánpanáh has 13 gates—7 on the S. side, bearing towards the E., and 6 on the N. side, bearing towards the W. Siri has 7 gates—4 towards the outside, and 3 on the inside towards Jahánpanáh. The fortifications of Old Dihlí have 10 gates, some opening towards the exterior, and some towards the interior of the city."

Of the Mughul emperors Sháh Jahán was by far the greatest builder, but before his time, in A.D. 1533 Humáyún repaired the fort of Indrapat or Puráná ḳil'ah, and called it Dínpanáh, a name which did not survive. In 1540 Shír Sháh made Indrapat the citadel of his new city, under the name of Shírgarh, by which it is still known, though Puráná ḳil'ah is the common appellation. He also built in 1541 a mosque, generally known as the Ḳil'ah Koná Masjid, and a lofty octagonal building, which is still called Shír Mandir or Shír's Palace. In 1546 Salím Sháh, the son of Shír Sháh, built the fort of Salímgarh. In 1638 Sháh Jahán began the citadel or palace of Sháhjahánábád.

It is not intended here to give even a summary of the history of Dihlí under the Mughuls after the time of Sháh Jahán, but allusion must be made to an event which inflicted a dreadful blow on the prosperity of Dihlí. On the 10th of March, 1739, the Persian garrison, which Nádir Sháh had introduced into the city, partly for the duty of protecting the palaces of the principal inhabitants, was almost entirely put to the sword by the people, who rose in revolt. On the 11th the conqueror gave his troops, who had arrived from the encampment near the city, orders for a general massacre. From sunrise till 12 o'clock Dihlí presented a scene of shocking carnage, the horrors of which were increased by the flames that now spread to almost every quarter of the capital. Nádir, after he had issued the fatal orders, went into the small mosque of Roshanu 'd daulah, which stands near the centre of the city, and remained there in deep gloom that none dared to disturb. According to Malcolm, who quotes from Frazer's "History of Nádir," the Emperor, Muḥammad Sháh, then interceded for the people, and Nádir replied, "The Emperor of India must never ask in vain," and commanded that the massacre should cease. It appears, however, from the Ḥadiḳah i 'Álam that the first Nizám claimed to have brought about the suspension of the slaughter. Be that as it may, a multitude of persons, variously stated from 8,000 to 2 40,000, perished, and when Nádir left Dihlí he carried with him immense treasures, of which the exact amount can never be known, but it is estimated at from 30 to 70 millions sterling.

In 1789 Mahádají Sindhia arrived in Dihlí, just after his general had killed Ghulám Ḳádir and captured the city. From that time till September 11th, 1803, Dihlí remained in the power of the Maráṭhas, but on that day General Lake, with 4,500 men, defeated Louis Bourquin, who was commanding Sindhia's army of 12 battalions of regular infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 70 guns. The results of the victory were possession of Dihlí and of the family and person of Sháh 'Álam. From October 8th to the 14th, 1804, Dihlí was besieged by

Jaswant Ráo Holkar's army, but the city was successfully defended by Ochterlony. From that time to 1857 the old capital of India remained in the possession of the British, although the descendants of Aurangzíb were allowed some show of royalty and the name of king. In December, 1806, Sháh 'Álam, whose original name was 'Álí Gauhar, died, and was succeeded by his son Akbar Sháh, who died on the 28th of September, 1837, and was succeeded by his son Abú Ẓafar, who assumed the title of Bahádur Sháh; at the time of the mutiny he was about 80 years old.

On the 10th of May, 1857, there were in the large cantonment of Mírat a battalion of the 60th Rifles, a regiment of Dragoons armed with carbines, and a large force of European Artillery, though only 2 field-batteries were fully equipped. There was one regiment of Native Cavalry—the 3rd, and two regiments of Sipáhís—the 11th and 20th. Eighty-five troopers of the 3rd Cavalry had been imprisoned for refusing to use the cartridges, but were released on the day above mentioned, by their comrades. On that day, Sunday, when the sun went down, the Sipáhís broke into revolt. The English soldiers in the cantonment were in amply sufficient numbers to have crushed the mutiny had they been commanded by a competent general, but General Hewitt does not seem to have comprehended the necessity for vigorous action, and the mutineers, after setting fire to the houses of the European officers, escaped to Dihlí. "The sweepings of the jails and the scum of the bázárs were loose in the cantonment, plundering and destroying wherever an English banglá was to be gutted and burned. The wives of English officers, left without protection whilst their husbands were striving to do their duty in the lines, were savagely cut to pieces in their burning houses; and little children were massacred beneath the eyes of their mothers." On the morning of the 11th there was still time for the Carbineers and the Horse Artillery to have reached the Dihlí cantonment soon enough to have stopped the mutiny of the 54th and 74th Regiments, and to have saved many precious lives, but General Hewitt did nothing. He did not even deal out punishment to the rebels in the bázárs. It was not till the 14th of May, 4 days after the mutiny, that Lieut. Möller, of the 11th N. I., went into the Great Bázár, and singly arrested the murderer of Mrs. Chambers, who was forthwith hanged. There may have been other examples of individual courage, but the arm of authority was not uplifted to strike, and the multitude of the criminals escaped.

The mutineers were more active. The 3rd Cavalry galloped in hot haste all through the moonlight night to Dihlí. The distance was 40 m., but by 8 A.M. on the 11th the foremost troopers had crossed the bridge of boats, cut down the toll-keeper, fired his house, and slain an Englishman who was returning to Dihlí across the bridge. The 38th Regiment N.I., who in October, 1852, had refused to go by sea to Barmah, were then on duty in the city, and were ripe for an outbreak. The troopers of the 3rd Cavalry made their way along the road between the palace walls and the river to the Ráj Ghát Gate, and so entered the city. They cut down every European they met, and set fire to their houses. They then turned back towards the Palace, and while Commissioner Frazer and Captain Douglas were endeavouring to secure the loyalty of the Sipáhí Guards, the 38th fraternised with the troopers, pursued Frazer and Douglas to the chaplain's house, and slaughtered them, Mr. Jennings the chaplain, his daughter, and a Miss Clifford, and also Mr. Hutchinson the Collector, who had been already wounded. At noon Mr. Beresford, the manager of the Dihlí Bank, with his wife and family and all the members of the establishment, were slaughtered. The same fate befell the printers at the Dihlí press, who remained at their work till the last, and sent forth the intelligence of their approaching death. The

church was next destroyed, Christians were everywhere butchered, and their houses set on fire.

In the cantonments, which were 2 m. from the town, on the ridge which after-combats made so famous, the Sipáhís had been assembled at the early sunrise parade to hear the proceedings of the court-martial on Íshwarí Pándi, the Jam'adár at Barrackpúr, who had been hanged on the 22nd of April. They heard with murmurs of disapprobation; nevertheless the 54th, under Colonel Ripley, were ordered out for service, and marched through the Kashmír Gate to the Main Guard, and a little beyond it, where some of the 38th were posted. There they joined the 38th, and allowed their officers to be shot down. Major Abbott then brought up the 74th N.I., with 2 guns, to the Main Guard, where Captain Patterson, of the 54th, and 2 companies of his regiment were posted with some guns, the arrival of which had for a moment awed the mutineers into retreat. European fugitives came in scared and bewildered. There was a confused roar from the tumult in the city, and flames and smoke were seen ascending from the European quarter. At intervals there was a sound of cannon, and then came a tremendous explosion, which shook the Main Guard to its very foundation. The Great Dihlí Magazine had been blown up. Lieut. Willoughby was in charge of that magazine, having with him Lieuts. Forrest and Raynor, and 6 European conductors and commissariat sergeants. These 9 heroes had defended their post for a time, and laid a train to blow it up when it was no longer tenable. When the mutineers were forcing their way into the great inclosure, Conductor Scully fired the train; 5 of that noble band thus sacrificed their lives, but Willoughby and Forrest escaped to the Main Guard, and Raynor and Buckley succeeded in reaching Mírat.

The explosion broke the last links that bound the Sipáhís to their European officers. The day was wearing to its close, and help from Mírat had not come. The 38th now fired upon the fugitives, and many were killed; but some, both men and women, got through an embrasure in the bastion which skirted the courtyard of the Main Guard, and dropped into the ditch; while others let down the women with their belts, and with superhuman energy surmounted the outer slope of the ditch and made their way into the jungle, which bordered it. Some of these escaped to Mírat, some to Karnál, and some to Ambála; others perished miserably. On the 16th of May, 50 Christian people—men, women, and children, who still survived the first massacres, were brought forth from their prison and butchered. Their bodies were heaped on carts and thrown into the Jamná; so on that day not a single European was left in Dihlí. The British had no longer any footing in the capital of the Mughul. General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief, was then at Simlah, and Lord Canning telegraphed to him urgent commands to collect the English soldiers in the hills and move down upon Dihlí. On the 13th of May Anson ordered the two Fusilier regiments who were in the hills to move down to Ambála, and the Sirmúr Battalion of Gurkhás to proceed from Derah Dún to Mírat. But through the criminal neglect of the Government, ammunition was terribly short. Tents and carriages were not ready, and there were no heavy guns with which to besiege Dihlí. There was a normal state of want of preparation. "The storm-signals were up, but the lifeboat was in the church steeple, and no one could find the keys of the church."

On the 26th of May, Anson was lying on the bed of death at Karnál, and Sir Henry Barnard arrived just in time to receive his dying farewell, and take the command. There was then a force collecting at Karnál, consisting of the 9th Lancers, one squadron of the 4th Lancers, the 75th Foot, the 1st and 2nd European Regiments, the 60th N.I., and 3 troops of Horse Artillery, and General Hewitt had been directed to see that the

Mírat Brigade should form a junction with them. This was the time when the energy of Sir John Lawrence, and of Mr. George Barnes, and the excellent tact of Mr. Douglas Forsyth obtained invaluable assistance from the Cis-Satlej Chiefs. The Patiála Rájá sent a force to occupy Thánesheshwar, on the great high road between Ambála and Karnál, and secured the communication between these 2 important points. The chiefs of Jhínd and Nábha followed his example, and the bulk of the Jhínd Contingent was posted at Pánipat. The Núwáb of Karnál also decided to throw the weight of his power into the scales on our side. On the 5th of June, Barnard reached 'Alípúr, 12 m. from Dihlí, and halted until the troops from Mírat could join him. Meantime the Sappers from Rurkí had marched into Mírat under the command of Major Frazer, had mutinied and killed him. They then dispersed, but a troop of the Carbineers, and some Horse Artillery overtook a part of the fugitives, and killed 50 of them, and 2 companies which were in another part of Mírat were disarmed and set to work on the fortifications.

The Mírat Brigade had done with inaction. Hodson, who had been placed at the head of the Intelligence Department by Anson, galloped into Mírat from Karnál, a distance of 76 m., and galloped back with despatches. On the 27th of May, a column of 2 squadrons of the Carbineers, a wing of the 60th Rifles, Scott's Light Field Battery, Tombs's troop of H.A., two 18-pounders manned by Europeans, and some native Sappers and Irregular Horse, under the command of Brig. Archdale Wilson, marched from Mírat to join Barnard. On the 30th of May, they encountered a body of the mutineers at Ghází'd dín Ságar, near the Hindan. They had taken up a strong position, and planted some heavy guns on a ridge to their right. Wilson drove them from this, and inflicted much loss on them. The English loss would have been small *but for* the courage of a Sipáhí of the 11th N.I., who fired his musket into an ammunition waggon, which exploded and killed Captain Andrews of the Rifles, and several of his men. On the 31st of May, Whit-Sunday, a second engagement took place, in which Wilson was again victorious, and obliged the enemy to retire. In the former fight they had lost 5 guns, but in this they retired in orderly array. On the 7th of June, the Mírat Brigade effected a junction with Barnard. On the 8th the united force marched on Dihlí, and encountered the rebels in the early morning at Badlí kí Sarái, 6 m. to the N. of Dihlí, where they were strongly posted with 30 guns. Barnard gained a complete victory and captured 26 guns, with some ammunition, which was much wanted. The British loss was 4 officers and 47 men killed, among whom was Colonel Chester, Adjutant General, and 134 wounded or missing. The enemy's loss was twice as heavy. The most important result of this success was that an admirable base of operations was obtained in front of the old cantonments, from which a month before the English had fled.

The Dihlí Field Force was now planted on the ridge, "intersecting the old cantonment towards the left centre, and then following its front to the right was a road which joined the Trunk Road from Karnál, beyond the extremity of the ridge, and led down through a mass of suburban gardens and ancient edifices to the Kábul Gate of Dihlí;" 2 other roads diverged through the cantonment to different gates of the city.

The position was open to the rear, and the roads allowed of constant communication with the Panjáb. There was an abundant supply of water from the Najafgarh Canal, in rear of the encampment. "On the left and centre of the ridge, obliquely to the front of attack, the tents of the English were pitched a little to the rear of their old houses, which effectually concealed them from the besieged. The position on the extreme right invited attack. It was sur-

mounted. by an extensive building known as Hindú Ráo's house; a strong body of troops was posted here. Near the point at which the middle road of the three crossed the ridge was the Flag-Staff Tower, a double-storied circular building—a good post for observation, and strong enough to afford shelter to troops. Further on to the right, midway between the Flag-Staff and Hindú Ráo's house, was a ruined mosque well suited for an outpost, and at 200 yds. from the British post on the extreme right there was an old observatory. At these 4 points Barnard established strong picquets supported by guns. Beyond Hindú Rao's house was the beautiful suburb of Sabzí-mandí, which with its houses and walled gardens afforded shelter to the enemy, and was in fact the key of the English position. Beyond Sabzí-mandí towards the Kábul Gate were the villages of Kishnganj, Trevelyanganj, Paháripúr and Talewárí, all strong positions which covered the enemy when they advanced to the attack. A little to the S. of the Flag-Staff, but further to the E., was Metcalfe house, on the banks of the Jamná, with substantial outbuildings, and a mound in their rear, which seemed to recommend it for occupation. Between it and the city was an old summer palace of the Emperor, the Ḳudsíya Bágh, with lofty gateways, and spacious courtyards, and in a line with the Kashmír Gate was Ludlow Castle, the house of the late Commissioner Simon Frazer.

"To take this great walled city Barnard had 3,000 English soldiers, the Ghúrká Battalion, and the Guide Corps, with some remnants of native regiments, and 22 field guns. On the 12th of June, preparations were made for a night attack on the city, but Brig. Graves, who was to have brought up 300 men of the 1st Fusiliers, did not make his appearance, and the attack was postponed. This was fortunate, for as Barnard wrote to Lord Canning, 'a reverse would be fatal, and the difficulties have been greatly underestimated. They have 24-pounders on every gate and flank bastion, and their practice is excellent—beats ours 5 to 1.' On the morning of the 12th, the Sipáhís attacked the British camp both in front and rear. Captain Knox, who commanded the Flag-Staff Tower, was shot dead, and many of his men were wounded, and the Sipáhís pushed on with desperate audacity to the very heart of the camp, but were repulsed, and pursued through the Metcalfe grounds up to the very walls of the city. From that time a strong picquet was planted at Metcalfe House, and communications were kept open with the Flag-Staff Tower. On the same day an attack was made on Hindú Ráo's house, and upon the Sabzí-mandí. Both attacks were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, but a body of Irregular Cavalry went over to them. The 60th N.I. had also joined the rebels. On the 13th and 15th of June, the rebels made renewed attacks. The 60th N.I. fought most desperately, and their Sardár Bahádur, who led them, made himself most conspicuous, but was killed by his own orderly. On the 17th the British took the offensive. A column under Reid from Hindú Ráo's house, and one under Tombs from the camp, attacked the rebels, who were erecting a battery which would have enfiladed the ridge. The sappers and miners who had mutinied flung themselves desperately on the English, sword in hand, but the battery and magazine were destroyed, and the village where they were was burned. The enemy lost heavily and was completely routed. Tombs had 2 horses shot under him, and was slightly wounded. But the British were outmatched in artillery. On one occasion the rebels sent a 24-pound shot into Hindú Ráo's house, which killed Lt. Wheatley and 8 men, and wounded another English officer and 3 men.

"On the 18th of June, the mutineers of Naṣírábád entered Dihlí with 6 guns, the famous guns of the garrison of Jalálábád. The same day they attacked the English camp in the rear. Daly of the Guides was

severely wounded; and Yule of the Lancers killed. Beecher, Quartermast.-Gen., also was wounded, and many of the English were left upon the field. Night fell on a drawn battle, and the camp fires of the enemy continued blazing in the rear of the English army. On the 23rd of June, the centenary of Plassey, the Sipáhís attacked in great force, and it was fortunate that the English had been joined that morning by a reinforcement of 850 men. At noon the battle raged furiously in the Sabzí-mandí, and Reid, who commanded that post, acknowledged that no men could have fought better than the rebels, and cool and confident as he was, he thought he must have lost the day. Before nightfall the enemy retired, but it was a victory of which a few more repetitions would have made the English camp a graveyard. But reinforcements were arriving to the English also, and they were not discouraged.

"On the 24th Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain arrived, and took the post of Adj.-Gen., and Baird Smith also arrived to take the command of the Engineers. The arrival of the Hd. Quarts. of the 8th and 61st Foot, the 1st Panjáb Infantry, a squadron of Panjáb Cavalry, 2 guns of European H. A., and two native guns with some Sikh gunners, raised the English effective force to 6,600 men. The rebels, too, had received an accession of force from the Bareli Brigade, amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000 men. These troops, commanded by Bakht Khán, made a night expedition towards 'Alípúr, and a column under Major Coke was sent out to attack them. There was a slight engagement, but the mutineers retired into Dihlí, with the loss of only an ammunition waggon, and some cartridges. In consequence of this affair the English destroyed all the bridges over the Najafgarh canal, except only one. On July 5th Gen. Barnard died of cholera, and with his death ended the 2nd part of the siege of Dihlí.

"Baird Smith found that never was a besieging army in worse plight as *regards ordnance* than the British army before Dihlí. The heavy guns consisted of two 24-pounders, nine 18-pounders, six 8-inch mortars, and three 8-inch howitzers. The enemy could bring to any point 30 guns and 12 mortars, as well served as our own; but worse still, the English had in store only enough shot for heavy guns for one day, whilst the rebels were furnished with almost inexhaustible resources from the great Dihlí Magazine." Nothing could demonstrate more clearly the insanity of Government in trusting such a magazine to the Sipáhís. Baird Smith proposed an assault by escalade, but Gen. Reed, who was now in command, declined the proposal.

"On the 9th of July the Sipáhís came out in force. The 8th Irreg. Cav. swept through the right of the British camp by the rear, but as their uniform was the same as the 9th, who were with the English, fire was not opened upon them. A detachment of the Carbineers, which was on picquet duty in advance of the mound, turned and fled. The officer who commanded them, Stillman, remained alone at his post. Hills, who was in charge of 2 H. A. guns, ordered them out for action, but the enemy were on him before he could open fire. He galloped into the midst of the troopers, cutting right and left, until 2 charged him at the same time, and by the shock he and his horse were thrown down. He regained his sword and his feet in time to kill 2 mounted troopers; a 3rd engaged him when he was exhausted. Hills fell, and the trooper was standing over him about to give him his death-stroke, when Tombs of the R.A. shot the trooper. At this time our picquet of Carbineers was broken and flying to the rear. One gun, too, had gone to the right-about, and the horses, some of them riderless, were galloping towards camp. The other gun was overturned, the horses killed, and the gunners slain or wounded. As Tombs was helping up his fallen subaltern, they were attacked by another dismounted trooper, who wounded Hills desperately, but was killed by Tombs.

"The whole English camp was now astir, and the rebel troopers were driven back to Dihlí. Meantime a fierce battle was raging in the Sabzímandí, where, too, the enemy was repulsed, but the British loss was 223 killed and wounded, Captain Mountstephen, of the 8th, being among the killed. On the 14th the rebels came out again in force to attack Hindú Ráo's house. The combat began at 8 A.M., and lasted till near sunset, when Chamberlain, with the 75th Queen's, Coke's Rifles, and Hodson's Horse, drove the enemy back to the walls of Dihlí. The British loss was 17 men killed, 16 officers and 177 men wounded, amongst whom was Chamberlain, who had his left arm broken. In this week the English loss was 25 officers and 400 men, and this rendered an assault upon an enemy who were continually being reinforced impossible.

"On the 17th of July Gen. Reed resigned the command, and made it over to Brig.-Gen. Archdale Wilson. At this time the besieging force was in great difficulties; 2 generals had died, a third had been compelled by illness to resign, the Adj.-Gen. and Quartermaster-Gen. lay wounded in their tents; and the rebels had attacked so often, and with such obstinacy, that it had come to be acknowledged that the British were the besieged and not the besiegers. On the 18th of July the rebels made another sortie, which was repulsed by Col. Jones of the 60th Rifles. The Engineer officers then cleared away the walls and houses which had afforded cover to the enemy, and connected the advanced posts with the main picquets on the Ridge. After this there were no more conflicts in the Sabzí-mandí. On the 23rd of July the enemy streamed out of the Kashmír Gate, and endeavoured to establish themselves at Ludlow Castle. They were driven back, but the English were drawn too near the city walls, and suffered severe loss. Col. Seton, Off. Adj. Gen., was shot through the body, Turner and Money of the R. A. were wounded, and Captain Law, Coke's Rifles, was killed. An order was then issued prohibiting pursuit, which had led to so many disasters. But reinforcements were now on their way from the Panjáb, and were to be commanded by one of the best soldiers that India had ever produced—Gen. Nicholson.

"On the 7th of August Nicholson stood on the Ridge at Dihlí. He had come on in advance of his column, which consisted of the Kumáun Battalion, 400 men; the 52nd Foot, 600; the Multání Horse, 400; the 2nd Panjáb Infantry, the 4th, and the 61st Foot, 2 companies of the 8th, a wing of the Bilúch Battalion, Dawes' Troop of H. A., and a detachment of the Sikhs, in all 2,500 men, were to follow. On the 12th of August Brig. Showers led a column to drive the enemy from Ludlow Castle, which they had now occupied. He took them by surprise, and drove them out with great slaughter, capturing 2 guns; but he fell severely wounded, and Coke shared the same fate. On the 14th of August Nicholson's column arrived. On the 25th he marched out with a strong force to attack the Sipáhís, who had moved to intercept the siege train coming from Fírúzpúr. The march was a troublous one, through deep, swampy ground. He found the mutineers in 3 bodies, occupying 2 villages and a Saráí in front, all protected by guns. As the English passed the ford, the water being breast-high even there, the enemy poured upon them a shower of shot and shell. Nicholson, at the head of the 61st and the Fusiliers, stormed the Saráí, and captured the guns; but the Sipáhís fought well, and sold their lives dearly. Those who survived limbered up their guns and made for the bridge crossing the Najafgarh Canal. Nicholson's men overtook them, killed 800, and captured 13 guns. It turned out to be the Nímach Brigade who were thus beaten. The Bareli Brigade had not come up. Nicholson blew up the Najafgarh Bridge, and returned to camp.

"On the morning of the 4th of September the siege guns, drawn by elephants, with an immense number of ammunition waggons, appeared on the ridge. On the 6th the rest of the Rifles from

Mírat marched in. On the 8th the Jamu contingent arrived, with Richard Lawrence at their head. Many, and amongst them foremost of all Nicholson, chafed at the delay which occurred in storming Dihlí. The responsibility of the attack rested with Archdale Wilson, and he had stated the magnitude of the enterprise in a letter to Baird Smith, of the 20th of August. 'Dihlí is 7 m. in circumference, filled with an immense fanatical population, garrisoned by full 40,000 soldiers, armed and disciplined by ourselves, with 114 heavy pieces of artillery mounted on the walls, with the largest magazine of shot, shell, and ammunition in the Upper Provinces, besides some 60 pieces of field artillery, all of our own manufacture, and manned by artillerymen drilled and taught by ourselves; the Fort itself having been strengthened by perfect flanking defences, erected by our own engineers, and a glacis which prevents our guns breaking the walls lower than 8 ft. from the top.' These circumstances led Wilson to write that the chances of success were, in his opinion, anything but favourable; but he would yield to the judgment of the chief engineer. Many condemned his apparent reluctance to order the assault, but they have since acknowledged that they did him less than justice, for the principles of warfare were upon his side.

"It is as well here to describe briefly what were the defences of Dihlí. On the E. the city was protected by the river Jamná, and on the N.E. by the Fort of Salímgarh, the circuit of the walls of which were ¾ of a m., and they were high and massive. In this are 2 gates, the North Gate and the Calcutta Gate, near which the railway now passes. Adjoining Salímgarh, to the S., is the citadel, or King's Palace, with walls 1½ m. in circuit, and of a great height. The Fort is entered on the W. by what was the Láhúr, and is now the Victoria, Gate; and corresponding to it on the E. is the East Gate. The S. gate of the citadel was called the Dihlí Gate, *but is now the* Alexandra Gate, and is closed. The citadel is a fort within a fort; the outer fort has walls 5½ m. in circumference. The original round towers in this wall were much enlarged by the British Government early in the present century, and altered into angular bastions. At the same time a regular glacis was formed all round the land faces of the fortress. These new works added considerably to the strength of the fortification, as was found by Archdale Wilson's force. There are 12 gates in this outer fort. These are —the Calcutta Gate, to the N.E., near which the railway passes; the Nigambodh Gate, to the N.W. of the former; and then, passing the St. James's Bastion, and after going 540 yds. to the N.W., and turning to the S.W. 450 yds., the Kashmír Gate; and next, at nearly ½ a m., going W. by S., the Morí Gate; then, at 400 yds. to the S.W., the Kábul Gate, after having passed the Sháh Bastion; and then, about 600 yds. to the S., passing the Burn Bastion, the Láhúr Gate; then, at 660 yds., passing the Garstin Bastion, the Farásh Khánah Gate; at about an equal distance to the S. by E., the Ájmír Gate; and a little more than ½ a m. to the E., the Turkumán Gate; and again at ½ a m. to the E., the Dihlí Gate; and to the N., on the river face, the Khairátí and Ráj Ghát Gates.

"Investment by the English, with their limited means, being impossible, it was necessary to concentrate all their breaching power on a portion of the walls selected for a front of attack. This was the Morí, Kashmír, and Water Bastions, with their connecting curtains. This front was chosen because the fire of the Morí Bastion alone commanded the approach to it, and because there was excellent cover to within a short distance of the walls. On the evening of the 6th of September, a light battery, consisting of six 9-pounders and two 24-pounders, under the command of Captain Remmington, was constructed on the plateau of the ridge to protect the operations going on below. On the night of the 7th the first heavy battery was constructed at 700 yds. from the wall. It consisted of 2 parts connected by a trench. The

right portion held 5 heavy guns and a howitzer, the function of which was to demolish the Morí Bastion. The left held 4 guns to keep down the fire of the Kashmír Bastion. While darkness lasted the enemy only fired twice, but when the morning revealed the British plans, the rebels poured in a shower of shot and shell, but the English persevered in their work, and before sunset the rebel battery was silenced. The English had lost 70 men in the trenches. The left section of their battery maintained a fire on the Kashmír Bastion during the greater part of 3 days, but at noon on the 10th it took fire and the guns were of necessity withdrawn. By that time No. 2 Battery had been finished,—the left section immediately in the front of Ludlow Castle, and the right section 90 yds. to the front of it. Both were within 600 yds. of the city; the right section had 7 howitzers and two 18-pounders, and the left section nine 24-pounders.

"This battery did not open fire till No. 3 Battery was completed. It was built behind part of the Custom House, at 180 yds. from the Water Bastion, on which it was to play. The enemy poured in such an incessant fire of musketry, with occasional shells, that it was impossible to work in the day and difficult at night. Meantime a powerful mortar battery was constructed in the Kudsíya Bágh. At 8 A.M. on the 11th of September, the nine 24-pounders in the left section of No. 2 Battery opened with terrific effect on the Kashmír Bastion. The enemy replied and severely wounded the commandant of the heavy guns, but their fire was soon silenced by No. 2 Battery, aided by the mortars in the Kudsíya Bágh. Then the walls of Dihlí began to fall, and whole yards of parapet came down. At 11 A.M. on the 12th, No. 3 Battery unmasked and pounded the Water Bastion into ruins. All through the 12th and 13th the roar of 50 heavy guns was heard day and night, without intermission. On the 13th, Alexander Taylor, of whom Nicholson said, 'If I survive to-morrow I will let all the world know that Aleck Taylor took Dihlí,' announced that the breaches were practicable.

The arrangements for storming Dihlí were forthwith made. The 1st Column under Nicholson consisted of 300 men of the 75th Foot, 250 of the 1st Fusiliers, and 450 of the 2nd Panjáb Infantry. It was to storm the breach near the Kashmír Bastion. The 2nd Column, under Brig. Jones, C.B., was to storm the breach in the Water Bastion, and it consisted of 250 men of the 8th Foot, 250 of the 2nd Fusiliers, and 350 of the 4th Sikhs. The 3rd Column, under Col. Campbell of the 52nd, was to assault the Kashmír Gate, and consisted of 200 men of the 52nd Foot, 250 of the Kumáon Battalion, and 500 of the 1st Panjáb Infantry. The 4th Column, under Major Charles Reid, who so long and gallantly held the post at Hindú Ráo's house, was to enter the city by the Láhúr Gate. It consisted of 860 men of the Sirmúr Battalion, the Guides, and other corps. The 5th Column, the Reserve, was commanded by Brig. Longfield, and consisted of 1,700 men.

"On the night of the 13th, Lieuts. Medley and Lang explored the Kashmír breach, and Greathed and Home that of the Water Bastion. The morning of the 14th was fine and still. Nicholson laid his arm on Brig. Jones' shoulder, and asked him if he was ready. He then rejoined his own Column, gave the order to storm, and immediately the heavy guns, which were roaring at their loudest, became silent. The Rifles sounded the advance, and the 1st and 2nd Columns ascended the glacis. The fire of the enemy was terrible, and the Engineers Greathed and Ovenden were the first to fall. The 2nd Column had been divided into 3 sections, Col. Greathed of the 8th Foot leading the 1st, Captain Boyd the 2nd, and Brig. Jones the 3rd. The stormers carrying the ladders were led by Captain Baines and Lt. Metje. When Baines reached the Water Bastion he had only 25 men left out of 75. Both he and Metje were carried disabled to the rear. The 1st Column was divided into 2 sections. Nicholson himself led one, and Col. Herbert

of the 75th the other. Nicholson was the first to mount the wall. In the other section Lieut. Fitzgerald, who was the first to ascend, was shot dead. His place was soon supplied, and soon both sections of the 1st Column had carried the breach near the Kashmír Bastion, and taken up their position at the Main Guard. The 2nd Column, having entered by the breach in the Kashmír curtain, doubled along the open space to their right, and cleared the ramparts to the Morí Bastion, where the rebel gunners fought gallantly, and were bayoneted at their guns. The Column then advanced and took the Kábul Gate, on which a soldier of the 61st planted a flag. From the Láhúr Gate the enemy kept up a galling fire. Nicholson collected a number of men to storm this gate. As he advanced he found himself in a long narrow lane lined with marksmen on both sides. Some of the enemy's guns were brought to bear on the attacking column, and the men fell fast. Major Jacob of the 1st Fusiliers received his death-wound, Capt. Greville and Lt. Speke were struck down. The column wavered; Nicholson rushed forward, his lofty stature rendered him conspicuous, and in a moment he was shot through the body, and in spite of his remonstrances was carried to the rear to die.

"The 3rd Column had been appointed to enter the city through the Kashmír Gate, which was to be blown open by Lts. Home and Salkeld, Sergeants Carmichael, Burgess, and Smith. Home, with his bugler, was first down into the ditch. He planted his bag, but as Carmichael advanced with his he was mortally wounded. Smith then advanced, and placed his dying comrade's bag as well as his own, and prepared the fuzes for ignition. Salkeld was ready with a slow match, but as he was lighting it he received 2 bullets, and falling he called on Smith to take the match, which was taken by Burgess, and Smith was in the act of giving him a box of lucifers when Burgess also fell with a bullet through his body. Smith was now alone, but *he had struck a light*, and was applying it when a portfire went off in his face. There was a thick smoke and dust, then a roar and a crash, as Smith scrambled into the ditch. There he placed his hand on Home, who said he was unhurt, and having joined the column went forward. The gate had been shattered, but not so destroyed as had been anticipated. But the 3rd Column passed through it. Smith there obtained stretchers, and had Burgess and Salkeld carried to the camp, but both of them died,—Burgess on the way, and Salkeld a few day afterwards.

"Campbell's column now advanced under the guidance of Sir John Metcalfe, in the direction of the Jám'i Masjid. They reached the Chándní Chauk and captured the Kotwálí, but here the fire of the rebels was so heavy that they had to fall back and join the reserve. The 4th Column, led by Reid, entered by the Láhúr Gate, and was to clear the suburb of Kishnganj. It was to have had 3 guns, but there were only gunners enough for one, and while efforts were being made to secure others, the Jamu troops, who formed part of the column, became engaged with the enemy, who had erected a breastwork across the road, and another parallel to it. Reid's men dislodged the rebels from the breastwork, but found themselves opposed to 15,000 men. Just at this moment Reid was severely wounded in the head. The Sipáhís fought well, never better than on this occasion. Captain Macbarnett of the Fusiliers, and Murray of the Guides, were killed. Of the 200 Ghúrkás, 40 were killed, and the Jamu troops lost their guns and fled towards the camp. Chamberlain and Daly, who from their former wounds had been obliged to remain at Hindú Ráo's house, beheld the column retreating and the native officers pressing the pursuit so hotly, that it seemed likely that the enemy would carry the Sabzí-mandí defences and Hindú Ráo's house, with its hospital and magazine.

"It was plain that the English had received a severe check, which might have ended in a terrible disaster had not Hope

Grant, by Wilson's orders, come down with 200 of the 9th Lancers and 400 Sikh Cavalry, and advanced to the walls of the city and covered the English batteries, which had been before unprotected. Tombs' troop of H.A. also opened fire on the rebels and compelled them to fall back, but the enemy turned a 24-pounder at the Láhúr Gate on the English cavalry, and made dreadful openings in their ranks; 6 officers and 42 men were struck down. Rosser of the Carbineers fell with a bullet through his forehead. Eleven officers of the Lancers had their horses killed under them. For two long hours the Cavalry stood unflinching under this murderous fire, but at length the enemy's fire slackened, and the cavalry were permitted to retire to Ludlow Castle. Thus ended the 14th of September, at the close of which 60 officers were killed or wounded, and nearly 1,100 men. So disheartened was General Wilson that his first thought was to withdraw his columns to their old position on the ridge, but on asking Baird Smith whether he thought that he could hold what had been taken, the emphatic reply was 'We *must* do so.' Meantime the rebels were hurrying out of the city with their property, but they cunningly left behind immense supplies of intoxicating liquors, and the Europeans, who had so long been deprived of stimulants, seized upon these, and were soon more or less *hors de combat*."* On the 15th of September the rebels held the great suburb of Kishnganj, the Láhúr Bastion, and numerous strongholds in the city, while the English had lost 1,100 men, and were exhausted and unfitted for a renewal of the fight.

Wilson, at this crisis, ordered that the spirits, wine, and beer should be destroyed, and on the 16th the troops had recovered from their debauch and were ready for action; the enemy, too, had evacuated Kishnganj during the night. Wilson himself superintended the operations which placed the great magazine in his hands. On the evening of the 17th the English had taken the magazine and the Bank, but the enemy still held the Láhúr or Burn Bastion, and in almost every instance had repulsed the attempts of Wilson's troops to advance up the streets towards the palace. On the 18th attempts were made, under the directions of the Engineer, Taylor, to advance, not by the open streets, but by breaking through the houses. Progress was not rapid, but on the 19th 500 men were placed at Taylor's disposal, and on the evening of that day the Láhúr Bastion was taken through Taylor's operations, but in other directions the troops had not acted with their usual vigour, and Wilson was much disheartened, and complained of the conduct of the troops. But success was now near. The 60th Rifles had captured the Láhúr Gate, and the masses of the enemy abandoned the city. On the 20th the palace was captured, and the occupation of Dihlí by the British troops was complete.

After carefully perusing this summary, the traveller will be sufficiently *au fait* to visit the sights of Dihlí; but to do so will occupy 5 days. On the 1st day he will drive from the Dák Banglá or hotel to the Kashmír Gate—through which, on the 14th of September, the storming columns No. 1 and No. 2 passed—which deserves inspection, as the wall near it was severely shattered by our batteries. On a slab set up by Lord Napier of Magdala, just outside the gate, is the following inscription:—

On the 14th September, 1857, the British force stormed Dihlí. It was after sunrise on that day that the undermentioned party, advancing from Ludlow Castle in the face of a heavy fire, and crossing the bridge, which had been almost totally destroyed, lodged powder-bags against and blew in the right leaf of this gate, thus opening a way for the assaulting column—

Lieutenants Duncan Home and Philip Salkeld, Bengal Engineers, Mortally wounded;
Sergeant John Smith, Bengal Sappers;*
A. B. Carmichael, Bengal Sappers, killed;
Corporal F. Burgess, Bengal Sappers, killed;
Bugler Hawthorne, 52nd Foot.;

* This is Kaye's statement; see vol. iii. "Sepoy War," p. 612.

* Afterwards killed and buried at Jalandar. Ensign and V.C.

Súbahdár Tula Rám,
Bengal Sappers and Miners;
Jam'adár Bis Rám,
Bengal Sappers and Miners;
Havaldár Mádhu, Bengal Sappers and Miners,
Wounded;
Havaldár Tilák Singh,
Bengal Sappers and Miners,
Mortally wounded;
Sipáhí Rám Het, Bengal Sappers and Miners,
Killed.

This Memorial placed here as a
Tribute of Respect
To these gallant soldiers, by
General Lord Napier of Magdála,
Colonel Bengal Engineers, and
Commander-in-Chief in India.
1876.

The traveller will now pass out through the Kashmír Gate, and take a brief look at the Government Gardens, which are about 300 yds. to the N. of the gate, and which are prettily laid out; 200 yds. to the W. by N. of them is a burial-ground.

Cemetery.—No one should leave Dihlí without seeing the tomb of General Nicholson, one of the greatest heroes that India ever produced. The tomb is close to the entrance, which is on the E. side of this cemetery, and the inscription is as follows :—

The Grave of
Brigadier-General
JOHN NICHOLSON,
Who led the assault of Dihlí, but fell
In the hour of victory,
Mortally wounded,
And died 23rd of September, 1857.
Aged 35 years.

There is a splendid monument to Nicholson in the Panjáb, near Ráwal Pindí, but this is the place where his body was actually interred. Adjoining is the tomb of Lt. Arthur Wellesley Craigie, 36th Beng. N. I., serving with the Guides, who died on the 30th of November, 1857, from a wound received at Narnul on the 14th of the same month, and also one to Lt.-Col. Dyaslid, R.E., without date. There is also a monument to 51 N.-C. officers and men of the 109th Regiment, who died at Dihlí and Rurkí in 1871-2-3.

Just beyond the Cemetery is Ludlow Castle, a large house with five reception rooms, which was the residence of Simon Frazer, the murdered Commissioner of *Dihlí.* There are 2 blocks of masonry in the compound inscribed as follows :—

No. 2 Battery, Left,
With armament nine 24-pounders,
Major Campbell, R.A., commanding.
To breach curtain of Kashmír Bastion.

The 2nd block is 150 yds. to the S.E. and close to the cemetery wall :—

No. 2 Battery, Right,
Armament two 18-pounders and
Seven 8-inch howitzers,
Major Edward Kaye, R.A., commanding.

Ludlow Castle was a post of importance in the closing scene of the siege of Dihlí, as will be seen from the historical summary above. Turning thence S. by the circular road, the traveller will re-enter the Fort by the Morí Gate, close to which is seen the Morí Bastion, from which the rebels maintained so terrible a fire till the storming. Turning to the E., after passing the gate, the visitor will see on his left the Bengal Bank, which was seized by the mutineers. A little further on, near the Kashmír Gate, is an old cemetery, in which are many large tombs without tablets. At the end furthest from the entrance is a cross 25 ft. high, with the following inscription :—

In Memoriam,
MDCCCLVII.
This Cross
is
Sacred to the Memory
Of those
Whose nameless graves
Lie around.

At the foot of the cross is a small tablet. This date seems to render it probable that the tablets were destroyed by the mutineers.

St. James' Memorial Church.—This building was erected at the sole expense of Colonel Skinner. It is a rotunda, with 4 large porticos supported by pillars. The 1st tablet, on the left of the entrance, facing the altar, is inscribed :—

This church was erected at the sole expense of the late Colonel James Skinner, C.B., in fulfilment of a vow made, while lying wounded, on the field of battle, in grateful acknowledgment of the mercy of Divine Providence, and in testimony of his sincere faith in the truth of the Christian religion.

A slab in front of the altar further records :—

Here rest the
Remains of the late
COLONEL JAMES SKINNER, C.B.,
Who departed this life
At Hánsí,
4th of December, 1841.
The body was disinterred,
Removed from Hánsí, and buried
Under this,
On the 9th of January, 1842.

On entering the churchyard from the hotel, that is, from the N. by E., the 1st tablet is that of Julia Maria, wife of Lt.-Colonel J. S. Thomson, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., and daughter of T. H. Plumer, of Canons Park, Middlesex, who died 3rd of December, 1861. Next is Rev. H. A. Loveday, 7 years chaplain of Dihlí, died 9th of January, 1848, aged 42. Next is a large inclosure, with a tablet, inscribed :—

The Sepulchral
Family Vault and Monument of the
SKINNER FAMILY,
Allotted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and
Metropolitan of India,
Agreeably to his Lordship's prerogative,
12th of March, 1856.

It contains the tombs of Major James Skinner, 3rd son, and Joseph, eldest son, of Col. Skinner, C.B., who died 1810 and 1815. Also the tomb of James Henry, son of Capt. Haldane.

Beginning from the altar on the right of the church is a tablet to the officers of the 74th killed in the Mutiny,—Br.-Major Sir G. Parker, Bt., Capt. C. Gordon, killed at the Kashmír Gate ; Capts. J. W. B. Blagrave, G. H. Monck Mason, Pol. Ag. Jodhpúr; Capt. J. Burgess, at Jhánsí ; M. P. Reveley, at the Kashmír Gate ; Lieut. J. D. Smith, at the Kashmír Gate ; H. F. M. Heyslop, murdered at the Hindan, in trying to escape from Dihlí ; the Hon. H. R. Addington, murdered 11th of May, 1857 ; and on the same day, Chimman Lál, a Christian convert. Above this is the tablet of the Rev. J. M. Jennings, chaplain of Dihlí, aged 52, and of his daughter, Annie Margaret, who fell victims to the Mutiny at Dihlí, 11th of May, 1857. Next is John Ross Hutchinson, B.C.S., magistrate of Dihlí, aged 36 years, murdered the same day. Next is the tablet of the whole Beresford family: George Beresford, late manager of the Dihlí Bank, Sarah, his wife, and 5 daughters—Rebecca, Charlotte, Emily, Agnes, and Ellen, murdered 11th of May, 1857 ; the monument was raised by the proprietors of the Dihlí Bank. Next is Capt. F. W. E. Snell, H.M.'s 38th, died 20th of June, 1864. Next is the tablet of the Collins family : Thomas W. Collins, many years Deputy Collector of Dihlí ; his wife, Eleanor; his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. P. Staines; three brothers-in-law, J. W. and E. W. Staines, and G. R. White; 4 sisters-in-law, Mrs. A. Hunt, Eliza Cochrane, C. A. White, and Miss Christiana Staines ; 7 nephews, W. C. and L. C. Staines, George E. Hunt, James, Henry and Edward White, and an infant son of C. R. White ; 3 nieces, Margaret and Mary Hunt, and Christiana Wheeler, 3 grandchildren, John J. C., Josephine T. C., and Joseph O'Connor Simpson—all barbarously murdered at Dihlí, on or about the 11th of May, 1857. Also Hannah Collins, mother, J. R. Collins, brother, and Janet Collins, sister-in-law, of T. W. Collins, the first at Fathgarh, the 2 last at Fathpúr ; also Robert R. O'Connor, killed at Agra, July 3rd, 1857 ;—altogether 27 persons, of whom 12 were females and one an infant.

After the tablet on the left about Skinner's vow, there are 3 tablets to Thomas McNally, Commissariat Officer, and T. B. Corbett, Assistant apothecary, and Charlotte Harriet Corbett, murdered between the 11th and 15th of May, 1857. Next is Abraham Richard Fuller, Major R.A., drowned in crossing the river Bangril near Ráwal Pindí, August 20th, 1867 ; Abraham Fuller, Capt. Beng. Art., died from a fall from his horse, 1831; and Anne Amelia, his wife, killed at Dihlí in May, 1857. Next is a tablet to 29 Sergeants of H.M.'s 82nd Regiment, who died between the 12th of October, 1857, and the 10th of August, 1861. Next is Capt. Charles Gordon, B.N.I., killed at the Kashmír Gate, May 11th, 1857. Next is Simon Frazer, Com. of Dihlí, murdered 11th May, 1857—erected by an old friend. Above

is Felicita Anne, wife of T. T. Metcalfe, died at Simlah, 26th of Sept. 1842. Next is W. Webster Wright, Collector of Customs, died 27th of July, 1873. Above is W. H. J. Jennings, Lieut. in H.M.'s 2nd Beng. Light Cav., attached to Mayne's Horse, son of the Rev. M. Jennings, killed while gallantly leading on his men at Rájugarh, near Gunah, in central India, June 7th, 1862, aged 22 years. The next tablet is to the officers and men of the 2nd Eur. Beng. Fusiliers, killed during the Mutiny: Major.-Gen. N. Penny, C.B., Capts. E. G. White, K. J. Sanctuary, 3rd N. I.; Lieuts. MacDowal, Glanville, Jackson, Sheriff, Watson of the 45th N. I., Girton, 36th N. I., and Assist.-Surgeon Chavasse, and 161 N.-C. officers and privates who fell at the final assault. In the heading of this, the Mutiny is said to be unrivalled in atrocities. In the W. part of the churchyard is a monument to William Frazer and a local Major of Skinner's Horse, cruelly murdered by an assassin on the 22nd of March, 1833. There is also a very large handsome cross to the Beresford family. At the opposite or E. end is the tomb of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bt., who died 3rd of November, 1853, aged 58.

The traveller will now drive 300 yds. to Dihlí College, an excellent place of education, and beyond that to the E. are 3 gateways of the Arsenal—which was blown up by Willoughby on the 11th of May, 1857—which have been left standing *in memoriam*. From what remains it is evident that it was a fine structure. Proceeding S. across the railway and down the Lothian Road the traveller will turn E. to the Victoria Gate of the Inner Fort.

The Inner Fort or Citadel.—The Victoria Gate, once the Láhúr Gate, which did such damage to the English storming column, is truly a magnificent building. There are 113 steps to the top, namely, 2 flights of 21 and 19 to the lower platform, then 34 to the gallery, and 15 thence to the floor of the bastion, and 24 to the upper platform. To the bottom of the ditch is *10 ft., and from* the top of the ditch to the top of the wall is 60 ft. From the top of the wall to the top of a chamber above it is 11½ ft., thence to the top of the wall round the bastion is 13 ft., and thence to the top of the wall round an upper bastion is 13½ ft., thence to the top of the bastion is 12 ft. Above that is a turret 20 ft. high—total 140 ft. From the top of this Gate is a magnificent view. Looking to the W. is the Jám'i Masjid, and to its right a white Jain temple and the Indian town. Straight from the Gate is the Chándní Chauk, or "Silver Market." To the right, outside the walls, are Hindú Ráo's house, and the other celebrated places on the ridge.

The traveller will proceed due E. along a cross covered way, like a European arcade, of great beauty, to the Díwán i 'Ám, which is of red sandstone, and has two rows of 16 pillars each, between 2 buttresses of 4 pilasters, and a 3rd row of 8 single pillars between 2 buttresses of 2 pilasters each. The back wall is to the E., and in its centre is the king's seat, of white marble, with a canopy of the same, adorned with inlaid work, representing birds and flowers. This work has been much destroyed, and pieces have been picked out. The Hall is 183 ft. 3 in. long from N. to E., and 60 ft. 8 in. broad from E. to W. To the W. and S. are flights of 5 steps. The space between the arches and breadth of canopied seat is 18 ft. 2 in. Looking from the throne, there is, below, a white inlaid marble table, much damaged. The arches of the canopy are very beautiful, and have at the top large pomegranates. The hall is exactly 25 ft. high, and the canopy is 16 ft. Mr. Beresford, whose murder has been described above, published in 1856 a "Guide to Dihlí," and in it thus describes this hall: "It is a large hall open at 3 sides and supported by rows of red sandstone pillars, formerly adorned with gilding and stucco work. In the wall at the back is a staircase that leads up to the throne, which is raised about 10 ft. from the ground, and is covered by a canopy, supported on 4 pillars of white marble, the whole being curiously inlaid with mosaic work; behind

the throne is a doorway by which the Emperor entered from his private apartments. The whole of the wall behind the throne is covered with mosaic *paintings*, in precious stones, of the most beautiful flowers, fruits, birds and beasts of Hindústán. Most of them are represented in a very natural manner. They were executed by Austin de Bordeaux, who, after defrauding several of the Princes of Europe by means of false gems, which he fabricated with great skill, sought refuge at the Court of Sháh Jahán, where he made his fortune, and was in high favour with the Emperor. In front of the throne, and slightly raised above the floor of the hall, is a large slab of white marble, which was formerly richly inlaid with mosaic work, of which the traces only now remain." —Beresford's "Dihlí," 1856.

To the right of the Díwán i 'Ám is the Díwán i Khás or Private Hall of Audience. It is about 100 yds. further on to the E., and is of white marble ornamented with gold and inlaid. It is 90 ft. 10 in. long from N. to S., and 69 ft. 7 in. broad from E. to W., and 19 ft. 2 in. high. In the centre of the E. side is the white marble stand on which the Takht i Ṭáús, or famous Peacock Throne, carried away by Nádir, rested. It used to stand in the centre of the hall, but it has been moved to the E., and a white marble couch has taken its place in the centre. There are 6 rows of pillars, each 14 ft. 1 in. round, sustaining arches. The 3rd and 4th rows in the centre have only 4 pillars each, the others have 6. The floor of this hall is 25 ft. 10 in. above the level of the river, which flows on the E. Between the outer limit of the hall and the royal baths on the N. and the Rang Maḥall or Zanána on the S. are spaces of 46½ ft. The ceiling is said to have been plated with silver, which was carried off by the Maráṭhas in 1760. Over the N. and S. arches is written the famous distich :—

Agar firdaus bar rúí Zamín ast,
Hamín ast va Hamín ast, va Hamín ast.
[If on earth be an Eden of bliss,
It is this, it is this, none but this.]

Mr. Beresford, in his "Dihlí," thus describes the Peacock Throne :—"In this hall was the famous Peacock Throne, so called from its having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded, and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls, and other precious stones of appropriate colours, as to represent life. The throne itself was six feet long by four feet broad; it stood on six massive feet, which, with the body, were of solid gold, inlaid with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold, supported by twelve pillars, all richly emblazoned with costly gems, and a fringe of pearls ornamented the borders of the canopy. Between the two peacocks stood the figure of a parrot of the ordinary size, said to have been carved out of a single emerald. On either side of the throne stood an umbrella, one of the Oriental emblems of royalty. They were formed of crimson velvet, richly embroidered and fringed with pearls; the handles were 8 feet high, of solid gold, and studded with diamonds. The cost of this superb work of art has been variously stated at sums varying from one to six millions of pounds sterling. It was planned and executed under the supervision of Austin de Bordeaux, already mentioned as the artist who executed the mosaic work in the 'Ám Khas." The Saman Burj or Rang Maḥall, to the S. of the Díwán i Khás, has in the centre of its N. wall a richly-carved and gilt screen, with a small window in the middle, and above, the Mízán i Inṣáf, or "scales of justice." Inside the screen, over the arch, are the following couplets. On the right of the spectator, looking inward, are Persian verses, which may be thus translated—

Lovely angels, seeking pearls row after row,
Come down to bless mankind, and fonts where flow
Life's waters, which a crystal radiance show

"On the 12th of Zí'lhajj, in the 12th year of the most holy reign, corresponding to 1046 A.H., the King bestowed

prosperity on mankind, and this palace was completed at an expense of 50 lákhs of rupees." On the left hand of the spectator, looking inward, is a Persian writing, which may be translated: "On the 24th of Rab'íu 'l avval, in the 21st year of the glorious reign, corresponding to A.H. 1056, the ruler of the world, builder of this heavenly palace, Shahábú 'd dín Muḥammad, the second lord of the happy conjuncture, King Sháh Jahán, the destroyer of infidels, manifested his abundant liberality." Over the inner arch is, "Praise be to God. What a mansion is this of many hues, and what a heart-delighting abode. I might call it a portion of Paradise, for even the lofty-minded angels gaze on it with eagerness.

It were right all men should pace it round,
as round the holy shrine,
And pilgrims hold it in regard as 'twere the stone Divine." *

On the left of the 2nd arch is in Persian :—

Higher than heaven we may this fortress call,
Which causes envy to Sikandar's wall.†

There are 2 more similar verses. In the chamber further to the E., and nearest the river, is a quatrain intended as a warning to any daring person who should attempt to view the beauties of the Harím :—

Oh lame of foot, with padlocked heart,
Be warned ;
Oh blind and floundering fool, be warned.
Bound to the West, but hastening where the Light has dawned,
Thou turn'st thy back, and hast thy object scorned.

These verses are written so high that some of them can be read only with an opera-glass. No, wonder, therefore, that they have never before been copied or translated. The ladies' apartments here are of white marble, beautifully inlaid, and adorned with gilded scrolls. In the old days, as is explained by the verses, they were surrounded by a beautiful garden and gushing fountains. It must then have been more beautiful than anything in the E. that we know of. Now everything has been cleared away ; even the houses have been removed, and the buildings that are left have become the quarters for the English soldiers. All the gates except the Victoria Gate are now closed.

It only remains to mention the Baths called the 'Akab Baths, a little to the N. of the Díwán i Kháṣ. These consist of 3 large rooms, floored with white marble and crowned with white marble domes. In the centre of each room there is a fountain, and in the walls reservoirs of marble. These baths are lighted by windows of coloured glass in the roof. Opposite to them, to the W., is the Motí Masjid, or the "Pearl Mosque," an architectural gem. It has a bronze door, and the façade has 3 arches. The building, which is of the purest white marble, measures 40 ft. from N. to S., and 34 ft. from E. to W., exclusive of the platform of the façade. Within are 2 rows of 2 pillars, between pilasters. The depth of the platform, including the recess, is 23 ft. 7 in., which makes the total breadth 57 ft. 7 in. The height of the wall is 19 ft., and the tallest of the 3 domes is 21 ft. more. The length of the platform from N. to S. is 38 ft., therefore 2 ft. less than the lower part. Saiyid Aḥmad says it was built in 1635 A.D. by Aurangzíb, and cost 1 lákh and 60,000 rs. The arches are Saracenic. The handsome bronze door is 8 ft. 1 in., and 4 ft. 1 in. broad. The Mimbar, or pulpit, has 3 steps with carved supports, an unusual thing.

The Outer Fort.—In this fort the principal building is the Jám'i Masjid. To reach this the traveller will drive down the Elgin Road till he comes to a turning to the right, called the Kháṣ Road, at the end of which is the Jám'i Masjid.

Jám'i Masjid.—This mosque is said by Mr. Beglar (Arch. Rep., vol. iv., p. 69) to be unrivalled for size. Mr. Fergusson says in his "Hist. of Arch.," p. 600 :—"The Jám'i Masjid at Dihlí is not unlike the Motí Masjid in plan,

* The holy shrine is here the ancient house, that is, Makka (Mecca), and the stone divine is the black stone which pilgrims kiss.

† It is said that Alexander the Great built *a wall of steel* so high that it was impossible *to cross it.*

though built on a very much larger scale, and adorned with two noble minarets, which are wanting in the Agra example; while from the somewhat capricious admixture of red sandstone with white marble it is far from possessing the same elegance and purity of effect. It is, however, one of the few mosques, either in India or elsewhere, that is designed to produce a pleasing effect externally. It is raised on a lofty basement, and its 3 gateways, combined with the 4 angle towers and the frontispiece and domes of the mosque itself, make up a design where all the parts are pleasingly subordinated to one another, but at the same time produce a whole of great variety and elegance. Its principal gateway cannot be compared with that at Fathpúr Sikrí; but it is a noble portal, and from its smaller dimensions more in harmony with the objects by which it is surrounded." The mosque is built on a slight rocky eminence, and is approached on 3 sides by grand flights of steps leading to noble gateways. On the level thus reached is the platform, on which the building rests (Trav. Handbook). Mr. Beglar, who objects to some parts of the building, says:—"The really beautiful parts of the mosque are its gateways, with a long line of airy arcade extending on either side; and the view from the outside is greatly superior to that from the inside, the magnificent steps, unrivalled in Dihlí or elsewhere, adding materially to the grandeur of the whole. Indeed the steps are so magnificent as to form a feature in themselves, highly pleasing and impressive."

This statement is quite true, as will be seen from the following measurements. The lowest step is 149 ft. 10 in. long, and this length gradually diminishes up to the top of the flight, which consists of 40 steps, each 8 in. high. Entering the gateway, which is 40 ft. high, by a door 16 ft. high, which can be closed by 2 massive wooden leaves, 4 in. thick, and overlaid with brass arabesques ½ an in. thick, the traveller enters a stone chamber in the gate, used by those in charge of the precincts. A quadrangle is then entered, 325 ft. sq., paved with stone flags, each flag 3 ft. sq., in the centre of which is a marble basin and fountain. The N. gateway is surmounted with galleries faced with arches, on the roof of which are 15 marble domes, with spires tipped with gold. Above these are 6 fluted marble minarets, with open arched chambers at top, and surmounted with gilt pinnacles. Round 3 sides of the quadrangle runs an open sandstone piazza, 15 ft. wide, with pillars of the same material. The roof is of sandstone slabs, 15 ft. long and 1½ ft. wide. The mosque is 201 ft. long and 120 ft. broad. The entrance is by a flight of marble steps under an arched way 80 ft. high and 50 ft. wide. Mr. Beglar thinks this great central archway is far too large for the side arches, and the evil of the smallness of these side archways is aggravated by the great flat tablets with inscriptions over them. The mosque has 3 marble domes, and corner minarets of marble and red sandstone in alternate longitudinal stripes. The inscription gives the date in Arabic as 1658 A.D., the year in which Aurangzíb deposed his father, Sháh Jahán.

Five thousand workmen were employed for 6 years in the construction of this mosque, the expense of which was about a lákh. This is stated by Saiyid Ahmad, but so obscurely that it is impossible to say whether the lákh was for the workmen's daily wages or not. The 2 minarets rise to the height of 130 ft. They contain staircases, by which ascent to the top is easy. At the top are small chambers, from which the whole city can be viewed. One of the inscriptions runs as follows:—"By command of the King of Kings, Sovereign of the earth and of the age, Ruler of all the quarters of the globe, and Lord of the heaven of liberality, founder of the rules of justice, establisher of the pillars of the State, very wise, of lofty intellect, who issues commands which have the power of Destiny, of illuminated understanding, and of happy

fortune, the highest star of the heaven of majesty, was built on the N. side a hall, in which they have placed the relics of Muḥammad, in front of which in the time of Aurangzíb, 'Álamgír, eunuch Almás 'Alí Khán, caused to be constructed a lattice screen of red-stone." The traveller must not forget to ask to see the MSS. and relics here. There is a Kur'án written in Kufik of the time of 'Alí, that is in the 7th century of our era; one written by the Imám Ḥusain, very clear and well preserved; one written by the Imám Ḥasan, the pages of which are much crumpled at the beginning; the Kafsh i Mubárak or "Prophet's slipper," filled with jasmine; the Ḳadmu 'l Mubárak, footprint of the Prophet, imprinted on a stone; Múi i Mubárak, a hair of the Prophet's mustaches; and part of the canopy over the Prophet's tomb.

In the gallery of the N. gate, on the 4th of January, 1877, the Viceroy and the Duke of Buckingham, and other persons of rank, sat to see an illumination and display of fireworks, in honour of the Queen being declared Empress of India.

Chándní Chauk.—The traveller will now proceed along the Esplanade Road to the Chándní Chauk, which is the principal street of the outer fort. It runs from the Victoria Gate in the inner fort, to the Láhúr Gate in the outer fort, and is lined with fine trees of the *Ficus religiosa* and *Melia azadirachta* kind, and has an aqueduct running along the middle. In the centre is the Northbrook Fountain. The mosque of Roshanu 'd daulah, also called the Sonará or "Golden Mosque" from its 3 gilt domes, is close to this fountain. It was built in Muḥammad Sháh's reign, by Roshanu 'd daulah Ẓafar Khán in 1721 A.D. It is a small but beautiful building, and on it Nádir Sháh sat during the massacre at Dihlí. The Koṭwálí is next to it, and it was here that Hodson exposed the bodies of the Dihlí Princes whom he had killed. Here, too, the British storming column received its first check. Adining is another mosque, which has en turned by the British into a *int.* *The Muslims* wish to recover possession of it. A few hundred yards from the Chándní Chauk is the Fatḥpuri Mosque, which has been given back to the Muḥammadans. It was built in 1650 A.D., by Fatḥpúrí Bígam, wife of Sháh Jahán. It is 45 yds. long and 22 yds. broad. It is built of red sandstone. There are 2 minarets 105 ft. high. The Queen's Saráí may next be seen. This is a huge structure built by the Municipal Committee at a cost of 100,570 rs. for the accommodation of travellers.

Queen's Gardens.—Close by are the Queen's Gardens, which are 900 yards long from E. to W., and 450 broad from N. to S. They have the Chándní Chauk skirting them to the S., and are 900 yds. S. of the Kashmír Gate, and so are nearly in the centre of the outer fort. There are beautiful trees and shrubs of all kinds, especially the *Ligustrum regia*, which comes into flower in May. The N. part is a menagerie, where are fine tigers, tigresses, leopards, and bears, who will eat lemons with much zest. There are also birds and monkeys. Close to the tigers is a huge stone elephant, and on the side of the platform is a tablet with the following inscription:—

This Elephant,
A work of considerable but unknown antiquity,
Was brought from Gwáliár,
And set up outside the South Gate of his new Palace,
By the Emperor Sháh JAHÁN,
A.D. 1645.
Removed thence and broken into a thousand fragments by the Emperor
AURANGZÍB,
It remained forgotten and buried underground for
More than a century and a half, until, having
Been re-discovered, it was set up here,
A.D. 1866.

The two famous Rájpút chiefs who defended Chitúr against Akbar, were represented by stone figures riding on this and another elephant which has been lost. Their names are Jaimall and Paṭṭa. Akbar himself killed Jaimall, and set up this elephant, with the two warriors riding on it, at Agra. Sháh Jahán brought them to Dihlí. They were mutilated by Aurangzíb and lost sight of. The 2 figures are

now in the verandah of the Museum of the Institute, which may next be visited. There will be seen also, portraits of the two Lawrences, Sir R. Montgomery, Nicholson, Lord Metcalfe, Lord Canning, and others, not well executed. There are also a ghaṛiál alligator 15 ft. long, a magar 13 ft., and the skeleton of a boa. The Clock Tower adjoins this building, and stands in the Chándní Chauk. This is a handsome building of red sandstone, 128ft. high. It has four faces, and a chime of 5 bells. The cost of this building was 25,500 rs. The next place to visit is the Native Memorial Church, which is in a street leading out of the Chándní Chauk. It has a slanting roof, and is of red sandstone.

Kalán Masjid.—The traveller having finished seeing the Chándní Chauk and the buildings in it, may, if he have sufficient time, drive to the S. of the town near the Turkumán Gate* and visit the Kalán Masjid or "Black Mosque." This mosque was built, as may be seen in the inscription, by Fíruz Sháh in 1386 A.D. According to Saiyid Ahmad, p. 39, the date is 789 A.H.=1387 A.D. General Cunningham thus describes it :

"The Kalán Masjid is a single room 71 ft. in length, by 41 ft. in breadth, with two rows of 4 pillars each down the centre, and one row of coupled pillars along the front. These columns divide the whole area into 15 squares, each of which is covered by a small dome, the central one being higher than the rest. The walls are thick, and the three openings in them filled with red stone screen work. There is a small quadrangular court in front, and the whole is enclosed by an outer wall of great thickness. On the outside, the building consists of 2 stories, of which the lower, forming a kind of plinth to the actual place of worship, is 28 ft. high, the total height to the top of the battlements being 66 ft. The walls of the upper story have a number of openings, all of which were once filled with the bold geometrical tracery of the period in white marble." Mr. Beglar says, "The Kalán Masjid is still in excellent order ; it is a building of plaster and rubble, with pillars of granite dressed, and roofed by a collection of small domes of the style of the Khiṛkí Masjid. The domes are supported on arches springing from pillars and on similar pendentines. The colours used appear to have been blue, red, probably also yellow, and the colour of the granite."

Having exhausted the sights of the Outer and Inner Forts, and there being nothing special to see in Salímgarh, the traveller will spend the next day in visiting the Ridge, which besides the interest which attaches to it, on account of the siege, possesses some objects which ought to be visited. The traveller will proceed to Ludlow Castle, turn to the left and drive along 'Alípúr Road. He will pass Metcalfe House and its extensive grounds, extending as far as the Jamná, on the right. The house, which is vast, was burned by the mutineers and riddled with shot, but the shell still stands, and the land belongs to the family. On the left he will pass the old cantonments at the distance of about a ¼ of a m. Before turning observe a m. off on the river's bank, the old Magazine. At a distance of about a m. and a ¼ to the N. by W. of that Magazine is the Race Course, and a m. to the W. of that is the place where the Imperial Dais and Amphitheatre stood on the 1st of January, 1877. On that day, Lord Lytton occupied a place in the centre pavilion, with an amphitheatre in front of him, in which were all the great princes and chiefs of India, while at his back sat the leading European officials and envoys from Siam and other places, and to the W. an army of about 50,000 men, British and Indian, were drawn up. A m. and a ¼ due W. of the site of this assemblage is the village of Badlí kí Sarái, where the first battle with the Dihlí mutineers was fought, and ¾ of a

* The Turkuman Gate has its name from a saint called Sháh Turkumán, who was styled the "sun of devotees." He died in A.H. 638= 1240 A.D., in the time of Muizzu'd dín Bahrám Sháh. There is a pavement round his tomb, and on the 24th of Rajab, a great fair is held here.

m. still further to the W. are the Shálimár Gardens, laid out by Sháh Jahán in 1653 A.D. Saiyid Aḥmad says that there are some remarkable mango trees still here, which produce the most delicious fruit. The traveller may or may not visit these places according to the interest he may feel in them and the time at his command.

Supposing him not to proceed to these places, he will turn to his left along the Ridge Road, which commands a fine and extensive view of the city of Dihlí. At 200 yrds. he will come to the 1st picquet, and at 200 yds. more to the Flag Staff Battery, a castellated tower, now quite empty. Just before reaching it, on the right hand, there is the tomb of Lieutenant E. A. Edwardes, 54th Regiment, eldest son of R. V. Edwardes, Esq., Clifton, Bristol, who, with five of his brother officers, fell at the head of his regiment, and at the massacre of Dihlí, on 11th May, 1857, aged 27 years.

At the Flag Staff Battery the view towards the city deserves notice. The 2nd picquet is 300 yds. to the S., and 400 yds. further in the same direction is a mosque, where the Mosque Picquet was stationed. The building is now a picturesque ruin. It is a Paṭhán mosque, with the remains of the battery in front. 200 yds. to the S.E, is Hindú Ráo's house, which is now used as a convalescent hospital for soldiers. It is a large white banglá. About 200 yds. S. of it is Ashoka's Pillar.

Ashoka's Pillar.—This was broken into 6 pieces by an explosion. On the pedestal is a tablet with the following inscription :—

This Pillar was originally erected at Mírat,
In the 3rd century before Christ,
By KING ASHOKA.
It was removed thence, and set up in the
Kushk Shikár Palace,
Near this,
By the Emperor FÍRUZ SHÁH,
A.D. 1356;
Thrown down and broken into five pieces
By the
Explosion of a powder magazine in
A.D. 1713—1719.
It was removed and set up in this place
By the British Government,
A.D. 1867.

There are 2 pedestals, the lower 3 ft., and the upper 2 ft. high, and the pillar rises 24 ft. above the upper. There are 6 fragments united. On the 4th fragment from the bottom is a long, faintly marked inscription, and on the 2nd a plain Sanskrit one. Mr. Beglar says, "On the Lát, near Hindú Ráo's house, the fragments (with the exception of the piece stated by General Cunningham as having been sent to the As. Soc. Museum in Calcutta) have been put together, and now form a column standing on the ridge, which runs from the present Dihlí Monument to Hindú Ráo's house. General Cunningham quotes Padre Tieffenthaler to show that it was thrown down in A.D. 1713 to 1719, during the reign of Farrukh-siyar." In the 5th vol. of the "Arch. Rep." is, "There are 2 of Ashoka's pillars at Dihlí, one standing on the top of a building in Fírúz Sháh's Kotila, in Fírúzábád, and the other on the ridge to the S. of Sháhjahánábád, near a ruined building called Pirghaib. Both of these pillars were brought to Dihlí by Fírúz Sháh, the first from Topar or Tobra, at the foot of the Siwálik hills near Khizrábád, on the Jamná, and the other from Mírat. I have, therefore, added the names of their original sites to that of Dihlí for the sake of distinction, as the Dihlí-Siwálik Pillar, and the Dihlí-Mírat Pillar. The first has remained erect since it was set up by Fírúz Sháh, 500 years ago, but the other was thrown down and broken into several pieces by the explosion of a powder magazine, in the beginning of the last century. After lying on the ground for nearly 100 years, it has again been set up by the British Government, on the same ridge where it was placed by Fírúz Sháh." The small inscriptions on this pillar are dated Samwat 1369 = A.D. 1312; Samwat 1416 = A.D. 1359; Samwat 1581 = A.D. 1524, and are of no interest. All the long inscriptions are given at the end of Saiyid Aḥmad's "Guide," where they may be seen by those who take an interest in them.

The Mutiny Memorial.—This is 400 yds. further on along the Ridge, and is of red sandstone. Ascend 17 steps

to 1st platform, and 9 to 2nd. Both are surrounded by ornamented iron railings, 4 ft. high. Ascend 4 more steps to the 3rd platform, at the base of the monument. This is an octagonal building, with 7 pointed windows, bearing inscriptions. The 1st window is inscribed as follows :—

In Memory of the
Officers and Soldiers, British and Native,
Of the Dihlí Field Force,
Who were killed in action or died
Of wounds or disease
Between the 30th of May and 20th of
September, 1857,
This Monument has been erected
By the Comrades who lament their loss,
and by
The Government they served so well.
Brigadier-General
J. Nicholson,
Commanding 4th Infantry Brigade;
Colonel C. Chester,
Adjutant-General of the Army;
Captain G. W. Russell,
54th N.I. Orderly Officer;
Captain J. W. Delamain,
56th N.I. Orderly Officer.

The 2nd window is inscribed :—

List of Regiments present at the
Siege of Dihlí,
Between 30th May and 20th of September,
1857 :—

Head Quarters, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Troops ,,
Head Quarters, 3rd Brigade . ,,
2nd and 3rd Troops . . ,,
3rd Company, 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery.
5th ,, ,, . ,,
1st, 2nd, 4th do., 4th Bat. . ,,
Head Quarters, 6th ,, . ,,
4th Company, 6th ,, . ,,
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Company, Sikh Artillery.
Detachment of Artillery Recruits.
Engineers.
6th Dragoon Guards.
9th Lancers.
4th Irregular Cavalry.
1st Panjáb ,,
2nd ,, ,,
5th ,, ,,
Hodson's Horse.
H. M. 8th Foot.
32nd Light Infantry.
60th Rifles.
61st Foot.
75th ,,
1st Bengal Fusiliers.
2nd ,, ,,
Sirmúr Battalion.
Kumáon ,,
Guide Corps.
4th Sikh Infantry.
1st Panjáb ,,
2nd ,, ,,
4th ,, ,,
Bilúch Battalion.
Pioneers, Unarmed,
Captain R. C. Fagan, Artillery.
Lieut. E. H. Hildebrand ,,
,, H. G. Perkins ,,
,, T. E. Dickens ,,
,, F. S. Tandy, Engineers.
,, T. Salkeld ,,
,, E. Jones ,,
Captain T. M. Grenvill,
H.M.'s 24th Foot, Acting Field Engineer.

The 3rd window has the following inscription :—

List of Actions fought at or near Dihlí,
by the Dihlí Field Force, from the
30th of May to 20th of September, 1857.

Battle at the Hindan . . . May 30th.
,, of Gházíu 'd dín Nagar . May 31st.
,, of Badlí Saráí . . . June 8th.
Affairs of Hindú Ráo's House .
June 9th, 10th, and 11th.
Attacks on the Flag-staff Tower
and Sabzí-Mandí . . . . June 12th.
Attack on Metcalfe Picquet . . June 13th.
Attack of Kishnganj . . . June 17th.
Attack on British Camp . June 19th and 20th.
Action of the Sabzí-Mandí . . June 23rd.
Attack on ,, . . June 27th.
,, ,, . . June 30th
Action of 'Álípúr . . . . July 4th.
Attack on the British Camp . . July 9th.
Actions of the Sabzí-Mandí .
July 14th and 18th.
Affair of Trevelyan Ganj . . . July 20th.
Action of Metcalfe House . . July 23rd.
Action of Kishn Ganj . . . Aug. 1st.
,, of Kudasía Bágh . . Aug. 12th.
Battle of Najaf Garh . . . Aug. 25th.

The Siege.

No. I. Battery, made and armed . Sept. 7th.
No. II., Breaching Battery, do. .
September 8th, 9th, and 10th.
No. III., do., made and armed .
September 11th and 12th.
No. IV., Mortar Battery, do. ,,
No. V. do. do. ,,
Breaching and Bombardment, do.
September 11th, 12th, and 13th.
Storming of Dihlí . . . . Sept. 14th.
Capture of Magazine . . . Sept. 16th.
,, of Palace . . . . Sept. 19th.
City finally evacuated by the
Enemy . . . . . Sept. 20th.
Assistant-Surgeon S. Moore,
6th Dragoon Guards;
Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Yule,
9th Lancers;
Lieut. W. W. Pogson,
and
Lieut. W. R. Webb,
H.M.'s The King's Regiment;
Lieut. W. H. Monck Steven,
H.M.'s The King's Regiment;
Lieut. J. H. Bradshaw,
H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry;
Captain F. Andrews,
and
Ensign W. H. Napier,
H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles.

The 4th window exhibits the lists of the casualties from the 20th of May till the 20th of September, with the total number of killed, wounded, and missing.

This total is as follows :—47 officers, English and Native, killed, and 838 N.-C. officers and privates, English and Native, killed ; 159 officers, English and Native, wounded ; and 1,425 N.-C. officers and men wounded, and 29 ditto, missing.

The following names of officers are also given under the above :—

Lieutenant M. A. Humphreys, 20th N.I.,
Attached to 60th Rifles ;
Ensign E. A. Phillips, 11th N.I.,
Attached to 60th Rifles ;
Lieutenant T. Gabbett, and
Ensign S. B. Elkington,
H.M.'s 61st Regiment ;
Captain E. W. J. Knox,
H.M.'s 75th Regiment ;
Lieutenant J. R. S. Fitzgerald,
H.M.'s 75th Regiment ;
Lieutenant A. Harrison,
H.M.'s 75th Regiment ;
Lieutenant E. V. Briscowe,
H.M.'s 75th Regiment.

The 5th window continues the list of names of officers and soldiers given in the 4th window, and brings the total up to 3,854 officers, N.-C. officers, and privates, killed, wounded, and missing between the two dates, the 30th of May and 20th of September. The names of officers under this window are as follows :—

Lieutenant W. Crozier,
H.M.'s 75th Regiment ;
Major J. C. Jacob, 1st Bengal Fusiliers ;
Captain J. C. MacBarnett, 55th N.I.,
Attached to 1st Bengal Fusiliers ;
Lieutenant E. Speke, 65th N.I.,
Attached to 1st Fusiliers ;
Lieutenant S. H. Jackson, and
2nd Lieutenant D. F. Sheriff,
2nd Bengal Fusiliers ;
Lieutenant C. F. Gresham, 28th N.I.,
Attached to 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.

The 5th window has a Persian translation of the 1st window, and below the list of officers is continued :—

Ensign O. G. Walker, 45th N.I., attached to
2nd Bengal Fusiliers ;
Ensign E. C. Wheteley, 54th N.I.,
Attached to Sirmúr Battalion ;
Lieutenant J. H. Brown, 33rd N.I.,
Attached to Kumáon Battalion ;
Lieutenant J. Yorke, 3rd N.I.
Attached to 4th Sikh Infantry ;
Captain W. G. Law, 10th N.I.,
Attached to 1st Panjáb Infantry ;
Lieutenant E. J. Travers,
2nd in command 1st Panjáb Infantry.

The 7th window has a Hindí translation of the inscription on the 1st window, and the following officers' names are inscribed below :—

Lieutenant W. H. Lumsden,
Adjutant 1st Panjáb Infantry ;
Ensign T. S. Davidson, 26th N.I.,
Attached to 2nd Panjáb Infantry ;
Lieutenant R. T. Homfray,
4th Panjáb Infantry ;
Lieutenant Q. Battye,
Commandant Cavalry Guide Corps ;
Lieutenant A. W. Murray, 42nd N.I.,
Attached to Guide Corps ;
Lieutenant C. B. Bannerman,
Bilúch Battalion.

The traveller will now ascend 78 steps into the lantern of the Monument, in which are 8 tre-foiled windows, from which there is the best view from the Ridge. To the left as he faces the city is the Swámí House, a white Pagoda, where desperate fighting took place. From the central window he will see the Sabzí-Mandí, mentioned frequently in the Historical Summary. From the opposite window, looking towards the W., the old Cantonments, with their ruined banglás, are to be seen, and 2 m. off the Old Cantonment Cemetery, where the officers who fell during the siege are buried, and further to the right facing the W., the Jám'i Masjid is visible in the distance. The day may be closed by a visit to the 'Idgáh, which is outside the outer fort, about ½ a m. to the W. of it, and also to the Kadam Sharíf, which is not far off. Here is the tomb of Prince Fath Khán, son of Fírúz Sháh, built in 1374 A.D. His father added a mosque, college, and other buildings, and a large reservoir, and by a miracle the Prophet is said to have impressed his footprint on a stone here. There is a great fair held here annually, on the 12th of Rab'iu'l avval.

The Jail.—The next day the traveller may drive first to Fírúzábád, and take the Jail on his way, if he cares to see such

institutions. It is ¼ of a m. S. of the Dihlí Gate, on the opposite side of the road to Fírúzábád. It was an old Kárwánsaráí, and the walls are 25 ft. high, and very massive. There are on an average about 360 prisoners, of whom 2 per cent. are women. There are 60 solitary cells, very strong, and separated from the place where the other prisoners are lodged. Light comes only from the door. The prisoner works inside with irons on, and grinds 40 lbs. of corn a-day. This takes him 4 hours. There is a schoolmaster for the males, but none for the females, who do nothing but spin. Of the solitary cells 20 are allotted to those who are under punishment. Habituals and boys are put into the other 40. Quarantine is for newly admitted prisoners, and lasts 21 days. Paper, mats, carpets, and bedding are made in the workshops, and the profit is altogether from 600 to 700 rs. a year.

Fírúzábád.—The traveller will turn now to the E. about 250 yds., and will come to the fort of Fírúzábád, which is now utterly ruined, but must have been a strong place in the old time, though not on an eminence. The 3-storied building called Kotila, in which the Láṭ is, stands due N. and S., at ⅓rd of a m. to the W. of the Jamná. The 3 stories diminish in area, the upper ones being less than the lower. The 1st flight is of 9 steps, each 10 in. high, the 2nd flight is of 16 steps, and the 3rd of 17 steps. Close to the top of the last flight are 3 stumps of pillars, issuing from the roof, of which two are 3 ft. 8 in. high, and the smallest 1 ft. 5 in. The Láṭ is broken at the top, in a jagged way. Cunningham calls it the Dihlí-Siwálik Pillar, as it was brought from the foot of the Siwálik Hills near Khizrábád. It is a monolith of pink sandstone, but the people of the locality called it *Kurund* stone. The pillar is 10 ft. 10 in. round, where it issues from the roof, and rises above it 38 ft. 6 in. At 10 ft. 1 in. from the roof are some Nágarí inscriptions, with the dates in 2 of them, Samvat 1581 = A.D. 1524. These must have been inscribed after the removal of the pillar to Dihlí. The others were written at Topar, the original site of the pillar, at the point where the Jamná leaves the hills. Above these Nágarí inscriptions is the Pálí, which contains the edict of Ashoka, prohibiting the taking of life, and of the same purport as that at Girnar and Alláhábád. The whole inscription is given in the Pálí characters by Saiyid Aḥmad in his "Aṣáru's Sanádíd." It is very clearly written. Fírúz Sháh assembled all the learned of the day to decipher the inscription, but they were unable to do so. In Fírúz Sháh's time, 1351—1388 A.D., the fort of which the ruins are seen at Fírúzábád was the citadel of a city which extended from the fort of Indrapat to the Kushk Shikár or "Hunting Palace," that is the place near Hindú Ráo's House, where the other Pillar of Ashoka, called the Dihlí Mírat Pillar, now stands.

Cunningham estimates the population at a quarter of a million, and the extent at 5 kos, or 10 m. Fírúz Sháh began to build this city in A.H. 755 = 1354 A.D. When the pillar was removed from its original site, a large square stone was found beneath it, which may now be seen on the top of the Kotila, as a gallery has been pierced through the solid masonry, immediately beneath the base of the pillar. Cunningham found the total height of this pillar to be 42 ft. 7 in., of which 4 ft. 1 in. is sunk in the masonry. "When the pillar was fixed, the top was ornamented with black and white stonework surmounted by a gilt pinnacle, from which no doubt it received its name of Minár Zarín or 'golden minaret.' This gilt pinnacle was still in its place in 1611 A.D., as when William Finch in that year visited Dihlí, he described the pillar as passing through 3 several stories, rising 24 ft. above them all, having on the top a globe surmounted by a crescent." Cunningham explains the 24 ft. as containing 16 in. each. Heber calls it a high black pillar of cast metal, and says in speaking of the iron pillar, that it is a metal pillar like that in Fírúz Sháh's Castle. These are palpable blunders. The upper

35 ft. has received a very high polish, the remainder is rough. Cunningham says that the upper diameter is 25ft. 3in. and the lower 33ft. 8in, the diminution being ·39 in. per foot. Its weight is rather more than 27 tons. The Pálí inscription dates from the middle of the 3rd century B.C., and the characters are of the oldest form that has yet been found in India. The last 10 lines on the E. face, as well as the whole of the continuous inscription round the shaft, are peculiar to this pillar. There is a 2nd inscription, which records the victories of the Chauhán Prince Vísala Deva, whose power extended from Himádri to Vindhya. This record consists of 2 portions, the shorter one immediately above Ashoka's edicts, and the longer immediately below them. Both are dated Samvat 1220 = A.D. 1163, and refer to the same prince. The minor inscriptions are of little interest.

Indrapat or Puráṇá Ḳil'ah.—At 2 m. due S. of the Dihlí Gate, the traveller will come to the old fort, on the site of Indraprastha, the ancient city of Yudishṭhira, which fort was repaired by Humáyún, who changed its name to Dínpanah. This is Cunningham's statement, but he has not mentioned the ruins near Mírat, which according to some are those of the real Indraprastha. The walls of the old fort have crumbled in many places, and it certainly has the appearance of being much older than according to Cunningham it really is. There have been several gates, but all are closed but one to the S.W., by which you now enter. To reach this gate it is necessary to climb up a very steep rough bit of ground just under it, 20 ft. high, then pass along a dirty lane to the mosque, which is near the N. wall. It was built by Shír Sháh in A.H. 948=1541 A.D. Compared with edifices of that time, it is a handsome building of red sandstone; in places marble has also been employed. It is covered with inscriptions of passages from the Ḳur'án, the Naskh and Kúfik characters. the alcoves and other parts the in- *work or mosaics* are very beautiful. In the court is a reservoir with 16 sides. One dome is remaining intact. In the Akbar Námah the mosque is called a Jám'i Masjid. A copy of the inscription, which is without a date, will be found in Saiyid Aḥmad's work. The façade of the mosque is 138 ft. long. In the centre is an alcove of white marble covered with texts, which are marvels of caligraphy. Above the arches is an ornamental band a yd. broad, formed of waving lines with rosettes, containing the word Alláh. The pulpit has 5 steps. Half way to the mosque is a poor little church of native Christians. Near the mosque, 200 yds. to the S., is an octagonal building called the Shír Manḍil. It is of red sandstone, and is 70 ft. high. In 963 A.H.=1555 A.D. Humáyún placed his library here. On that very night it was understood that Venus would rise, and the Emperor wished to see it, and the staircase being very steep he fell down, and received so severe a blow between his temple and ear, that he died a few days afterwards. The road to the old fort passes between it and the Lál Darwázah, a fine gateway on the W. The ponds all along here swarm with small fish. At about 1 m. further on to the S. is the tomb of Nizámu 'd dín Auliyá.

Tomb of Nizámu 'd dín Auliyá.—The traveller will leave his carriage, and walk to the right through heaps of ruins to a neat archway, to the top of which a flight of 21 steps leads. At 30 yds. from this is the Chansaṭh Khamba or "Hall of 64 pillars," which is the resting place of 'Azízah Kokal Tásh, foster-brother of the emperor Akbar. 'Azízah's tomb of white marble is at the W. end, and beyond it to the W. is that of his mother, and there are 8 others with no inscription but the Kalamah. On the E. and W. sides of 'Azízah's tomb is the Ayat i Kursí, beginning on the E., and on the top is the Bismillah. The S. side is blank. The Ayat i Kursí is on the lady's tomb also. In the W. side of 'Azízah's tomb is the date 1033 A.H.=1623 A.D. The writing is exquisite. The 64 pillars

are made up as follows :—There are 4 joined pillars at each of the 4 corners, forming buttresses, and making in all 16 pillars. Between each 2 buttresses are 4 double pillars, reckoned as 8, and these occurring 4 times make 32 pillars, and there are 4 single pillars in each of the inner rows, making a total of 16 more. Total 64. The roof may be seen from the top of the archway, and it is quite flat. In fact the plants and weeds which were growing on it were cleared off about 10 years ago, and the roof was then flattened. The hall measures 66 ft. from N. to S., and 66½ ft. from E. to W. The Mutawalí or attendant is nearly blind and miserably poor, and here it may be remarked once for all, that the highly respectable men who attend to the grand Muslim buildings are men of good family, and have often shewn their loyalty, as Basharat 'Alí the guide at Fatḥpúr Síkrí did (see that Route). These men were amply provided for under the Muḥammadan Government, but are now neglected. To the W. of the Chausaṭh Khamba is an inclosure in which is the Dargáh of Niẓámu 'd dín. The first thing on entering to be noticed is the tomb of the Amír Khusrau. The real name of this personage was Abú'l Haṣan, and he was called Ṭúṭí i Hind, "parrot of Hindústán," from the sweetness of his style. His grandfather Turk came to Hindústán from Trans-oxyana in the time of Changíz Khán and died at Dihlí, leaving a son named Amír Maḥmúd, or according to others Saifu 'd dín, who was high in the favour of the emperor Tughlak Sháh. He perished in battle against the Hindús. His son Amír Khusrau succeeded to the royal favour, and enjoyed the confidence and patronage of 7 successive emperors of Dihlí. He became so famous that it is said that S'adí, the celebrated Persian poet, visited India for the sole purpose of seeing him. He was the author of 98 works, of which the greater part are lost, but there remain his Khamsah or 5 metrical romances, namely, "The Dawn of Light," "The Loves of Khusráo or Chosroes," and "Shírín or Irene," daughter of the emperor Maurice, "The Eight Paradises," and the loves of the Arab Majnún and Leila, "the Mirror of Alexander." There is also a panegyric on the emperor Tughlak, called "The Nine Heavens," as well as the Kissah i Chahár Darwesh, all which MSS. are to be found in the Ouseley collection deposited in the Bodleian Library. The last work was written to amuse the sick bed of Niẓámu 'd dín, and Amír Khusrau did not long survive him. He died at Dihlí 715 A.H.= 1315 A.D.

At the N. end of the small sq. building which forms Khusrau's tomb is a tall white marble slab, on which is written, 1st the Creed, and then 18 Persian couplets. N. of this tomb is that of Mírza Jahángír, son of Akbar Sháh II. It measures 21 ft. 10 in. from E. to W., and 15½ ft. from N. to S. The Kalamah is written on the top, and the Áyat i Kursí on the sides. There are here 50 descendants of Niẓámu 'd dín's sister. The saint himself never married. The family are *Súfís*, and they say their maxim is to take care of themselves, and not injure others. They are all equal, and money is equally distributed. One of them is old enough to remember Mírza Jahángír's burial. The tomb is of white marble, and the handsome lattice-work is of the same material. It is on the right of the entrance into the inclosure, and the tomb of Muḥammad Sháh, very similar in appearance, but richer, is on the left. Muḥammad Sháh was the emperor whom Nádir Sháh despoiled of immense treasures. The Kalamah is inscribed on the top of his tomb, and the Áyat i Kursí on the sides, but there is no date. The tomb measures 21 ft. from E. to W., and 16 ft. from N. to S. To the S. of it is the tomb of the truly pious and heavenly minded Jahánára, daughter of Sháh Jahán. At the W. end is a headstone 6 ft. high, on which at top is in Arabic, "God is the life and the resurrection," followed by the letter *Mím*, one of the mystical letters of the Kurán, under which is a Persian inscription

which may be translated as follows :—

Save the green herb, place naught above my head,
Such pall alone befits the lowly dead;
The fleeting poor Jahánárá lies here,
Her sire was Sháh Jahán and Chist her Pír.
May God the Ghází monarch's proof make clear.

The verses end with a conventional line, which expresses a prayer for her father. The date subscribed is 1092 A.H. = 1681 A.D.

On the left of Jahánará's tomb is that of 'Alí Gauhar Mírzá, son of Sháh 'Alam, and on the right that of Jamílu'n Nisá, daughter of Akbar Sháh II. Nizámu 'd dín's tomb is W. of Jahánará's, and on a line with it is a mosque, which has an inscription on the left of the main entrance in Persian, which may be translated—

Crown of two worlds indeed was he,
Their orderer and king of earth and sea.

The date of his death is given in the word "Sháhanshah i dín," or "Emperor of the faith." The tomb of Nizámu 'd dín is of white marble, black with age. There is no inscription. The building covering it is 18 ft. sq., and has a verandah 8 ft. broad, built by Mír Mírán's son. On the edge of the top is written "In the reign of His Majesty, second lord of the fortunate conjuncture, the least of his slaves, Khalílu'lláh Khán, son of Mír Mírán, who was the governor under Sháh Jahán, constructed this round the sepulchre of the saint." The date is 1063 A.H. = 1652 A.D.

The mosque was built by Khizr Sháh Sultán 'Aláu'd dín for the saint to sit in, and to be his tomb when he died. He would not consent to be buried in it. The actual tomb was built in what was then a jungle. The British have repaired it. Over the tomb is a wooden canopy, and as usual with tombs of great personages it is covered with a cloth. The lattice work round of white marble is exquisitely carved, and the verandah is ornamented with a painted flower scroll. To the W. 2 fine trees overshadow the building, and a few yds. to the S. of them is a Kirni tree, said to be as old as the time of Nizámu 'd dín.

N. of this is a well with galleries, built by the saint, who is said to have blessed it, so that no one who dives in it is ever drowned. The usual depth is 39 ft., but in 1875 the excessive rains filled it to the depth of 48 ft. Into this men and boys spring from the roofs and walls of the adjacent building, and sink down into the water like stones, coming down from a height of 50 ft.

Humáyún's Tomb.—On the opposite side of the road, about ½ a m. off, is the Emperor Humáyún's tomb. The approach is through 2 gateways, the 1st being of red sandstone, and lofty. On the left of the second door of the entrance is a placard which says that the Núwáb Hamídah Bánú Bígam, otherwise called Hájí Bígam, widow of Humáyún, built the mausoleum after her husband's death. He died in 1555 A.D. It cost 15 lákhs, and took 16 years to build. Hamídah Bánú and the following members of the Imperial family are buried here :—Humáyún; Muhiyu'd dín Jahándár Sháh, son of Bahádur Sháh, reigned 11 months and 6 days, and died in 1713; Farrukh Siyar, son of 'Azímu'sh Shán, reigned 6 years, 3 months, and 15 days, and died in 1718, poisoned by Husain 'Alí; Raf'iu'd Darjat, son of Raf'iu'sh Shán, reigned 3 months and died in 1718; 'Alamgír II., son of Jahándár Sháh, reigned 5 years, 7 months, and 28 days, and died in 1759, killed by Tashiya Khán and Máulí Kálí Khán. The lower façade of the mausoleum is 287 ft. 1½ in. long, from which 25 steps lead up to the 2nd platform. In front of this, on the N.W. side, are 12 small marble tombs. The mausoleum is 70 ft. high. The front is a hollow half-mooned shape of red sandstone, with alcoves. A side door leads into a chapel, in which are 3 beautiful white marble tombs, being those of 'Alamgír II., Farrukh Siyar, and Jahándár Sháh. There are no names nor dates. This chapel leads into a second, which is empty. On the right of the grand entrance is a

chapel with 2 tombs, on one of which is the Ayat i Kursí. In 1875 the Government repaired this chapel. Humáyún's tomb is of white marble, and is under the centre of the dome, in an octagonal hall with 2 rows of alcoves, 8 in each row. This hall or central chamber is 47 ft. 4 in. from the plinth of the raised surrounding to plinth of the chamber, and the surrounding is 16 ft. deep to the lattice; total, 63 ft. 4 in. The tomb is quite plain, without any inscription.

From the top circle of the alcoves is 42 ft. 9 in. The total height would be, therefore, about 60 ft. inside, and about 70 ft. outside. The nearest of the tombs on the platform, on the left after ascending the steps, is that of Dárá Shikoh, the elder brother of Aurangzíb. Next to it is that of Raf'íu 'd daulah. The 2nd platform is the same size as the façade below, and an exact square. The enclosure in which the mausoleum stands contains about 11 acres. The mausoleum is built on a double platform, the lower being about 14 ft. above the ground; the upper is 40 ft. above the ground, and measures 280 ft. square. The red sandstone is most artistically picked out in relief in white marble. The windows are recessed, and the lower doors are filled in with lattices cut out of the solid stone and marble. The masonic emblem inlaid with black marble is seen in several parts of the building. In front is a porch 40 ft. high, with a pointed arch. The wall of the dome is 11 ft. thick, and it is covered with slabs of white marble. Here the 2 sons of Bahádur Sháh fled after the storming of Dihlí, and were taken out from it by Hodson, who afterwards shot them.

The next day will be occupied with a visit to the Kutb Minár, taking on the way Jaí Singh's Observatory, or, as it is popularly called, Jantr Mantr, words which mean "an instrument," "an observatory," and also conjuring by figures and incantations. Saiyid Ahmad says "Mantr" is a superfluous word used for the rhyme.

Jaí Singh's Observatory.—This is situated *at 2 m. S. of the Ajmír Gate.* To reach this place, leave the main road and go 250 yards to the left, and on the left is a building with 2 ellipses, and on the right the gnomon, to the top of which ascend by 66 steps. There is a pillar at the top 4 ft. 6 in. high. The first building to the N. is a converse globe, used for taking observations of stars, &c. It is 24 ft. high to the top, and is ascended on the left by 17 steps, and in the centre by 23 steps. S. of this is an astrolabe, 50 ft. 6 in. high. S. of this are 2 circular concave buildings, and S. again is a building of 3 stories, like a coliseum, with a similar building a short distance to the S. Mr. Beresford's description of all these buildings is the best that could be given (see "Delhi," 1856). It is as follows:—"The largest of the buildings is an immense equatorial dial, named by the Rájá the Samrat Yantra, or 'Prince of Dials,' the dimensions of the gnomon being as follows:—

	ft.	in.
Length of hypothenuse . .	118	5
,, base	104	0
,, perpendicular . .	56	7

This is now much injured.

"At a short distance, nearly in front of the great dial, is another building in somewhat better preservation; it is also a sun dial, or rather several dials combined in one building. In the centre is a staircase leading to the top, and its side walls form gnomons to concentric semi-circles, having a certain inclination to the horizon, and they represent meridians removed by a certain angle from the meridian of the Observatory. The outer walls form gnomons to graduated quadrants, one to the E. and the other to the W. A wall connects the 4 gnomons, and on its N. face is described a large quadrilateral semi-circle for taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies. Lying E. and W., to the S. of the great equatorial dial stand 2 circular buildings, open at the top, and each having a pillar in the centre. From the bottom of the pillar 30 horizontal radii of stone, gradually increasing in breadth till they recede from it, are built to the circular wall;

each of these forms a sector of 6 degrees, and the corresponding spaces between the radii being of the same dimensions, make up the circle of 360 degrees. In the wall, at the spaces between the radii and recesses, are square holes at convenient distances to enable the observer to climb to such heights as was necessary to read off the observation; each of the recesses had 2 windows, or rather openings, many of which have since been built up. On the edge of the recesses are marked the tangents of the degrees of the sun's altitude, as shown by the shadow of the pillar, and numbered from 1 to 45 degrees. When the sun exceeds that height the degrees are marked on the radii, numbered from the pillar in such a manner as to show the complement of its altitude. These degrees are sub-divided into minutes; but the opposite spaces in the walls have no sub-division, being merely divided into 6 parts of one degree each; the shadow of the sun falling on either of the divisions shows the sun's azimuth. In like manner lunar and stellar altitudes and azimuths may be observed. These 2 buildings, being exactly alike in all respects, were doubtless designed to correct errors, by comparing the results of different observations obtained at the same instant of time."

These buildings were constructed in 1137 A.H. = 1724 A.D., by Jaí Singh II., Rájá of Jáipúr, commonly called Sawáí Jaí Singh. Sawáí means "one and a quarter;" and it is said that the Emperor gave him this title to show that he was a quarter more excellent than any of his contemporaries. He was an engineer, mathematician, and an astronomer. He constructed on his own plan this Observatory, and others at Jaípúr, Banáras, and Ujain, with which he was able to correct the astronomical tables of De la Hière; and he left as a monument of his skill the tables of stars called the Tij Muḥammad Sháhi. He laid out and built the present city of Jaípúr in A.D. 1728, to which he transferred his seat of government from Amber (see "*Rájpútáná Gazetteer*," vol. ii., p. 136).

All the buildings are now much ruined. They stand on the left of the road coming from Dihlí.

Tomb of Ṣafdar Jang.—At 3 m. beyond the Jantr Mantr, on the right of the road, is the tomb of Ṣafdar Jang, whose real name was Abú 'l Manṣúr Khán, Ṣafdar Jang being merely his title. When Aḥmad Sháh, eldest son of the Emperor Muḥammad Sháh, succeeded him, he offered the post of Vazír to Niẓámu 'l mulk, who excused himself on account of his great age. The appointment was then given to the Ṣúbahdár of Awadh, for whom it was originally intended. In 1749—50, Ṣafdar Jang engaged in a war with the Rohillas, and was defeated in a great battle, when he was obliged to call in the Maráṭhas. In 1753 he was deprived of his office of Vazír, and died on the 17th of Zilhajj, 1167 A.H. = 1753 A.D., the year of his dismissal. His son, Shuj'áu 'd daulah, appointed Balál Muḥammad Khán to superintend the building of this mausoleum, which cost 3 lákhs of rupees. It is of red sandstone and white marble. Its turrets are all of marble, and the inside is lined with marble up to the terraced roof. Ṣafdar Jang's wife, Khujistah Bánú Bígam, is buried with him.

The mausoleum stands in an inclosure, of which the N. side is 906 ft. long. The entrance is in the middle of this side. At the ends of this side are walls 51 ft. long, which project at an angle of 25°. At these sides, on the left of the entrance, is a Saráí for travellers, and on the right a mosque with 3 cupolas. Over the E. gate of the mausoleum is an inscription in Persian, which may be thus translated:—

When that rank-cleaver of the battle plains
Soared from this world to that which aye remains,
The date of his departure was thus told,
May Paradise on high his spirit hold!

Fourteen steps, each 10¾ in. high, and one of 5 in., lead from the ground platform, where 2 earthen mounds represent the real graves, to the upper platform, which is 178 ft. sq.; thence 5 steps, each 10 in. high, lead to the

3rd platform, on which the mausoleum itself stands. This building is 99 ft. sq. and 3 stories high, and contains in the central apartment the marble sarcophagus of Ṣafdar Jang, which is 5 ft. 6 in. long and 2 ft. broad from E. to W. Sixteen steps, each 9½ in. high, lead to a second flight of 9 steps, and this to a third flight of 20 steps, each 11 in. high, which leads to a 4th platform, whence the dome springs. The height of the whole building may be calculated thus :—From the ground to the 2nd platform, 13 ft. 7 in.; from the 2nd platform to the 4th, 52 ft. 5 in.; height of dome from the 4th platform to the top of the finial, 60 ft.; total, 126 ft. A low wall round the platform is 3 ft. 7 in. high. The building is certainly very beautiful, and the effect of the red sandstone, picked out with white marble, is good. The traveller will, of course, give a present to the Khádim or "attendant" of about 3 rs.

A cross-road leads from this mausoleum to Humáyún's tomb, which is distant only 3 miles. On the left of this road is a group of four tombs, regarding which General Cunningham writes :—"The N. group, consisting of two octagonal tombs and a bridge of seven arches, is attributed by the natives to the time of the Lodí family, the larger tomb, within a square, being assigned to Sikandar Lodí, and I believe that this attribution is most probably correct. But the S. group, which consists of a mosque and 2 sq. tombs, belongs, in my opinion, to an earlier period. I am led to this conclusion by the style of the building, which is quite distinct from that of the Lodí period (A.D. 1450—1526), as well as from that of the Saiyid dynasty (A.D. 1414—1444). If we may judge by the solitary specimen of S'ad Mubárak's tomb, on the other hand, the style of the mosque agrees precisely with that of Fírúz's great mosque in Fírúzábád (no longer existing) as described by Tímúr's historians, as well as with that of another mosque of Fírúz which formerly existed at Depápúr, in the Panjáb. From Ṣafdar Jang's tomb to the Kuṭb Minár is about 5 m. The village of Bígampúr lies half way. There is a mosque here, 800 yds. to the left of the road, which Saiyid Aḥmad thinks resembles those built by Khán Jahán, in Fírúz Sháh's time, A.H. 789=1387 A.D. The mosque is of stone and masonry, and is certainly of the Paṭhán period, and is a massive structure, in many respects like the mosque of Khirkí. The village of Khirkí is at about the same distance to the left of the main road. The mosque here was built in Fírúz Sháh's time, by Khán Jahán, and is now inhabited by some of the Zamíndárs. There are entrances on 3 sides, but on the W. side none. It is a square building, with towers at each corner, each of which has 4 pillars. The mosque differs from most of those in the vicinity of Dihlí, and resembles those in Turkey.

Ḥauz i Khás.—This reservoir was constructed by Sulṭán 'Aláu 'd dín in the year 695 A.H.=1293 A.D., but it is between 4 and 5 m. to the N.E. of the Kuṭb, and is difficult of approach, as there is no carriage-road to it. The area of the tank is a little over 100 Indian acres. It is now a complete ruin. Fírúz Sháh cleared it out in the year 755 A.H.=1354 A.D., and repaired it and built a college near it, at which Yúsuf Bin Jamál Ḥusaini was professor, and he was buried in the courtyard of the college. The tomb of Fírúz Sháh stands on the bank. He died in 790 A.H.=1388 A.D. The tank is now dry, and is cultivated.

On the left of the road going from Ṣafdar Jang's tomb to the Kuṭb, the traveller will pass the Tirí tomb, close to the village of Mubárakpúr. There is no carriage-road to these tombs, and it is difficult of access even to an equestrian. They are very much ruined, are built of red sandstone, but have no date, and are not of much interest. A general idea of them can be obtained from the road.

The Kuṭb Minár is 11 m. S. from Ludlow Castle. It will be desirable to start on the expedition to see it not later than 5 A.M., for the visit to the Jantr Mantr and to Ṣafdar Jang's tomb will take up quite an hour. On

either side of the gate of the inclosure in which the Ḳuṭb stands, and 200 yds. N.E. of the Ḳuṭb itself, is a T. B. These were old buildings, altered for the benefit of visitors. There are a *khánsamán*, or "butler," a *chaprási*, who is also a guide, and other servants at the banglás, and fairly good food is procurable. The rooms, too, are clean and comfortable, and are provided with pankhás and *tatties*, or screens made with reeds, on which water is thrown to cool the air. On the other hand all the rooms are absurdly low, the bath-rooms being about 8 ft. high only, consequently the heat in the warm months is something indescribable. Were it not for the fans and cooling apparatus, one might very well die here of heat-apoplexy.

It is of course impossible to describe the Ḳuṭb in words, indeed it is very difficult to give it a name. It is too gigantic to be called a pillar or a minaret, and too slender for a tower. The height is 240 ft. 6 in., and rising, as it does, in the midst of a vast plain, it sees to be very much higher than it really is; but it is not only grand, it is also exquisitely beautiful, and it inspires at the same time the idea of vast height and of perfect symmetry. The 3 first stories are of red sandstone, or, as has now been found, of hewn grey granite internally, faced with red sandstone; the 2 upper stories are faced with white marble. There are 5 stories in all, of which the basement story, according to Cunningham, is 95 ft. 3 in. high; the 2nd story, 50 ft. 10 in.; the 3rd, 40 ft. 9 in.; the 4th, 25 ft. 4 in.; the upper story, 21 ft. 10 in., to which must be added the plinth, 2 ft.; and Cunningham has also added the stump of the old cupola, 2 ft.; making the total present height 238 ft. The base diameter is 47 ft. 3 in., and the topmost diameter nearly 9 ft. Fergusson makes the base diameter 48 ft. 4 in., and says that to the height must be added 10 ft., or perhaps 20 ft., to complete its original elevation; for on the 1st August, 1803, the whole pillar was seriously injured *by an earthquake*, and the cupola was *thrown down*. The dangerous state of the pillar was brought to the notice of the Governor-General, who authorised the necessary repairs. This difficult work was entrusted to Major Robert Smith, of the Engineers, and was completed by the beginning of 1828, at a cost of 19,000 rs., with a further charge of 5,000 rs. for clearing away the ruins round the pillar. Cunningham says that in restoring the lower balcony, Major Smith carefully preserved all the forms of the mouldings, but omitted the rich ornamentation as too costly, and the new stonework is therefore quite plain throughout. The same authority adds that Major Smith deserves commendation for the conscientious care which he bestowed on the repairs, but his *restorations* of the entrance doorway, of the balustrades, and of the cupola, are altogether out of keeping with the rest of the pillar. Cunningham says: "The history of the Ḳuṭb Mínár is written in its inscriptions. In the basement story there are six bands or belts of inscriptions encircling the tower. The uppermost band contains only some verses from the Ḳur'án, and the next below it gives the well-known ninety-nine Arabic names of the Almighty. The third belt contains the name and praises of Muizzu 'd dín Abú 'l Muẓaffar Muḥammad bin Sám. The fourth belt contains only a verse from the Ḳur'án, and the fifth belt represents the name and praises of the Sulṭán Muḥammad bin Sám. The lowermost belt has been too much injured both by time and by ignorant restorations, to admit of being read, but Saiyid Aḥmad has traced the words 'Amirul-Umrá,' or 'Chief of the nobles.' The inscription over the entrance doorway records that 'this Mínár of Sulṭán Shamsu 'd dín Altamsh, having been injured, was repaired during the reign of Sikandar Sháh, son of Bahlol, by Fatḥ Khán, the son of Khawás Khán, in A.H. 909, or A.D. 1503.'

"In the second story, the inscription over the doorway records that the Emperor Altamsh ordered the completion of the Mínár. The lowermost belt contains the verses of the Ḳur'án

respecting the summons to prayers on Friday, and the upper line contains the praises of the Emperor Altamsh. Over the door of the third story the praises of Altamsh are repeated, and again in the belt of the inscription round the column. In the fourth story the door inscription records that the Minár was ordered to be erected during the reign of Altamsh. The inscription over the door of the fifth story states that the Minár having been injured by lightning, was repaired by the Emperor Fírúz Sháh in A.H. 770, or A.D. 1368.

"But besides these long inscriptions, which form part of the architectural ornament of the pillar, there are a few other short records which are worth preserving. On the basement story is recorded the name of Fazl, son of Abú'l Mu'álí, the *Mutawalí*, or high priest; and on one side of the third story is found the name of Muḥámmad Amircho, architect. On the same story, also, there is a short Nágarí inscription in one line, with the name of Muḥammad Sulṭán and the date of Samwat 1382, or A.D. 1325, which was the first year of Muḥammad Tughlak's reign. On the wall of the fourth story there is another Nágarí inscription, in two lines, which is dated in the Samwat year 1425 = A.D. 1368, in the reign of Fírúz Sháh Tughlak. A third Nágarí inscription is found on the south jamb of the doorway of the fourth story, cut partly on the white marble and partly on the red sandstone. This also gives the name of Fírúz Sháh, but the date is one year later than the last, or Samwat 1426. This is the longest and most important of the Nágarí inscriptions, but unfortunately it is not in such a state of preservation, more especially the upper portion on the white marble, as to be easily legible. I can make out the words 'Sri Viswakarma p rasáde ruchita,' and towards the end I find the title of Silpi, or 'architect,' applied to the son of Chákada Deva Pála, named Nana Salha, who repaired the Minár."

After this account of the inscription, Cunningham comes to the conclusion that the Kuṭb Minár may have been begun by Kuṭbu 'd dín Aibak in about A.D. 1200, and completed by Altamsh in about A.D. 1220. He also discusses the question whether this grand monument was not originally Hindú, altered and completed by the Muḥammadan conquerors. It is the general belief of the people that it was built by Rái Pithora, that his daughter might see the Jamná from the top of it. Saiyid Aḥmad inclines to the belief that it is of Hindú origin, but Cunningham comes to the conclusion that it is undoubtedly a Muḥammadan building. Those who take an interest in the discussion may refer to the 1st vol. "Archæo. Reports," p. 190; but the fact is, that there is no very lofty building regarding which the Hindús do not tell a similar tale, and probably in every case it is equally false.

To return to the structure of the Kuṭb, there are 4 particular points which constitute its chief attractions. The 1st is its great height. Mr. Fergusson says that there is only one Muḥammadan building known to be taller (vol. ii. p. 389), which is the minaret of the mosque of Ḥasan at Cairo; "but as the pillar at Old Dihlí is a wholly independent building, it has a far nobler appearance, and both in design and finish far surpasses, not only its Egyptian rival, but any building of its class in the whole world." He had said just before: "It is probably not too much to assert that the Kuṭb Minár is the most beautiful example of its class known to exist anywhere. The rival that will occur to most people is the Campanile at Florence, built by Giotto. That is, it is true, 30 ft. taller, but it is crushed by the mass of the cathedral alongside; and beautiful though it is, it wants that poetry of design and exquisite finish of detail which marks every moulding of the Minár." An Englishman will have some idea of its height when it is said that it is just about twice as high as the Duke of York's column, and 40 ft. higher than the Monument, and there are no buildings near enough to diminish its effect.

The next thing which adds to its beauty is the magnificent bands of inscriptions which encircle it. There is no language in the world which, when written, can compare in exquisite forms with Arabic in the Ṭughra character. In fact the writing of most languages would deface the column, whereas its present inscriptions embellish it in the highest degree. The next point is the flutings. With reference to these, Cuuningham says: "The base or plinth is a polygon of 24 sides, each side measuring 6 ft. 1½ in., altogether 147 ft. The basement story has the same number of faces formed into convex flutes, which are alternately angular and semicircular. In the 2nd story the flutes are all semicircular, and in the 3rd story they are all angular. The 4th story is circular and plain, and the 5th story is partially fluted with convex semicircular flutes. Round the top of each story runs a bold projecting balcony, which is richly and elaborately decorated. The 3 lower stories are also ornamented with belts of Arabic writing, bordered with richly decorated bands."

The materials are of 3 kinds—the grey quartzose rock of Dihlí, the white marble of Jáipúr, and the red sandstone of the hills to the S. of Dihlí; but the sandstone is of 3 colours—buff, pink, and red, and in the 2nd story the colour is a pale pinkish buff, while in the 3rd story it is dark red. But in all the stories the flutings are most beautiful, and are chosen with such taste that the contrast between them and the plain surface of the 4th story produces a wonderful effect.

The 4th point is the symmetry. It is quite clear that the architect has paid particular attention to this point. The column as it now stands is just 5 diameters in height; thus 47 ft. 3 in. multiplied by 5 gives 236 ft. 3 in. as the height. Again, the lower story is just 2 diameters in height, and if the old cupola, which existed before the earthquake of 1803, be taken as a 6th story, then the sum of the diameters of the 6 stories is equal to the circumference of the base. All this *shows that* the height and diameters of the stories were very carefully considered, and the result is, as every one may judge for himself, perfect symmetry. To all these considerations must be added the fact that the building, as it now stands, is so absolutely fresh that it appears to have been finished yesterday instead of 6½ centuries ago. There is only one very ancient building which has preserved its freshness equally well, and that is the Palace at Babylon, where the great stone lion stands.

The traveller will of course, after gazing his fill, ascend the Minár. There are 375 steps in the spiral staircase inside, and there are 3 to the platform on the top, making in all 378. The steps vary in height from 7 in. to 7½ in. The staircase is well lighted. At the 1st, 64th, 79th, 92nd, 100th, 114th, 127th, 140th steps there are windows, and at the 155th the first balcony. Again, there are windows at the 215th, 220th, 241st, 255th, 267th, 294th steps, and at the 233rd the second balcony. At the 295th is the 3rd balcony. At the 312th, 317th, 322nd, 327th, 336th, 345th, 361st, 366th, and 371st steps there are windows, and at the 346th the 4th balcony. By a careful measurement in 1876, it appears that the basement story is 96 ft. high; the 2nd story, 53 ft.; and the 3 upper stories, 89 ft. 6 in.: total, 238 ft. 6 in. To which must be added 2 ft. for the 3 top steps for the platform at the top, making 240 ft. 6 in. These measurements differ somewhat from those given by Cunningham and other authorities. The wall at the 2nd story is 6 ft. thick, and the circumference of that story is 78 ft. It must be noted, with regard to Cunningham's statement that each side of the polygon plinth measures 6 ft. 1½ in., that the sides vary from 6 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. The traveller will be careful to observe the bells sculptured on the lower part of the basement story of the Ḳuṭb, a fact which Saiyid Aḥmad has used to prove that the Ḳuṭb was originally Hindú, but Cunningham rightly observes that most of the ornamentation of the early Muḥammadan buildings is purely Hindú.

The Mosque of Ḳuṭbu'l Islám.—This building "was begun immediately after the capture of Dihlí, in A.H. 587 = 1191 A.D., as recorded by the King himself in the long inscription over the inner archway of the E. entrance. This mosque, which even in ruins is one of the most magnificent works in the world, was seen by Ibn Batuta about 150 years after its erection, when he describes it as having no equal, either in beauty or extent. In an inscription over the N. gateway, it is said that the foundation of the mosque was laid in the reign of the Sulṭán Muizzu 'd dín Muḥammad bin Sám. It is not so large as the great mosques of Jawanpúr and others, but it is still unrivalled for its grand line of gigantic arches, and for the graceful beauty of the flowered tracery, which covers its walls." The traveller will walk 40 ft. to the S. from the Ḳuṭb Minár, and will enter the S. entrance of the great inclosure to the mosque, where the wall is 8 ft. thick, pierced by a line of 5 noble arches. The gateway was built in 1310 A.D., by 'Aláu 'd dín, and is called by Saiyid Aḥmad, of the 'Alái Darwázah. Over 3 of the entrances are Arabic inscriptions, which give 'Aláu 'd dín's name, and his well-known title of Sikandar Ṣání, the second Alexander, with the date 710 A.H. The building is a square of 34½ ft. inside, and 56½ ft. outside, the wall being 11 ft. thick. On each side there is a lofty doorway, with pointed horse-shoe arches, the outer edge of the arch being fretted, and the under side panelled. The corners of the square are cut off by bold niches, the head of each niche being formed by a series of 5 pointed horse-shoe arches, lessening in size as they retire towards the angle. In each corner there are 2 windows, of the shape and style of the doorways, but only ¼ of the size. These are closed by massive screens of marble lattice-work. The exterior walls are panelled, and inlaid with broad bands of white marble, the effect of which is certainly pleasing. The walls are crowned by a battlemented *parapet*, surmounted by a hemispherical dome. For the exterior view of the building, this dome is, perhaps, too low; but the interior view is perfect, and taken altogether, I consider that this gateway is the most beautiful specimen of Paṭhán architecture that I have seen" ("Arch. Rep.," vol. i., p. 205).

This 'Alái gateway is not more than 36 ft. high, with a very low, in fact too low, cupola of the Paṭhán style. The upper part of the walls of this gateway have been renewed in a most disfiguring manner, and their straight line intercepts the view of the cupola altogether, so that in spite of the wondrous carving inside the building, the eye is dissatisfied, and looks vainly for something to complete the feeling of what this really should be. A few yards to the N. stands the richly carved building, in which is the tomb of Imám Zámin, or rather of Imám Muḥammad 'Ali, of Mashhad. He is otherwise called Saiyid Ḥusain. He came to Dihlí in the reign of Sikandar, and himself built the mosque as a tomb. He died in 944 A.H. = 1537 A.D., and left in his will that he should be buried here. The pavement is of marble, and there is an inscription in the Ṭughra character over the door, which will be found in Saiyid Aḥmad's book, No. 30.

Returning from the 'Alái gateway, the visitor finds himself in the E. side of the great mosque, which was added by 'Aláu 'd dín, in A.D. 1300. The court, or inclosure, of the whole mosque measures 362 ft. sq. inside the walls, and the area covered by the mosque and court is 420 by 384 ft. Cunningham says that "the whole front of the mosque, with its new additions, is 384 ft. in length, which is also the length of the cloistered court. The wall on the S. side of the court, as well as the S. end of the E. wall, are fortunately in good preservation, and as about ¾ of the columns are still standing, we are able to measure the size of the inclosure with precision, and to reckon the number of columns with tolerable certainty; they must have been as near as possible 600, and as

each of them consists of 2 Hindú shafts, the whole number of Hindú pillars thus brought into use could not have been less than 1,200." These pillars are remains of the Hindú Dihlí, before the Muḥammadan invasion. The Arabic inscription over the E. entrance to the courtyard states that the materials were obtained from the demolition of 27 idolatrous temples, each of which had cost 27 lákhs of diliáls, 50 diliáls being equal to 1 rupee. The cost of the whole, therefore, was £108,000. This statement is corroborated by the fact that the pillars are evidently composed of fragments put together at random. Thus the 7th, 8th, and 9th pillars, on the right in entering from the E., and standing in the N.E. angle of the principal court, prove this most clearly. Also, of the many hundred images that are to be seen on the capitals of the pillars, and on the entablatures between them, there is only one that has not the features mutilated. This is the 4th towards the E., in the entablature resting between the 2 parts of the 9th pillar. Another proof is that the figures which for their good carving deserve to be shown, are hidden as much as possible. Thus, in the 1st door on the N., an entablature, on which a long procession is sculptured, has its effect quite spoiled by a broad coarse block of granite, which is interposed so as to cut the figures in 2 halves, the upper part being hidden altogether. It should be observed that the W. half of the inclosure consists of the mosque, in the centre measuring 147 ft. 5 in. from N. to S., and 163 ft. 8 in. from E. to W., and a N. and S. side added by Altamsh, in A.D. 1220. Near the centre of the mosque, but 35 ft. only from the W. wall, is the famous Iron Pillar.

The Iron Pillar.—The traveller will ascend 7 steps into the court in which it is. The court measures 80 ft. from E. to W., and the corridor is 22 ft. broad. The court, therefore, including the corridor, is 124 ft. sq. The pillar is one of the most curious *monuments in* India. The Colossus of Rhodes and the statues of Buddha, described by Hiouen Tsang, were of brass or copper, hollow, and of pieces riveted together; but this pillar is a solid shaft of wrought iron, more than 16 in. in diameter, and 40 ft. in length. The height of the pillar above ground is 22 ft., but the smooth shaft is only 15, the capital being 3½ ft., and the rough part below also 3½ ft.; but the part below ground is longer than that above, for an excavation, which was made to 26 ft., not only did not reach the bottom of the pillar, but did not even loosen it: Cunningham, therefore, thinks the length not less than 60 ft. It contains about 80 cubic ft. of metal, and weighs 17 tons. Dr. Murray Thompson analyzed a bit of it, and found that it was pure malleable iron of 7·66 specific gravity.

"The iron pillar records its own history, in a deeply cut Sanskrit inscription of 6 lines on its W. face. The inscription has been translated by James Prinsep (B. A. S. Journ., vol. vii. p. 630). The pillar is called 'the Arm of Fame of Rájá Dháva.' It is said that he subdued a people on the Sindhu, named Váhlikas, and obtained, with his own arm, an undivided sovereignty on the earth for a long period." It appears that the Rájá was a worshipper of Vishṇu. James Prinsep assigns the 3rd or 4th century after Christ as the date of the inscription, which Mr. Thomas considers too high an antiquity. General Cunningham suggests the year 319 A.D. According to universal tradition, the pillar was erected by Bilan Deo, or Anang Pál, the founder of the Tomár dynasty, who ordered it to be dug up, when it was found to be wet with the blood of the serpent king. Anang Pál in vain tried to re-fix it firmly, it remained *Dhilá*, "loose," and hence his city was called Dihlí. The name of Anang Pál, also, is inscribed on the shaft, with the date Samwat 1109 = A.D. 1052. The remaining inscriptions are numerous but unimportant. At 7 ft. 3 in. from the pedestal there is a Nágarí inscription; at 4 ft. 5 in. from the pedestal, the circumference of the pillar is 4 ft. 3 in. At 4 ft. above the

inscription is a deep indentation, which the guide says was made by a cannon-ball, fired by Nádir Sháh.

Tomb of Altamsh (who died in A.H. 633 = A.D. 1235).—This tomb may next be visited. It is at 10 yds. to the N.W. corner of the inclosure of the mosque. It is of red sandstone, measures 45 ft. high, and 29½ ft. sq. inside measurement, with walls 7½ ft. thick, making the exterior a square of 44 ft. The main entrance is to the E., but there are also openings to the N. and S. The interior is of concrete, inscribed with beautifully written passages of the Kur'án, and in the centre of the W. side is a Miḥráb, or alcove, 6½ ft. high, of white marble discoloured with age. About 5 ft. from the ground are several lines in Kúfik. The tomb is in the centre, and has been greatly injured; the top part is of modern masonry. Cunningham says that there is no roof, "but there is good reason to believe that it was originally covered by an overlapping Hindú dome. A single stone of one of the overlapping circles, with Arabic letters on it, still remains."

'Alái Minár.—At the distance of 435 ft.—not 425 as Cunningham makes it—due N. from the Kuṭb is the 'Alái Minár. Just above the base or platform, which is 4 ft. 3 in. high, the circumference is 259 ft. The outer wall is 16 ft. 5 in. thick. The inner tower is 78 ft. round. The traveller must climb 8 ft. of wall to get into this Minár. The whole stands on a mound 6 ft. high. The inner tower and outer wall are made of large rough stones, very coarse work, as the stones are put in anyhow. The total height as it now stands is 70 ft. above the plinth, or 87 ft. above the ground-level. The outer face of the wall is divided into 32 sides of 8 ft. ½ in. each. A facing of red stone would doubtless have been added, when the diameter would have been increased to at least 85 ft., or nearly double that of the Kuṭb Minár. The entrance is on the E., and on the N. there is a window intended to light the spiral staircase. Had this pillar been finished it would have been about 500 ft. high. 'Aláu 'd dín Khiljí, the builder of this, reigned from A.D. 1296 to 1316, and Cunningham thinks that the building was stopped in 1312.

Metcalfe House.—This was the tomb of Muḥammad Ḳulí Khán, the foster-brother of Akbar. It has been enlarged, and rooms have been added for modern requirements. It is less than a ¼ of a m. from the T.B. This house can be occupied by visitors, and travellers are strongly advised to take it, in preference to the T. B. Sir T. Metcalfe made this his residence during the 4 rainy months. There were beautiful gardens in his time, and fine stables to the S., of which only the entrance pillars now remain. At ¼ of a m. to the E. is a castellated building, where in Metcalfe's time some Golandáz were stationed. A m. to the N.E. is a solitary tower. N. of this tower is the tomb of Akbar Ḳhán, brother of Adham and Muḥammad Ḳulí Khán. Proceed along a made road for ½ a m. to the S.W. to the tombs of Jamálu 'd dín and Kamálu 'd dín, Maulavís, whose white marble tombs are covered with roofs, and have side walls adorned with encaustic tiles, and exquisite decorations. The handsome mosque of Faiẓu 'lláh Khán is close to these. To the N. of this mosque ½ a m. or more is the tomb of Adham Khán, which lies S.W. of the Ḳuṭb, and is 75 ft. high. This Khán was put to death by Akbar for killing the Emperor's foster-brother. Adham was thrown from the top of a lofty building, and it happened that his mother died the same day. The 2 bodies were brought to Dihlí and interred here. This has been turned into the Police Station, and to lodge there the traveller must obtain permission from the District Superintendent of Police.

S.W. of this is the tomb of Ḳuṭbu 'd dín Ushí. Here are several tombs of kings after the time of Aurangzíb. It is about a m. off, and is in the village of Maharolí. From this tomb some have thought that the Ḳuṭb had its name. Three-

quarters of a m. from this, a paved way is passed leading to the temple of Jog Máyá, which is very famous amongst Hindús, who refer it to the very ancient date of Kṛishṇa's childhood. In fact, however, it was built in 1827. It is 41 ft. high. There is no image in it. There is a fair here every week. On the right are the ruins of the palace of Altamsh, and on the left the entrance gateway to a garden of the King.

Before leaving the Kuṭb, should it be moonlight, the visitor will do well to ascend the Minár again, as the night view by the light of the moon is strange as well as beautiful. The Kuṭb stands in the middle of Lálkoṭ, built by Anang Pál in 1052 A.D.; adjoining it to the E. is the fort of Ráí Pithora, built in 1180. A person curious in Indian antiquities may like to trace the mounds, which show where the fortifications of these places were, but to the ordinary traveller they will not be interesting.

Tughlakábád.—This fort is 5 m. to the E. of the Kuṭb. The traveller may sleep the night at the T. B. at the Kuṭb, or he may return to Dihlí, in which case the journey will be 10 m. At 5 m. he will come to a small white Saráí and a well, the water of which is much lauded. Here he will change horses, and drive another 5 m. along a rather bad road to the right, with the Kuṭb Minár always in sight. About am. before reaching Tughlakábád a row of stone buildings from 7 ft. to 10 ft. high, called the Satís, is reached, marking the spot where many women underwent cremation. The T. B. at Tughlakábád is an ugly building, but well situated for air, on an eminence which horses are unwilling to ascend, about 70 ft. above the road. There is no khánsamán, but a chaukidár, or "watchman," who will provide warm water, and a native bedstead. According to him game is scarce here, but there are panthers who occasionally kill cattle. At Rámgarh, 6 m. to the S.W., there are deep ravines, in which are many *panthers* and chítás. There are also *deer and other game.* The Fort of Tughlakábád is on the left of the main road coming from Dihlí, and is built on a rocky eminence from 15 to 30 ft. high. Cunningham thus describes it ("Arch. Rep." vol. i. p. 212): "The fort may be described with tolerable accuracy as a half hexagon in shape, with 3 faces of rather more than ¾ of a m. in length, and a base of 1¼ m., the whole circuit being only 1 furlong less than 4 m. It stands on a rocky height, and is built of massive blocks of stone, so large and heavy that they must have been quarried on the spot. The largest measured 14 ft. in length by 2 ft. 2 in., and 1 ft. thick, and weighed rather more than 6 tons. The short faces to the W., N., and E. are protected by a deep ditch, and the long face to the S. by a large sheet of water, which is held up by an embankment at the S.E. corner. On this side the rock is scarped, and above it the main walls rise to a mean height of 40 ft., with a parapet of 7 ft., behind which rises another wall of 15 ft., the whole height above the low ground being upwards of 90 ft."

In the S.W. angle is the citadel, which occupies about ⅛ of the area. It contains the ruins of an extensive palace. The ramparts are raised on a line of domed rooms, which rarely communicate with each other, and which formed the quarters of the garrison. The walls slope rapidly inwards, as much as those of Egyptian buildings. The rampart walls are pierced with loop-holes, as are the parapets and battlements. The walls are without ornament, but the vast size, strength, and visible solidity of the whole give to Tughlakábád an air of stern and massive grandeur that is both striking and impressive. The fort has 13 gates, and there are 3 inner gates to the citadel. It contains 7 tanks, and ruins of several large buildings, as the Jám' i Masjid, and the Birij Mandir. The upper part is full of ruined houses, but the lower appears never to have been fully inhabited. Saiyid Ahmad states that the fort was commenced in A.D. 1321, and finished in 1323.

The fine tomb of Tughlak is outside the S. wall of Tughlakábád, in the midst of an artificial lake, and surrounded by a pentagonal outwork, which is connected with the fort by a causeway 600 ft. long, supported on 27 arches. Mr. Fergusson says, "The sloping walls and almost Egyptian solidity of this mausoleum, combined with the bold and massive towers of the fortifications that surround it, form a picture of a warrior's tomb unrivalled anywhere." The tomb is a sq. of 38½ ft. interior, and 61¼ ft. exterior dimensions. The outer walls are 38½ ft. high to the top of the battlement, with a slope of 2·333 in. per foot. At base the walls are 11¼ ft. thick, and at top only 4 ft. The diameter of the tomb is 34 ft. inside, and 44 ft. outside, with a height of 20 ft. The whole height of the tomb to the top of the dome is 70 ft., and to the top of the pinnacle 80 ft. Each of the 4 sides has a lofty doorway in the middle, 24 ft. in height, with a pointed horse-shoe arch fretted on the outer edge. There is a smaller doorway only 5 ft. 10 in. in width, but of the same form, in the middle of each of the great entrances, the archway being filled with a white marble lattice screen of bold pattern. The decoration of the exterior depends chiefly on difference of colour, which is effected by the free use of bands and borders of white marble, with a few panels of black marble, on the large sloping surfaces of the red stone. The horse-shoe arches are of white marble, and a broad band of the same goes completely round the building, at the springing of the arches. Another broad band of white marble in upright slabs, 4 ft. in height, goes all round the dome just above its springing.

"Inside the mausoleum there are 3 tombs, which are said to be those of Tughlak Sháh, his Queen, and their son Júná Khán, who took the name of Muḥammad when he ascended the throne."

To the E. the walls are much ruined, but on the W. they are in better order, and are *about 60 ft. high,* including the rocky platform. There are numerous bastions—according to the chaukidár, 500—half which number will perhaps be correct. On the W. wall run out 2 causeways of stone to the W., that to the N., which has been already mentioned, to the mausoleum of Tughlak and his Vazír, and that to the S. to 'Ádilábád, the fort of Tughlak's son Júná Khán, who assumed the title of Muḥammad Sháh bin Tughlak. He was a famous tyrant, and is still spoken of as the Khúní Sulṭán, "the bloody King." Fírúz Sháh, his successor, got acquittances from all those he had wronged, and put them in a chest at the head of the tyrant's tomb, that he might present them when called to judgment. The S. causeway goes W. till it touches a ridge of low hills from 100 ft. to 150 ft. high. From the T. B. to the mausoleum is about ¼ of a m. The tank surrounding the mausoleum, mentioned by Cunningham, has disappeared, and left no trace. A good road was made to the Kuṭb from this for the Prince of Wales' visit.

The mausoleum stands on high ground, and is surrounded by a wall 6 ft. thick, made of white quartzose-looking stones from 2 to 4 ft. long. The doors are of red stone. The 1st bastion on the left of the entrance is 46 ft. 5 in. high from its platform to the ground. After entering the inclosure ascend 23 steps to the platform on which the mausoleum stands. On the right is a building covered with a cupola, 30 ft. high from the platform, and beneath it are three masonry graves, said to be those of the Vazír, his wife and sons. Below are the real graves, but the entrance is closed. The walls are 6 ft. thick. Myriads of bats resort here, and the smell is insufferable. Over the E. and W. doors are inscriptions in the Tughra character, containing the Creed and other religious sentences. The depth of the building, inside measurement, is 39 ft. The side of the rampart that runs W. from this is 106 ft. long, and leads to a shorter wall at an angle 26 ft. long, behind which is a bastion of which

the roof has fallen. It was once a cemetery, and is 27 ft. broad. The dome fell about 55 years ago. The sisters of Tughlak are said to have been buried here. The next wall going to the left is 143 ft. long, and then comes a wall at an angle 17 ft. long. The next angular wall is 55 ft. 4 in. long, with a bastion 18 ft. 5 in. broad. The next wall is 186 ft. 7 in. long; thence to the entrance is 50 ft. 9 in. The mausoleum is 62 ft. sq., with red walls sloping inwards. Within are 3 brick-and-mortar tombs of Tughlak, his wife, and his son Alif Khán. The height of the building to the spring of the dome is 62 ft. The rock near the causeway is 13 ft. high, and the wall there about 46 ft. On entering the fort turn to the right, and walk 200 yds. to a large well, now dry, 60 ft. deep.

ROUTE 38.

DIHLÍ TO MÍRAT.

The traveller will proceed from Dihlí to Mírat by the Sindh, Dihlí, and Panjáb Railway. The stations are as follows :—

Miles from Dihlí.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
		A.M.	P.M.
	Dihlí . . .	11.35	5.25
13	Ghaziábád . .	12.47	6.30
40	Mírat City . .	1.59	8.36
43	*Mírat* Cantonment	2.6	8.46

Mírat.—The cantonment of Mírat is worth visiting, if only because the memorable mutiny of the Bengal Army began there. It is an extensive station, measuring 3½ m. from the railway on the W. to the Police Lines on the extreme E., and 3 m. from where the Bulandshahar Road, on the S., leaves the station, to the end of Church Street on the N. The S. P. and D. Railway enters the cantonment at the S.W. corner, and the City Railway Station is ½ a m. S. of the Native Cavalry Lines, and these are about 150 yds. S. of the Race-course, on the extreme W. of the cantonment. The Jail is 1,000 yds. S. by W. of the Police Lines, and the Native Cavalry Lines are 200 yds. N. of the Race-course. The Artillery Lines are at the N.E. corner of the cantonment. The Cantonment Railway Station is 2¾ m. N. of the City Railway Station, and the Railway Resthouses are ¼ of a m. N. of the Cantonment Railway Station. The road to Sardhana is a little to the N. of the Cantonment Railway Station, and the European Cavalry Lines are a little to the S. of Sardhana Road, having what is called the Dragoon Bázár to the S. of them. The Church is at the end of Church Road, to the N. of the Cantonment. To the S. of this is the European Infantry Lines. There are 2 hotels, Gee's and Courtney's, and a Dák Banglá, or T.B. There is also a very nice Club, but this is 2 m. from the Railway Station to the E.

St. John's Church.—This is an Italian-looking church. To the right of the entrance is a tablet with the following inscription :—

This Church,
The first erected in the
Upper Provinces of India,
Was founded 1819, and completed 1821.
The Most Noble The Marquis of Hastings,
Governor-General of India;
Right Reverend
Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, D.D.,
Lord Bishop of Calcutta;
The Rev. H. Fisher, Chaplain of Mírat.
Captain G. Hutchinson, Engineer, Architect.

There are tablets to Lieut. Henry Sweetenham, 16th Lancers, who fell at 'Aliwal, 28th January, 1846; also to Brigadier Arnold, commanding the

Cavalry of the army of India, who died at Kábul, August 20th, 1839; also to Captain W. Hilton, drowned in crossing the Jhílam, 18th December, 1839; also to Lieut. David Inverarity, barbarously murdered at Kandahár, 20th of May, 1839; also to John Ludlam, clerk to Sir W. McNaghten, murdered in the Khurd Kábul Pass, February 8th, 1842. On the right side of the church as you enter, but at the opposite end, is a tablet to 22 N.-C. officers and men of H.M.'s Royal Irish Hussars, who died between 1858 and 1861; also one to 48 N.-C. officers and men, who fell at Bhartpúr, December, 1825, and 18th of January, 1826; also to Brigadier-Gen. T. W. Edwardes, H.M.'s 14th Regt., killed at Bhartpúr, 18th of January, 1826; also to Lieut. E. Fryer, 35th Regt., drowned in the swimming-bath at Mírat, 13th of March, 1861; also to Captain Napier, killed by a fall from his horse, February 13th, 1861; also to Lieut. T. Richards, of Rathvines, Ireland, died 29th of July, 1861, and 32 sergeants and privates, who all died of cholera in July and August, 1861; and also to General Consadine, Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s 10th Regt., died of cholera 4th of September, 1825; also to Frances Leonora Wade, widow of Lieut. F. Wade, of the 44th Foot, died at Kánhpúr, 11th of June, 1857, from exposure and privation in the intrenched camp besieged by the mutineers; Lieut.-Col. John Grant Gerrard, 1st Royal Fusiliers, killed in action against the Jodhpúr Legion at Narnal, near Dihlí, November 19th, 1857; also one to Lieut. H. Faithfull, H.A., killed at Sobráoń, February 10th, 1846; also one to Ensign Lestock Boileau, 67th N. I., killed at Maintún Stockade, near Prome, 18th of March, 1833; also to Captain J. Douglass, 53rd N.I., killed at Pesh Bolák, February 25th, 1841; also one to Lieut. J. C. E. McNabb, slain in the Mutiny at Mírat, Sunday, 10th of May, 1857; also to Lieut. W. Horne, 55th Beng. N. I., drowned in a boat at Sakkar, June 28th, 1843; also one to Col. A. Duffin, 2nd Beng. Cav., died on the Satlaj, 28th December, 1838; also one to Captain W. Cookson, killed at Miáni, 17th February, 1843; also to Captain Garrett, 9th Lt. Cav., killed in action at Ḥaidarábád (Sindh), March 24th, 1843. The church is 150 ft. long by 84 broad, and can contain 3,000 people, being galleried. There are many other tablets than those given above, to officers who have died of disease.

The Cemetery.—The Cemetery, which lies to the N.W. of the church, is vast, and divided into 2 parts—the new and old; the new being marked by crosses and English tombs; the old by cupolas and pyramids. A pillar, 50 ft. high, is to Sir R. Rollo Gillespie. It has a wreathed circle enclosing the word "Velúr."

The Central Jail.—This building was completed in 1819. It is capable of holding 4,600 prisoners. It is built on the concentric principle, and covers an area of 219 Indian acres. The District Jail is a little further to the E.

The District Jail, which is built of unbaked bricks, stands in a sandy plain. It contains about 400 prisoners, all men. The women are all sent to the Central Jail. In the District Jail there is no prisoner sentenced to more than 2½ years. In the Central Jail one of the employments is making ropes of *Kaus* grass, or ujbak—the tall grass with the beautiful white feathery flower—or of *San* hemp, which is the strongest of all. Mats, too, are made there of the aloe fibre, which white ants will not touch, nor will they touch *munj*.

The Suraj Kund, commonly called by Europeans the "Monkey Tank," is to the W. of the Jail. "It was constructed by Jawáhir Mall, a wealthy merchant of Láwár, in 1714. It was intended to keep it full of water from the Abú Nála, but at present the tank is nearly dry in May and June. There are numerous small temples, dharamsálas, and Satí pillars on its banks, but none of any note." ("Gaz. of N. W. P.," Mírat Div.) The Baleshwar Náth Temple is the oldest in the district, and dates from before the Muslim invasion. The Dargáh, in the Nau Chándí Mahallah, is said to have been built by Kuṭbu'd dín, from the

remains of a Hindú temple which he pulled down. The Dargáh of Sháh Pír is a fine structure of red sandstone, erected about 1620 A.D. by Núr Jahán, in memory of a pious faḳír of that name. The Jám'i Masjid is said to have been built in 410 A.H. = 1019 A.D., by Ḥasan Mahdí, Vazír of Maḥmúd Ghaznaví, and was repaired by Humáyún. The Maḳbarah of Sálár Masaúd Ghází is attributed to Ḳuṭbu 'd dín Aibak in 1191 A.D. There are 2 large Imámbárahs, one near the Kamboli Gate, and another in the Zábidi Maḥallah, and an 'Idgáh, on the Dihlí Road, was built in 1600 A.D. There is a mosque built by Núwáb Khairandesh Khán in the Saráiganj, and besides those already mentioned there are 62 mosques and 60 temples in the city, none of which, however, deserve any particular notice. Amongst the recent buildings the Taḥṣíl and Police Station are remarkably good. A Debating Society was established in 1868, and in 1870 a fine house was erected for its meetings in Sapte's Bázár" (see "Gaz. N. W. P." vol. iii. pp. 406-7). In visiting these places the traveller will not fail to notice the Mall Road, one of the finest and broadest roads in India. It runs E. and W. in the Cantonment. He will also be struck with the European Cavalry Barracks, which are remarkably fine.

Sardhanah. — Indians derive this name from *Sar*, "head," and *Dhanah*, "cutting." The distance to this place is 13 m. in a N.W. direction. At 2½ m. the railway is passed; the station is a little to the left. At 6 m. pass on the right Kirwah, where, in a clump of trees, the Bígam Samru had a halfway house to her palace at Sardhanah. The Bígam Samru was married to an adventurer named Sumroo. Mr. Growse, in his valuable work on Mathurá, gives the following account of him (see p. 40):—"He was a native of the Electorate of Trèves, and came out to India as a carpenter in the French navy. After serving under several native chiefs, but staying with none of them long, he joined one Gregory, an Armenian, who was high in *the favour of Mír Ḳásim*, the Núwáb of Bengal. It was after the fall of Munger that he did his employer the base service of putting to death all the English prisoners who had been collected at Patna; a deed for which his name will ever be held in abhorrence. He next joined the Bhartpúr chief, and from him finally went over to Najaf Khán, from whom he received a grant of the Parganah of Sardhanah, then valued at 6 lákhs a year, and to whom he remained faithful for the rest of his life. He died in 1778, and was buried in the cemetery at Agra, where is also a church that he built, now disused, adjoining the new cathedral.

"The Bígam, who had lived with him (she is said to have been originally a Kashmírí dancing-girl), was recognised as his widow, and succeeded to all his estates. In 1781 she was received into the Catholic Church, and in 1792 married a French adventurer, a M. Le Vaisseau. He, however, made himself so unpopular that her people revolted, under the leadership of a son of Reinhard (Samru) Zafar yáb Khán. By an artifice practised upon her husband the latter was induced to commit suicide, and the disturbance was soon after quelled by the intervention of one of her old servants, the famous George Thomas. In 1802 Ẓafar yáb died, leaving a daughter, whom the Bígam gave in marriage to a Mr. Dyce, an officer in her army. The issue was a son and 2 daughters, of whom the one married Captain Rose Troup, the other, the Marquis of Briona. The son, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, was adopted by the Bígam, and on her death, in 1836, succeeded to the estate. He married Mary Anne, the daughter of Viscount St. Vincent, and died in Paris in 1851." There General Le Vaisseau, to whom she was first married, a French officer, received a message from her that her troops had been defeated. They had agreed to shoot themselves in case of defeat, and Le Vaisseau carried out his part of the agreement, but the Bígam knew that her troops had won, and she only wanted to get rid of Le Vaisseau to marry Samru, so she fired off a pistol, but took care not to wound herself.

There is vast cultivation all along this road, particularly of sugar-cane, and there is good shooting to be had. There is also on the left, a low jungle of the *Asclepias gigantea*, the leaves of which are very tough, and are used as envelopes for sweetmeats. It is usual to change horses at Daparthia, 8 m. from Mirat. It is a large village, and the inhabitants are very rich, owing to the sugar manufactory. At 10 m. the Ganges Canal, made by Sir Proby Cautley, is reached. There is a good bridge, and the canal is 70 ft. broad here. Having crossed, turn to the right, and go 2 m. under shady trees along the bank of the canal, by a road which is deep mud in wet weather. Turn to the left, over a good bridge, and go 1 m. to the town and cathedral of Sardhanah, passing the Catholic College on the right. The Palace is a modern English mansion, with a grand flight of steps at the entrance, and stands in a garden of 50 acres. It faces N. The façade is 138 ft. long, including the curve outwards in the centre. It is 3 stories high in some places, and 2 in others. It was built in 1834, and is commonly known as the Kothí Dilkushá. It stands on the E. side of the town, which has a pop. of nearly 13,000. The traveller will enter first the centre drawing-room, which is about 35 ft. by 28 ft. Opposite the door hang 2 framed inscriptions of the same tenor, that on the right in Urdú, that on the left in English, as follows:—"Charities of H. H. the Bígam Sombre in Sardhanah. The Poor of Sardhanah.—H. H. the Bígam bequeaths the interest of 50,000 rs. to be distributed annually to such poor persons resident in or near Sardhanah, as were supported by her during her life, and at the same rates as granted by H. H. The surplus (if any), or the whole of the said interest, as the case may be, to be applied to the benefit of other poor persons resident in or near Sardhanah, preference being always given to those of the Christian religion.

"St. John's College at Sardhanah.—H. H. also bequeaths the interest of 100,000 rs. to be expended in educating the children of R. Catholics at the College of Sardhanah as missionaries, and for educational purposes, with the consent of the trustees. The students and other persons connected with the said establishment to be paid out of the said interest of the endowment, and the balance (if any) to be re-invested.

"The church of St. Mary at Sardhanah.—H.H. further bequeaths the interest of 100,000 rs. to be applied to the following objects: First, the preservation of the church of St. Mary at Sardhanah in a substantial and serviceable condition. Second, the payment to the officiating Priest of the weekly sum of 15 rs., for the purpose of saying prayers for the soul of the Bígam. Third, the payment of a reasonable salary to the officiating Priest. Fourth, the surplus (if any) to be applied to the relief of indigent persons living in or near Sardhanah."

Over this inscription is a portrait of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre, 1st husband of Lady Forester. In the centre is the picture of H. H. the Bígam, and on the right is that of John Thomas, and one of Dr. Driver, the physician to H. H. Over the entrance is General Newton, a British officer, then Sir C. Metcalfe and Sir D. Ochterlony. Near the mantelpiece is framed a view of the cathedral with this inscription: "N. View of St. Mary's Cathedral at Sardhanah, erected at the sole expense of H. H. the Bígam Sombre," by whom it has been munificently endowed. The foundation of this splendid edifice was laid on the 5th of December, 1821, and on Sunday, the 20th of December, 1829, it was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Father Antoninus Pezzoni, Bishop of Erbone in Africa, and presiding over the Capuchin Brethren in India. On Christmas Eve, in the same year, the Cathedral was first opened for public worship, and the Rt. Rev. was assisted on the occasion by the Very Rev. F. Adedate, Vicar-General, and by the Rev. F. Gaetano, H. H.'s domestic chaplain. The British Resident at

Dihlí, Mr. T. Hawkins, and suite, and a numerous party from Mírat, were present at the ceremony. Signor Antonini Giuseppe Reghelini, a native of Italy, an officer in H. H.'s service, was the architect employed in erecting the building.

On the right of the entrance-flight of steps is the Bígam's boudoir, behind which is a sitting-room, and then a series of marble bath-rooms. In entering the boudoir, observe on the left a large picture of the Bígam, presenting a gold chalice to the Bishop of Agra, Pezzoni, in 1822. On the right of the Bígam is Dyce Sombre in uniform, and close to him Mitchell and Baptist, 2 officers in her service. Next them in uniform and red trousers is Col. Arnold of the Lancers, and behind him Captains Pedro and Reghelini. The next picture represents the Bígam smoking, and Dyce Sombre as a child standing by her. Next to her is Reghelini, then Major L. Derrino, an officer in the Maráṭha service. Pass now through the sitting-room and passage, and enter the bath-rooms. The 2 rooms are 13 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. 5 in., very handsome and all marble. Ascend now 35 steps to a corridor, 70 ft. long and 15 ft. broad, which looks on a garden, the site of the Bígam's first residence. The roof of the corridor is supported by 6 rather handsome pillars, and 2 pilasters; 16 more steps lead to the flat roofs, and 12 more to a raised place which commands a good view over the Cathedral and the new cantonment to W., and the old to the E. The country all round is thickly covered with trees, and the spire of St. John's church at Mírat may be dimly seen in clear weather.

On the left of the entrance is the Office-room. A picture of Quarter-master Rogers of the Rifle Brigade hangs here, first to the left; next is one of Aghá Wání, father-in-law of John Thomas, and butler to the Bígam; then one of Colonel Boileau, R.A. On the right is a picture of Lord Combermere, then Father Julius Cæsar, from whom Dyce Sombre is said to have obtained the deeds of the charities the Bígam intended to give; then one of Col. Stewart of the Beng. Cavalry. To the left of the office is the Breakfast-room. Over the door hangs a picture of General Ventura; to the right are engravings of Lord St. Vincent, Lady Forester, and Dyce Sombre. Next is a full-length of Dyce Sombre, by an Italian artist, in a court dress. Next is Captain J. R. Troup, who married Rose May Sombre, the eldest sister of Dyce Sombre; next is a picture of Paul Salaroti, now Marquis of Briona. Then a full-length portrait of Sir D. Ochterlony on horseback, pointing with his cocked hat, over which 2 huge patches of whitewash have fallen. He is in a rocky pass. Next is General Lawrence, of Ranjít Singh's service; next is Antonini Pezzoni, Bishop of Agra, a very handsome man.

The garden is worth a visit. The shaddock which grows here is remarkably fine, and is called *Chakutra*. Observe also the *paltuna*, a reed which grows in water, and has a soft woollen head, used for stuffing pillows.

Cathedral.—Outside the town on the S. is the R. C. Cathedral, to which the visitor may next go. It is an imposing building, standing within a remarkably large inclosure, surrounded by a fine ornamental wall. The spire is, according to the plan, 155½ ft. high. The N. face of the Cathedral is 200 ft. long, and the body of it is 40 ft. high. On entering by the side entrance, there is on the right the Bígam's white marble monument, made at Rome, and very handsome. The following is the inscription: "Monumentum Joannæ Zibolnesia (Zíbu'n Nisá) dynastæ Begumne Sombrise hac agnomine nobilium princeps divisionis filia dilecta periturum hominum cultum cum aula æternum divitina comitavit gentumque suarum desiderium et luctus XXVII. Kal. Jan. An. Christ. MDCCCVI. in suis ædibus Sardhanhanibus vitâ cessit prope nonagenaria atque in templo hoc principe a fundamento de suâ pecunia exstructo deposita est minus licet ejus hic animi virtutem mentis magnitudinem temperantiam prudentiam æquitatem in re publica plus decem lustris gerendo commandet

grati tamen animi ergo non dedecet ut idem tumulum hunc erigat parenti amatissimæ cujus tam prius cum largitatem indigenos numini æterno præsentes preconfidit.—DANIEL OCHTERLONY DYCE SOMBRE."

There is a translation of the above into English on the opposite side. Next is the following: "Sacred to the Memory of D. O. D. Sombre of Sardhanah, who departed this life in London, 1st of July, 1851. His remains were conveyed to his native country, in conformity to his wishes, in the year 1867, and were deposited in the vault beneath, near those of his beloved and revered benefactress, H. H. the Bígam Sombre. He was born at Sardhanah, 18th of December, 1808. He married 26th of September, 1840, the Hon. Mary Anne Jervis, daughter of Edward Jervis Jervis, Viscount St. Vincent of Meaford, in the county of Stafford. Martin Sc. atque Adamo Tardolini fecit in anno 1842." The principal entrance is from the N. To the left, facing the altar, is a tablet bearing "Hic jacet R. P. Paulus a Pistoni C. S. F. C. sacerdos obiit 1874. R. I. P." Over this is the death of a wicked man. Satan is seizing his soul. On the W. side is a tablet, bearing "Sacred to the memory of H. H. the Bahú Bígam Julia Anne, relict of H. H. Núwáb Muẓaffaru 'd daulah Louis Balthazar Raymond, and daughter of the late Captain Louis Cautley Le Ferre and Ann, who departed this life Wednesday, A.D. 1815, aged 45 years. Next is one, "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. F. Macartney Foot, of Cork, C. M. C. S. F. apos. M., who departed this life on the 22nd day of August, 1835, aged 31. On the right is "Sacred to the memory of Julia Anne Sáhibah Bígam, the wife of Col. C. O. D. Dyce, and daughter of the late Núwáb Muẓaffaru 'd daulah and Julia Ann, who departed this life Monday, June 13th, A.D. 1824, at Dihlí, aged 31 years and 5 months.."

Close by is the College, a low masonry house, which was once the Bígam's own residence. It is intended for the instruction of native priests, and endowed by the Bígam. There are 50 pupils taught by the Italian priest and his curate. The Bígam's or Sumru estates lapsed to Government in 1835, and comprise the Parganahs Sardhanah, Budhána, Barant, Kutána, and Barnawa. According to the present settlement the revenue is 171,180 rs., levied on 75,048 acres.

At 22 m. to the N.E. of Mírat, is the town of Hastinápúr, where are said to be the ruins of a city of the same name, built by the Pándus. An examination of them is a desideratum.

ROUTE 39.

MÍRAT TO MAINPÚRÍ.

The traveller must proceed by the E. I. Railway from Mírat to 'Áligarh, and from thence to Tundíla (Tundla) Junction, and then to Shikoábád, from which place he will have to drive 19 m. to the E. to Mainpúrí. The line of railway has been given before as far as Tundíla; thence from the stations are as follows:

Miles from Tundíla.	Names of Stations.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.
	Tundíla Junction .	3.40	7.39
10	Fírúzábád . . .	4.9	8.5
23	Shikoábád . .	4.43	8.35

There are refreshment rooms at Tundíla.

Mainpúrí is a town of 21,177 inhabitants, according to the census of 1872. The stone bench mark of the Geometrical Survey, opposite the entrance to the Jail, shews a height of 511 ft. above the sea. The town has 2 divisions, Mainpúrí and Mukhamganj. The Agra branch of the Grand Trunk Road runs through from E. to W., forming a wide street lined by shops. At the E. entrance are the office of the Tahsíldár and Police Station, opposite which is Raikesganj, built by Mr. Raikes, C.S., between 1848 and 1850, and consisting of a large Sarái and grain market. It is entered by a very handsome Saracenic gateway, and is surrounded inside by well-built houses with arched fronts. Mahárájganj, a less important market, has also an inclosure, a well, and fine trees. The Etáwah Road forms another fine street from N. to S., running through the centre of the town, from the Ganesh to the Madar gate. The fort is an imposing building, around which the old town clusters. Local tradition says that the town is as old as the days of the Pándavas, and was then inhabited by Bráhmans, but it first became of importance when the Chauháns conquered it, under, according to some, Rájá Deo Bramh, in 1275 A.D., according to others under Pratáp Rudra about 1363–1391 A.D. Mukhamganj was founded by Rájá Jaswant Singh in 1746 A.D., and named after his childless brother, Mukham Singh. Thorne, who saw the place in 1804, describes it as a walled town of considerable size and very populous. Black buck and Nílgái (*Portax pictus*) are numerous in the Dák Jungles. Wolves abound all through the district, and a reward of 3 rs. is given for each female wolf. Leopards and hyænas are found in the ravines. The place is of some interest as being the scene of a mutiny, and of exceptional acts of courage on the part of 2 English officers.

A part of the 9th Regiment B.N.I. was stationed at Mainpúrí, under Lieuts. Crawford and De Kantzow. *The civil officers* were Mr. Arthur *Cocks, commissioner*; Mr. Power, magistrate; his brother, assist. magistrate, and Dr. Watson, civil surgeon. At the station was also the Rev. Mr. Kellner, a missionary. On the 22nd of May, 1857, intelligence was received that the headquarters of the 9th Regiment had mutinied at 'Alígarh. A company of the same regiment had also mutinied at Etáwah, and it was only too probable that the detachment at Mainpúrí would follow its example. As a precautionary measure, on the morning of the 23rd, the ladies, sergeants' wives and others, 14 in number, with the children, were sent off to Agra, under the charge of Mr. S. W. Power. It was then resolved to test the Sipáhís by ordering them to march to a place at some distance. They at once broke into mutiny, and fired into the houses of the Europeans, and threatened their officers with death. They broke open the magazine and armed themselves, with 300 rounds per man. Lieut. Crawford galloped to the magistrate's house and told him of the outbreak, and said that he was going to Agra. Mr. Cocks and Mr. Kellner followed his example.

Meantime, De Kantzow was stemming, single-handed, the tide of mutiny. He was popular with the men, and though muskets were repeatedly pointed at him, they were dashed aside by those who were determined to protect him; so for 3 hours he breasted this flood of furious mutiny, and overawed his enemies by the consummate gallantry of his bearing. In the end he would no doubt have been murdered had not Ráo Bhawání Singh, a relative of the Rájá of Mainpúrí, come in to assist the English with a small body of horse and foot. He succeeded in pacifying the mutineers, and De Kantzow was saved, with the treasure which he had so nobly protected. Lord Canning wrote to him, when he received Mr. Power's report of what had occurred, saying, "I have read it with an admiration and respect which I cannot adequately describe. Young in years, and at the outset of your career, you have given to your brother-soldiers a noble ex-

ample of courage, patience, good-judgment, and temper, from which many might profit. I beg you to believe that it will never be forgotten by me."

In December, 1857, Lieut.-Colonel Seaton was ordered by Sir Colin Campbell to form a junction with Brig. Walpole, and to wait for him there. At Karaulí, 14 m. from Mainpúrí, Seaton learned that the Rájá of Mainpúrí, Dej Singh, with a small force, had occupied some walled gardens on either side of the road, and had covered the road itself with field-works. Seaton at once turned off to the right, and gained a position whence he could rake the enemy's line. The British guns then opened, and after 2 rounds the enemy fled, abandoning on the field and in the fort, which they did not attempt to defend, 8 guns. Their loss did not probably exceed 100; Seaton's was only 2 men wounded. This action was fought on the 27th of December. On the 30th, Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, was directed by Seaton to carry despatches to Sir Colin Campbell. He started with 75 horse and his second in command, M'Dowell. At Bewar, 14 m. from Mainpúrí, he left his escort, except 25 men. At Gursaháiganj, 12 m. further, he left the rest of the troopers, and rode on alone with M'Dowell. He reached Sir Colin's camp at 4 A.M., having ridden 55 m. in 10 hours, without change of horse. Meantime, 2,000 rebels surprised the troopers Hodson had left, and killed them all. But it happened that Hodson had bestowed alms on a native, and this man waited for Hodson on his return, and told him that the rebels were posted at Chibramau, and were on the watch to slay him. It was midnight, but Hodson determined to push on; but he and M'Dowell dismounted from their horses, and, followed by the native who had warned them, pursued their journey on the soft ground, a little distance from the road. In this way they actually passed Chibramau, which was swarming with mutineers, and at Bewar reached Seaton's camp, he having heard of the surprise and destruction of the troopers. The historian Kaye speaks of this exploit as one which displayed nerve, intelligence, and activity of the highest order, and justifying Seaton's eulogy when he said of Hodson, "He is a soldier of the highest class. I have unbounded confidence in him, and would rather have him than 500 more men."

ROUTE 40.

MAINPÚRÍ TO ETÁWAH.

The traveller must return by carriage to Shikoábád, and proceed by the E. I. Railway to Etáwah.

The stations are as follows :—

Miles from Shikoábád.	Names of Stations.	Time. P.M.	Time. A.M.
	Shikoábád . .	8.35	4.43
12	Badan . . .	9.5	5.20
24	Jaswantnagar .	9.37	5.53
34	Etáwah . . .	10.2	6.17

There are comfortable sleeping rooms and bathing accommodation at Etáwah as well as refreshment rooms.

Etáwah, properly Itáwah, from *I'nt*, "a brick," is a town of 30,549 inhabitants. It has been the headquarters of the District since 1856, before which Patiálí and Shikpúra

held that place successively. It is said to have been founded about 5 centuries ago, by Sangrám Singh, a Chauhán chief, descended from the famous Prithi Ráj, King of Dihlí. It lies on the N. bank of the Jamná, 70 m. S.E. of Agra. The river above the town makes a bend to the N.E., which brings it within 2 m. of the E. I. Ry. It then makes a curve, and flows S.W. The city is between the bend of the river and the railway. Hume Ganj, or Hume Square, is the centre of the city, which is divided into 2 parts; the S. is separated from the river by ½ a m. of ravines, and the N. part is a ¼ of a m. from the railway station. A ravine from N.W. to S.E. separates the old and new city, the old being S. of the ravine. The roads from Agra and Mainpúrí unite outside the city to the N.W., and form the Bázár of the new city, ending in unmetalled road to Kálpí and Kánhpúr. The old imperial road between Agra to Kálpí ran N. of this, and remains of a *báolí* or "well" are to be seen in Naurangábád Maḥallah. In the centre the Bázár is cut at right angles by the main road between Farrukhábád and Gwáliár, which traverses the city from N.E. to S.W.

Hume Square is an oblong rectangle. To the E. is the Taḥṣíl; on either side are the central octroi office and native debating club and reading rooms. In front of the Taḥṣíl is the American Mission, once the Dispensary. Beyond is Hume's High School, which cost 41,000 rs., defrayed partly by Government, partly by subscription. By the school is the Kotwálí, the Munṣifí or "civil court," and a branch school. The new dispensary, holding 50 patients, occupies the S.W. corner of the Square. The N. and S. sides of the Square are Grain Bázárs. W. of the Grain Market is the Sarái; fine gateways lead to the Bázár and Sarái. Dr. Planck, the sanitary commissioner, says:—"I have not seen anything in the N.W. Provinces that can compare with Hume Square as a well-planned effort at improvement" (Report, 1869).

The best view of the city is from the top of the **Jám'i Masjid.** The houses are flat-roofed, but the view is picturesque, from the country being lined with ravines and interspersed with trees. There is a dark belt of wood on the N. and E. sides, and S. is the Jamná. On the W. is a barren plain, with wildly rugged ravines. From the Masjid to the remains of Etáwah Fort is 1 m. A comparatively modern building—the Bárahdarí—crowns the hill on which the fort stood. The S. face of the fort is the most perfect, with a bastion 33 ft. high and another 24½ ft. The Bárahdarí, a plain building, commands a fine view over the Jamná to the S. This is a ¼ of a m. wide, its N. bank being lined with temples, of a shape more like that of mosques. To the N.W. of the Fort is the temple of Maháḍeo Tiksi, or "Shiva of the Mount," to which ascend by 33 steep steps, each 1 ft. high. The temple itself may not be entered. To the E. of the fort is the lofty white spire of a new Jain temple, in Karanpúra Maḥallah, on an elevation separate from the other quarters. Beyond it is another isolated Maḥallah called Ghátiya. S.E. is a wooded conical mound, called Bholan Sháhíd, where Hindús and Muslims worship side by side. To the N.E. is the Khatrání Ṭola, and beyond this a copse, in which is the Asthal, a Hindú Maṭh. In front and to the left of this is the Pansári Ṭola, and a lofty Jain spire. Two enormous blocks of building in Katra Tekchand belong to Amrá Singh and a family of Gorukhpúrí Baniyas. W. of the railway station is the Christian Church. There are 77 Maḥallahs, 51 in the old city, and 26 in the new.

The civil station lies ¼ a m. to the N. of the town. The banglás belonging to the old cantonment were on a bare plain to the N.W., but have long since disappeared. The present European quarter lies more to the E. The railway station, where the traveller will be comfortably lodged, occupies the E. end of the civil station. Next it is the Jail, formerly one of the largest in the N.W. Provinces, but now so reduced that it

seldom contains more than 300 prisoners. The offices of the Collector and Magistrate are ¼ of a m. W. of the jail. N.W. of them are the English church, the public garden, the racquet court and billiard-room. Etáwah ceased to be a military station in 1861.

Jám'i Masjid.—This building is on high ground to the right of the Gwáliár Road, as the traveller goes towards the Jamná. It is an old Buddhist temple, altered by the Muslims 450 years ago. According to Mr. Hume, it dates from the 5th century A.D. (see vol. xxxv. of As. Soc. Journ.), but Mr. Hume assigns it to 413 A.H.= 1037 A.D., but the Gazetteer does not assent to this. The screen before the dome is the same as that of the Atála and Jám'i Masjids of Jawanpúr. The façade is 130 ft. long, but only 20 ft. deep, the centre part, on which is the dome, being a little wider. The main portion is of block kankar, with fragments of blue-stone in the walls, with portions of 10 granite columns, with an average length of 5 ft. 5 in. One at the gate, used as an architrave, exceeds 7 ft. in length. These pillars are 8 in. thick. There are also plain pillars of light and red sandstone; some have been cut in two, and thus used for various purposes. The screen is 47 ft. high. Only one pinnacle remains, but they no doubt originally extended from the screen. Over the S. chapel, right across the centre, is an arched chamber, 20 ft. sq. and 18 ft. high. It appears to have originally formed part of a cloister; and there were 4 rood chapels, each having 16 pillars, and a larger chapel in the middle intended for the idol. The roof of the arched chamber has been moulded, with pieces of nodular kankar set in line, which alone appears to keep it together.

The Asthal.—This is the principal Hindú Temple, is in the W. of the city, and is entered by a fine gateway. In the centre is a pillar called Garudjí ká Khamba, which is smaller at the base than at the top, where is a cage containing an idol. The sides are covered with carvings of cobras. The temple was built 100 years ago by Gopál dás, a Kanaujiya Bráhman of Etáwah. Pyotí Rám, 'Amil of the Núwáb of Awadh, gave 2 villages to the temple. The idol is Narsingh, which is taken out in November, and carried in procession.

The Mahádeo Tiksi was built 130 years ago by Angad Rái, an Agarwála Baniya of Etáwah. The *melas* or fairs are held in Phálgun and Sravan. The bathing ghâts along the Jamná are lined by temples, that of Dhamaneshwar being the most ancient. Mota Mall, a Khatrí of Jalaun, who lived in Etáwah 400 years ago, built the Bisránt Temple, which is the finest.

The Fort was built by Samarsi 760 years ago. It stands on an eminence about 70 ft. high, and about 100 ft. above the river. The Dutch traveller Johannes de Laët, in 1631, says: "It is surrounded by a double wall. On its gate a human face is sculptured, which the Indians regard with awe, and worship it by anointing it profusely with oil." The remains of the gate are still to be seen on the side of the hill. The same traveller, with some exaggeration, says: "The fort is situated on the top of a mountain, precipitous on every side." Hume says: "This fort was destroyed by order of Shujá'u 'd daulah, because it was represented to him that the 'Amils in such an impregnable place would oppress the people." The well in it is 120 ft. deep. There is also a *Tahánah* or suite of subterraneous apartments. There is here a bath, either for common use, or, more probably, for washing an idol.

When the Great Mutiny broke out in May, 1857, a company of the 9th N. I. were posted at Etáwah. The Magistrate and Collector was Mr. Allan Hume, "who had inherited the high public spirit and the courage of his father, the well-known reformer. He sent out patrols to watch the roads, in hope of arresting some of the mutineers from Mírat or Dihlí. Some of the men he sent, commanded by Lieut. Crawford, arrested 7 of the 3rd Cavalry on the night of the 16th of May, who,

when brought to the Quarter-guard, shot Lieut. Crawford in the shoulder, but were overpowered by the guard, who shot 2 and cut down 2, Of the 2 that escaped, one was afterwards taken by the police. On the 18th of May, another party of the 3rd Cavalry were stopped by the patrol, whom after a show of submission, they shot down. The mutineers then took post at a Hindú temple, at the end of a walled grove, and prepared to defend themselves. When Mr. Hume heard this, he drove out with Mr. Daniell to the spot. He found the townspeople were assisting the troopers, and that his own men would not support him. He then made an attempt to force an entrance, with Mr. Daniell and one Indian. Daniell was shot through the face and fell senseless, amidst a yell of exultation from the townspeople, who were eagerly watching the affray from the side of a neighbouring hill. The Indian who accompanied Hume was shot dead. Hume then brought off Daniell safely to the carriage, having killed one and dangerously wounded another of the mutineers. The crowd, although threatening, did not molest him."

On the 20th of May, the head-quarters of the 9th mutinied at 'Áligarh, and as it was certain that the company at Etáwah would follow their example, Mr. Hume thought it best to send them to Barpúra, a police station on the road to Gwáliár. They marched out 2 m., and then all but a few mutinied and returned to Etáwah, where they, aided by the mob, plundered the Treasury, broke open the jail, released the prisoners, and burned all the public offices and the houses of the officials, with the exception of that of Mr. Hume. The few Sipáhís who remained staunch marched with their officers, the ladies and children, to Barpúra. Anarchy now reigned at Etáwah, but owing to Mr. Hume's forethought, the evil was greatly mitigated. He had secretly bricked up in a house in the city the most important Government records, and had sent half the treasure to Ágra. On the night of the 24th of May, Major Hennessey, with a Grenadier regiment of the Gwáliár contingent, marched into Barpúra, and next day, taking the refugees with him, re-occupied Etáwah. Mr. Hume was again in power, and finding that the former Zamíndárs of Sampthar had driven out the *protégé* of the British, and pertinaciously refused to surrender, stormed the fort and put the garrison to the sword. In December, 1857, Brigadier Walpole, with the 2nd and 3rd batt. of the Rifle Brigade, a detachment of the 38th Foot, Bourchier's Battery, Monk's troop of H.A., and a company of Sappers, entered Etáwah, and found it again occupied by the rebels, and the church, the Court-house, and the Residency in ruins. As he approached, most of the rebels fled, but a few fanatics occupied a sq. loop-holed inclosure. After endeavouring to drive them out with hand-grenades and burning straw, it was resolved to blow up the place. Bourchier, aided by Scratchley, R.E., made a mine and destroyed the structure, burying the rebels in its ruins.

ROUTE 41.

ETÁWAH TO KÁNHPÚR (CAWNPORE).

The stations on the E. I. Railway are as follows :—

Miles from Etáwah.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
		P.M.	A.M.
	Etáwah . . .	10.12	6.32
13	Bartua . . .	10.43	7.5
25	Atchalda . . .	11.13	7.38
35	Paphund . . .	11.38	8.6
		A.M.	
48	Jhínjak . . .	12.9	8.39
59	Rurah . . .	12.38	9.12
73	Bhánpúr . . .	1.11	9.48
87	Kánhpúr (Cawnpore) * . . .	1.42	10.20

* There are refreshment rooms at Kánhpúr.

Kánhpúr.—The railway station at Kánhpúr was one of the first finished in Upper India, and is most comfortable and convenient. The traveller may stop at Mr. Kellner's Rooms, and will easily obtain a carriage to convey him to see the sights of the place; or he may proceed to the United Service Hotel, which is 1½ m. from the railway station. There are other hotels, but this is the best. The Club is about the same distance to the E. of the railway station.

The City is situated on the right bank of the Ganges; old Kánhpúr is on the bank of the river, 2 m. to the N.W. of the present city. The following are the Ghâts, commencing from old Kánhpúr and proceeding S.: Maisona Ghât, Rájá Ghât, Tidburhea Ghât, Baniyá Ghât, Tíwári Ghât, Bárí Ghat, Sukhá Ghât, Bhairon Ghât, Magazine Ghât, Hospital Ghât, Permit Ghât, Gorá Ghât, Sursuya Ghât, Bargudiya Ghât, and Gola Ghât; and further on, the Satí Chaura Ghât, Bengáli Ghât, and Gangá Putriya Ghât. The city has now about 116,000 inhabitants, but there are no buildings worth visiting; the sole interest attaching to the place being from the frightful massacres which took place here during the Mutiny of 1857. The name means, City of Kánh or Krishna; *Kánh* meaning "husband." This old Hindú name, and some other circumstances, make it a matter of some doubt whether Kaye's statement that Kánhpúr had nothing in or about it to make it famous, is absolutely correct. It is true, however, that "commercially, it shone only as the city of the workers in leather." It was in fact a great emporium for harness, shoes, &c.

The cantonment straggled for 6 or 7 m., and the Government had most imprudently garrisoned the place with about 3000 Indian soldiers —the 1st, the 53rd, and 56th Sipáhí Regts., and the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, whose number had for a time been removed from the Army List for misconduct at Parwándarah. Besides the danger from the Sipáhís, there was the fact that the Náná Ṣáḥib, the adopted son of Bájí Ráo Peshwá, was living near at Bithúr. His claims had been ignored by the British Government, who were infatuated enough to suppose that he would continue loyal. There were only 60 European Artillerymen and a few invalids, to counterbalance 3000 mutinous Sipáhís, a small army in the service of the Náná, and hordes of ruffians who dwelt in and about the city. General Sir Hugh Wheeler, a man of 70 years, commanded this ill-constituted force at the time of the Great Mutiny.

It happened that there was only one place in the whole Station where a small force could defend itself against multitudes. This was the magazine in the N.W. corner of the military lines, which rested on the river, and was surrounded by strong walls. Obviously this was the place to which the treasure, the women and children should have been sent, and where the Europeans ought to have retired. But Wheeler, though he doubted the Sipáhís' fidelity, was afraid of showing his

mistrust. He, therefore, gave up the only citadel he had, and endeavoured to entrench himself at 6 m. distance from it, in the very worst possible position. It was some distance from the river, and close to the Sipáhís' huts. Here he raised some earthworks, about 4 ft. high, the ground being so hard that it was almost impossible to dig it, and so friable that when dug, it would not cohere. As General Neill said, "there is something awful in the number of catastrophes which might have been avoided by a common degree of caution." Wheeler then applied to Sir H. Lawrence to send him some English soldiers of the 32nd Regiment. Accordingly Lawrence sent him 84 men, some irregular horse, who of course mutinied, and a few Awadh artillerymen, under Lieut. Ashe. With these came Captain Fletcher Hayes, military secretary, a man of rare courage and capacity. Wheeler then was anxious to remove the treasure out of the Sipáhís' hands, and as they insisted on retaining it, he allowed 200 of the Nána's retainers, with a couple of guns, to post themselves at Núwábganj, which commanded both the Treasury and the Magazine.

The reinforcement from Lakhnau arrived on the 21st of May, and on the 22nd the women, children, and non-combatants, on the suggestion of the General, betook themselves to the miserable entrenchment, which the worst rider on the worst horse could have jumped over, Then took place such a frightful scene of confusion, fright, and bad arrangement, that Hayes wrote to the Secretary to Government, that he had never seen the like. At this time, when the troopers, who were to lead the Mutiny, had sent away their families and property, and stood with their loins girt for slaughter, Wheeler wrote to Lord Canning: "I have this day (the 1st of June) sent 80 transport train bullocks to bring up Europeans from Alláhábád, and in a few days I shall consider Kánhpúr safe, nay, that I may aid Lakhnau if need be." He acted in this spirit of insane confidence, and allowed a detachment of the 84th to pass on to Lakhnau. The heat was dreadful, and the work in an open entrenchment was so heavy, that Hayes found the sentries so little on the *qui vive*, that he was allowed to come on the guns without being challenged, and could have spiked them with his own hand. Soon after the officer in charge was put under arrest for being found asleep. On the night of the 4th of June the 2nd Cavalry mounted and rode off to Núwábganj, close to which the treasure was. The 1st Regiment N. I. followed them, and burned and plundered as they went. They sacked the Treasury, threw open the Jail, burned the Public Offices and the Records, and captured the Magazine with all its ammunition and artillery, with which they prepared to march to Dihlí. Meantime the 53rd and 56th remained loyal. They went on parade, and after they were dismissed took off their uniforms and prepared for breakfast. Then, without provocation, a far-reaching gun in the English camp was brought to bear upon them. At the 3rd discharge they broke and went off to Núwábganj, but a few joined Wheeler, and remained faithful to the end of their lives. The whole body of mutineers then marched to Kalyánpúr, 6 m. from Kánhpúr, on their way to Dihlí. There the Náná and his Muḥammadan minister, 'Azímu 'lláh, probably persuaded them to return; at all events they did so, and on Saturday, the 6th of June, Wheeler received a letter from the Náná, intimating that he was about to attack him.

The rebels began by murdering, in a house near the old Dák Banglá, a gentleman, his wife, and 2 children. They followed up this by killing 4 office writers. At noon a round shot from a 9-pounder came into the entrenchment, and then shot after shot was poured in with increasing rapidity and deadly aim, and the screams of women and children arose. The June sky was a canopy of fire, and below it a stream of fire and shot blazed into the entrenchments Meantime there were heroes among the English garrison, who rivalled or even

outdid all that had been done by Englishmen before. Among these the most conspicuous were Captain Moore, of the 32nd; Major Vibart, of the 2nd Cavalry; Captain Jenkins, of the same corps; Captain Whiting, B.E.; Mowbray Thomson, of the 56th, and Delafosse of the 53rd. This hero, when the enemy's battery had set fire to the woodwork of the carriage of a tumbril, and there was imminent danger of a disastrous explosion, rushed forward under a stream of 18 and 24-pound shot, threw himself under the blazing carriage, tore off the burning wood, and extinguished the fire before it could spread. Lieut. Ashe, of the Artillery, and the Station Chaplain, Moncrieff, also distinguished themselves, each in his peculiar line. About the 13th of June, the barrack in which the infirm, the old, and sick, the women and children, had been placed took fire and was burned. With it went all the hospital stores and surgical instruments. There was now no place for the faithful Sipáhís, and as provisions were scarce, they were encouraged to withdraw. It is useless and too painful to record the deaths of individuals amongst the garrison. In 3 weeks 250 bodies were thrown into a well, just outside the intrenchment, and 2 or 3 times that number were buried by the insurgents or devoured by the vultures or jackals.

On the 23rd of June, the anniversary of Plassey, the enemy made a general attack, and came on with the greatest fury, but were repulsed at all points with great slaughter, so that they were obliged to ask permission to bury their dead. On the 25th, a slip of paper, in the handwriting of 'Azímu 'lláh, was brought by a Christian woman into the entrenchments. It said: "All those who are in no way connected with the acts of Lord Dalhousie, and are willing to lay down their arms, shall receive a safe passage to Alláhábád." On the 26th there was an armistice, and 'Azímu 'lláh and Jawála Prasád met Captain Moore and 2 others, and proposed that the British should surrender their fortified position, their guns, and treasure, and should march out with their arms, and 60 rounds of ammunition for each man. The Náná would give them safe conduct to the river side, and supply boats to take them down the Ganges. This was agreed to, and the Náná signed the agreement, so next morning, June 27th, those who had survived the horrors of the siege marched down to the place of embarkation, the Satí Chaura Ghát, near which was the temple of Hardeo. Close to the Ghát was a wooden bridge, and before it was reached some Sipáhís of the 1st N. I. stopped the litter in which their commanding officer, Colonel Ewart, was being carried, sorely wounded, and after jeering him, cut him to pieces in the presence of his wife, and then slaughtered her. The others got into the boats. It was 9 A.M. before the whole were embarked, and then Tántia Topí, who had been appointed master of the ceremonies, gave the signal. A bugle sounded, the native boatmen clambered out of the boats, and a murderous fire of grape shot and musketry opened upon the wretched passengers, who had thus been brought to the shambles. The thatch of the boats took fire, and the sick and wounded were burned, while the Sipáhís jumped into the water and butchered the rest. Orders then came from the Náná to kill no more women, but to exterminate the men. About 125 women, some sorely wounded, others half drowned, were then carried back to Kánhpúr, to be themselves slaughtered after a short delay.

One boat, in which were Moore and Vibart, Whiting, Mowbray Thomson, Ashe, Delafosse, Bolton and others, drifted down the river. Those on board propelled it as they could, but Moore was shot through the heart, and Ashe, Bolton, and Whiting were also killed. Major Vibart was shot through both arms, Athill Turner had both legs smashed, Lt. Harrison was killed, Lt. Quin and Capt. Seppings were both shot through the arm, and Mrs. Seppings through the thigh. A blazing boat was sent down after the boat.

that had escaped, but failed to reach it. At sunset, another boat with 50 or 60 armed natives on board came in pursuit, but grounded on a sandbank. Then the exhausted, famishing, wounded English, attacked the pursuers and destroyed them, almost to a man. Sleep fell on the surviving English, and the boat drifted on. In the morning they awóke, to find themselves in a creek and attacked by the enemy. Then Mowbray Thomson and Delafosse, with a few soldiers of the 32nd and 84th, landed, and attacked the astounded multitude of their enemies, drove them back, and regained the point from which they started. Still Mowbray Thomson and his comrades pushed on, and gained a Hindú temple, which they defended with fixed bayonets. They soon made for themselves a rampart of black and bloody corpses. The enemy tried to burn them out, and threw bags of powder on the embers. The 14 survivors had now to fight their way through the crowd to the river, and this 7 succeeded in doing, but 2 were shot while swimming, and a third, who had landed on a sandbank, was also killed. The other 4—Mowbray Thomson, Delafosse, Privates Murphy and Sullivan—being strong swimmers, reached the Awadh shore, were protected by a friendly Rájá, and lived to tell the story of Kánhpúr.

A second band of about 80 Christian people in all were brought back, from boats which had drifted down the river. The men were then by order of the Náná all shot, in presence of their wives and children, who were sent up to the Saváda House, which had been the head-quarters of the rebel leader. On the 1st of July, the Náná was proclaimed Peshwá. The English prisoners were then removed to a small house called Bíbí-garh, hardly large enough for a single family. Meantime a number of Europeans had escaped from Fatḥgarh, and were captured by the Náná's people, and dragged before him. The men were immediately slaughtered, all except 3, *and the* women and children were *dragged off to* swell the miserable crowd in Bíbí-garh. Of these, from the 7th to the 14th of July, 9 died of cholera, 9 of diarrhœa, 1 of dysentery, 3 of wounds, a baby 2 days old of neglect, and 5 of diseases not known.

But retribution was at hand. On the 7th of July, Gen. Havelock, having sent on Major Renaud with an advanced party, marched from Alláhábád with 1,000 British soldiers, belonging to 4 different regiments, 130 of Brazier's Sikhs, 6 guns, and 18 Volunteer troopers. On the 12th of July, they came up with Renaud's detachment, and the Highlanders struck up "The Campbells are coming," which was received with ringing cheers. They marched on together, and at 7 A.M. halted at Belíndah, 4 m. from Fatḥpúr. Here they were resting when a 24-pound shot came amongst them, almost to Havelock's feet. The Náná had sent on his army, with the intention of destroying Major Renaud's army, of whose approach he had heard. Ignorant of Havelock's junction, the rebels came on assured of success, but Maude's Battery, splendidly served, and a tremendous fire from the Enfield rifles, soon turned their confidence into dismay. They fled back to the Náná with the loss of all their guns, and a great number of their men. Fatḥpúr, a blood-stained city, which had a few weeks before risen in rebellion, and had murdered Robert Tucker, the Judge, was given up by Havelock to be sacked by his men. On the 15th of July, Havelock again defeated the rebels at Aong, where Major Renaud was killed. Havelock pushed on with his exhausted men, and drove the enemy over the bridge across the Páṇḍunadí; and that afternoon the Náná learned from his brother, Bálá Ráo, who was wounded in the shoulder, that Havelock was advancing upon him. He immediately issued an order to massacre the women and children in the Bíbí-garh. There were still a few men among the prisoners; they were brought to the Náná and killed in his presence. A party of Sipáhís were then ordered to shoot the women, but they intentionally missed their

aim. Then a party of butchers were sent in to do the work, which they executed with swords and long knives. Soon the shrieks ceased, but groans continued all through the night. In the morning, the dead and dying, and a few children, almost unhurt, were pitched into an adjoining well.

The Náná then went out with 5,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, to oppose Havelock. He took up a strong position, and the battle lasted during the whole of the 16th of July, but ended in the confused flight of the rebels. On the 17th, Havelock, who had halted 2 m. from the cantonment, marched on to occupy it, but ere he did so he had learned the mournful story of the massacres. As the advanced guard had neared the cantonment, an immense cloud of smoke rose from the earth, followed by a terrific explosion, which shook the ground as with an earthquake. The Magazine had been blown up.

But Kánhpúr was to be the scene, once more, of bloody engagements, not without much danger and some disaster to the British arms. When Sir Colin Campbell marched on the 9th of November, 1857, to relieve Lakhnau, he left behind him for the protection of Kánhpúr, his base of operations, 4 companies of the 64th Foot, strengthened by men of other regiments to 450 men, 47 men of the Naval Brigade, and 20 gunners, who with a few Sikhs manned a battery of 4 guns. Major-Gen. Windham commanded this force, and he was ordered to occupy an intrenchment near the river, and the Bridge of Boats. He was to send on such bodies of English infantry as might arrive, but to keep a brigade of Madras troops expected to arrive on the 10th. Having thus secured his base, Sir Colin started for Lakhnau. On the 27th of November, Sir Colin, having beaten the rebels in repeated engagements, and dislodged them from their strong positions in the city of Lakhnau, marched back to Kánhpúr with 3,000 men, leaving 4,000 under Sir James Outram to garrison the 'Alam Bágh, with 25 guns and 10 mortars. Sir Colin had with him 2,000 women, children, sick and wounded, and the treasure which had been rescued from Lakhnau. On reaching the Banní Bridge, Sir Colin encamped, and was informed that a cannonade had been heard, on the 2 preceding days, from the direction of Kánhpúr. On the 28th, when Sir Colin resumed his march, a heavy cannonade began to be heard, and became more distinct with every step. Towards noon, a native delivered a rolled-up note, marked "Most urgent," from General Windham, saying that there had been severe fighting, and it was probable that the troops would have to retire into the intrenchments. Sir Colin pushed on, and on nearing the Bridge of Boats saw a conflagration, which proved that the enemy had taken the city of Kánhpúr.

The facts were that on the morning of the 14th of November, Windham had been reinforced by the Madras Brigade, under Brig. Carthew, and subsequently by some detachments belonging to English regiments, and a wing of the Madras N. I. On the 17th, Windham took up a position to the W. of the town. Meanwhile Tántia Topí, at the head of the Gwáliár contingent and other troops, amounting perhaps to 15,000 men, was marching on Kánhpúr. He left his treasure and baggage at Jaláoń, garrisoned Kálpí, with 3,000 men and 20 guns, and crossed the Jamná on the 10th of November. Thence he moved on with 6,000 men and 18 guns, garrisoned Bognipúr with 1,200 men and 4 guns, Akbarpúr with 2,000 men and 6 guns, Sheolí with 2,000 men and 4 guns, and Shivrájpúr with 1,000 men and 4 guns. These movements were completed on the 19th of November, and by them Kánhpúr was cut off from all communication with the W. and N.W., from which its supplies had been obtained.

On the 22nd, information reached Windham that the rebels had surprised and defeated the force guarding the Banní Bridge, on the high road to Lakhnau, and no intelligence from that city was received after the 19th. He, therefore, sent a wing of the 27th N. I., with two 9-pounders, to re-

occupy the Banní Bridge. He then determined to attack Tántia's force, which was echeloned in divisions, and on the 24th, marched 6 m. towards the enemy, whose forces, however, were rapidly forming up to meet him.

On the 26th, he engaged their advanced column of 3,000 men and 6 heavy guns. In the first encounter he inflicted severe loss upon them, and after himself losing 92 killed and wounded, took up a new position near Kánhpúr, across the Kálpí Road. But Tántia was an able general; he had called up his troops from Sheolí and Shivrájpúr, and prepared to attack with those he had with him at daybreak, as soon as the brigades from the above-mentioned places opened fire. A fierce battle ensued, and Windham's forces were driven from their positions as far as the Brick Kilns, between the Grand Trunk Road and the city of Kánhpúr, and thence almost to the Ganges; so that the theatre, which was a little over ½ a m. from the river, formed the centre of a chain of outposts ¼ of a m. in front of the intrenchment, into which he had to withdraw his guns. It was a decided defeat, and the enemy took possession of the town, and the flames showed their propinquity. They had captured the baggage of Windham's troops, and had inflicted on them no insignificant loss. The battle was renewed on the 28th, which closed with the loss of 315 men to Windham, and the retreat of his troops into the intrenchments. The town of Kánhpúr, the theatre, the clothing and stores prepared for the refugees from Lakhnau, fell into the hands of the rebels. Soon after sunset, Sir Colin arrived. The 29th of November opened with a tremendous fire on the Bridge of Boats from Tántia's heavy guns. This was replied to by Peel's guns from the opposite shore, and the guns of the intrenchment. After a time the rebel fire slackened, and then the Cavalry and Horse Artillery of Sir Colin's army and Adrian Hope's Brigade *passed the bridge* and took post, with *their right resting* on the intrenchment, and their left towards the Grand Trunk Road.

At 3 P.M., the convoy of ladies and wounded began to cross, and their passage, and that of the rear-guard, continued till 6 P.M. on the 30th. The passage was not seriously molested, though the enemy occupied the town, with about 14,000 men and 40 guns. On the night of the 3rd of December, the convoy were sent on to Alláhábád. On the 4th, the rebels sent down fire-boats to burn the bridge, but did not succeed; on the 5th they opened a heavy fire, and threatened to turn the left flank of the British. On the 6th, Sir Colin took the initiative. He had 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 35 guns. The rebel force consisted of the Gwáliár contingent of 7 regiments of Infantry, 2 of Cavalry, and 4 companies of Artillery—in all 7,000 men; with these were about an equal number of Sipáhís, some who had attached themselves to the Náná, who commanded on the left, and others who had come from Bandalkhand and Central India. There were, also, the troops of the Ráni of Jhánsí, and a number of Irregulars. Sir Colin's arrangements for the battle were most skilful. It commenced with a terrific fire of artillery, which lasted for 2 hours, when the enemy's fire slackened. The main body of the English Infantry, under Walpole, Hope, and Inglis, effected a turning movement from Generalganj, ¼ of a m. to the S. of the city of Kánhpúr, and from the Brick Kilns, upon the Gwáliár camp, which formed the enemy's right, near the road to Kálpí. This movement was completely successful; the Gwáliár camp, with all its stores, magazines, and part of its material, was taken, and the Gwáliár mutineers were pursued along the road to Kálpí for 14 m.; but Sir Colin led the pursuit, and had left General Mansfield to continue the attack on the rebel left. This officer "was not, and could never have become a great soldier."* He led his troops as far

* See Col. Malleson's "Sepoy War," vol. ii., p. 274, which should be consulted for an account of all these operations.

as Şúbahdár's tank, where he ought to have completely cut off the enemy; there he kept back his men, and allowed the rebel army to file down the road to Bithúr, carrying off with them their guns. The enemy escaped to Bithúr, but were pursued and overtaken by Hope Grant on the 8th, who captured all their guns, and routed them with great slaughter.

The first thing for the traveller to do after perusing the above summary, is to visit the Memorial Church.

The Memorial Church.—This is a little over ¾ of a m. to the S. by W. of the Hotel. It is built in the Romanesque style, cost over £20,000, was consecrated in 1875, and finished in the beginning of 1876. It is 128 ft. inside measurement, from the wall of the W. entrance to the E. wall, against which the altar rests. It is 50 ft. broad in the body of the church, and 72 ft. 4 in. in the transepts. The best view of Kánhpúr is obtained from the belfry, to which the ascent is by 65 stone steps, and an almost perpendicular ladder of 18 steps, which is climbed by the help of a strong iron baluster on either side. The wooden steps are 13 in. high, and the stone steps 10½ in., so that the height in round numbers is 80 ft. To the top of the tower is 140 ft. In the belfry there are high pointed windows on each side, protected by strong stone frames and wire net. To the S.W. is seen among the trees the Saváda Kothí, where the fugitives from Fathgarh were killed by the Náná's order. To the W. is the Railway Station, to the N. of it the Government Steam Flour Mills; N. of these, again, is the city, marked by numerous white pagodas and minarets, in this direction, and N.W. of the church is Christchurch, the church of the Civil Lines, and not far from it the stack of the Muir Cotton Mill, which works 13,000 spindles. The Elgin Cotton Mill is 2 m. to the N. of the Muir Mill, and is not visible; due N. is the Memorial School, not far from the bank of the Ganges, and in the same direction, but nearer, is the Methodist Episcopal Church. N.E., about *250 yds.* from the Memorial Church, is the old church, a small ugly building, and S.E. of it are the Artillery Lines; the N. I. Lines are due S. of the church. Half-way between the belfry and the floor is an entrance to the gallery, which is too high from the body of the church, and is surrounded by a stone parapet 2 ft. high, which prevents the pulpit being seen when seated in the gallery. Over the altar is a fine circular window of stained glass. This church is built on the site of General Wheeler's entrenchment. Outside it, to the S. by E., is an inclosure with stone supports, 2 on either side and one at each corner, 9 ft. high, and iron railings, 5 ft. 6 in. The inclosure is 17 ft. 4 in. sq. On the slab inside is written—

This Stone marks a spot
Which lay within
Wheeler's Entrenchment.
It covers the remains and is
Sacred
To the memory of
Those who were the first to meet their death
When beleaguered
By Mutineers and Rebels
In June, 1857.

A few yds. beyond this, in the S. end of Wheeler's camp, is the well where women and children were shot in getting water, and a few yds. N. of this the road shows where stood 2 barracks, one of which was the hospital of Wheeler's force, and both of which were exposed to a merciless fire from all sides. A few yds. E. by S. of the W. entrance and porch of the church is another inclosure, 18½ ft. from E. to W. and 9 ft. from N. to S. On a cross on the slab is the following inscription:—

In three graves within this enclosure
Lie the remains of
Major Edward Vibart,
2nd Regt. Light Cavalry,
And about 70 officers and soldiers,
Who, after escaping from the
Massacre at Kánhpúr,
On the 27th of June, 1857,
Were captured by the rebels at Shivrájpúr,
And murdered on the 1st of July.
Their remains
Were deposited originally within the
Compound of Sivàda House,
And were removed to this place
In April, 1861.

This Memorial was erected
By the Government of the N. W. Provinces,
On the 9th of October, 1861,
In Memoriam.

Inside the church, from right to left are tablets inscribed to Captain John Gordon, and Lieutenant Arthur Platt Horsley, of H. M.'s 82nd Foot, and Ensign W. U. Thompson, of the same; to E. J. Chalwin, 2nd Light Cavalry, and Louisa, his wife; to Lieutenant E. Jordan, Ensign T. B. Applegate. 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 24 privates, of H. M's 24th Foot; J. N. Martin, Lieutenant B. Artillery; Major J. P. Caulfield, of Hodson's Horse; J. Hodson, R. N. Mantall, A. M. M. Miller, W. C. Hebeden, W. D. La Touche, R. Hanna, J. C. Bayne, T. Byrne, J. H. Allen, J. Macarness, W. Forsyth, F. Cussen, C. B. Taylor, A. Spencer, F. T. Mudge, W. F. Thompson, G. Ruhderer, W. S. Benn, J. Holmes, engineers, and others in the service of the E. I. Railway, who were killed or died, during 1857, at Kánhpúr and elsewhere.

In Memory of
The following Officers of the
32nd Cornwall Regiment, Light Infantry,
Who with 448 non-commissioned officers and
Private soldiers were killed or died in the
Discharge of their duties,
During the defence of Lakhnau and Kánhpúr,
In the subsequent campaigns against
The Mutineers,
In the year of Our Lord 1857:
Colonel C. A. T. K. Berkely, C.B.;
Lieut.-Colonel W. Case;
Captains C. Stevens, J. Moore,
J. W. Mansfield, W. Power, B. M. Cole;
Lieuts. E. de l'Joly, J. D. Thompson,
F. Wainwright, P. C. Webb, B. Moloney,
E. C. Hill, W. K. Studdy,
J. W. Charlton.

Also in Memory of
Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Wainwright,
Miss Wainwright,
Mrs. Hill, Forty-two soldiers' wives, and
Fifty-eight children of the same regiment,
Murdered at Kánhpúr
In June of the same fatal year.

This Monument is erected by
Friends and comrades in token of
Affectionate esteem and sorrow.

The next two tablets are to Captain Stewart Beatson, a very distinguished officer in 1st Beng. Light Cav., and to Lieut. John Little, H.M.'s 20th Regiment, who died in the Field Hospital of wounds. Then comes one inscribed to Captain Whaley N. Hardy, *A., killed at Lakhnau.*

The next is under a Trophy, inscribed with "88th Connaught Rangers." It has the names of 9 officers who died at Kánhpúr and other places between 1857—1870. The next tablet is inscribed to Lt.-Col. P. H. Jackson and his wife and her brother, murdered at Kánhpúr, 27th June, 1857. Another is to Lieut. F. C. Angelo, 16th Grenadiers, N. I., killed at Kánhpúr, 27th June, 1857.

From this the traveller may visit the Club and Badminton Grounds, which lie between the hotel and the church, and then proceed to Massacre Ghát, which is about ¾ of a m. N. by E. of the church. A grassy road between banks 10 ft. or 12 ft. high, lined with trees, among which the murderers concealed themselves, leads down to the river. On the bank is a temple to Shiva, of hexagonal shape, old and going to ruin; the inside is adorned with pictures of cobras and Shiva and his consort slaying Asúrs; 8 steps lead from this temple to an inclosed flight of 13 steps, which in the cold season descend to the water, but in the rains are covered almost to the top. There is the trace of another flight of steps on the wall to the left, where is a picture of Hanumán, at whose head is a hole made by a bullet; there are many other holes which may have been from shot, but this is plainly so caused. To the left is a house and orchard, and beyond that a small village, and ½ a m. up the stream the fine bridge of the Awadh and Rohilkhand Railway, which has 25 spans of 110 ft. and 2 of 40 ft. Close to this was the pontoon, or Boat Bridge, over which the convoy, 3 m. long, of women and wounded, brought from Lakhnau by Sir Colin, passed. Windham had here a small entrenched camp on the Kánhpúr side, into which, as has been previously narrated, he was driven after 3 days' fighting with the rebels, from the 26th to the 29th of November, 1857. After this, the next place visited may be the Old European Cemetery.

The Old Cemetery.—This is 2 m. N. of the Railway Station, and about the same distance W. of the hotel. There are 3 cemeteries in all, but this is very much

neglected. Most of the oldest tombs have lost their tablets, but probably none of them were older than 1777, when Kánhpúr was made a cantonment. Among the tablets that remain may be mentioned that of Mrs. March Phillips, daughter of Sir H. Harington, who died in 1849, and under a lofty octagon that of Sir J. Horsford, K.C.B., Colonel-Commanding Beng. Art., died April 20th, 1827, from fatigue undergone in the capture of Háthras. The oldest tomb is to Lucy Mary Benson, who died August 8th, 1799.

The 2nd Cemetery is ¼ of a m. beyond the Śúbahdár's Tank, and at the N. part of the Civil Lines. This is much better kept, but the tombs are not so old, and do not require notice.

Christchurch.—About 1 m. E. of the 2nd cemetery is Christchurch, close to the Bank of Bengal and the Theatre. This is the Civil Church, and is a plain building, with no pretensions to architectural beauty. The inscriptions are, beginning on the right, one to G. M. N. Sotheby, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, killed at Kánhpúr, June, 1857. The next tablet is to Mrs. Dranoe, also a victim of the Mutiny, who died in July, 1857. Then follows one to Major T. Roberts, Captain T. Murphy, Captain McCrae, Lieutenant Mackinnon, Lieutenant Gibbon, 52nd Regiment, attached, and 12 non-commissioned officers and men of the 64th Regiment, killed in action at Kánhpúr, 27th of November, 1857. Also one to William Green, aged 73, killed in Wheeler's Entrenchment. 1857, and then one inscribed—

In record of the
Melancholy fate of their Parents and Brother,
And as a tribute of affection,
This Tablet is erected by
Edwin and Samuel
To the memory of
Mr. Charles Mackintosh,
Mrs. Dorothy Charlotte Mackintosh,
Their son Joshua Alfred Mackintosh,
And her mother Mrs. C. W. Erin,
Who were for many years
Members of this Church and
Fell victims to the Mutiny at Kánhpúr,
In June and July, 1857.

The Memorial Well and Gardens.—From this the traveller may proceed about a furlong to the E. to the Memorial *Well and Gardens.* These are not far from the Ganges shore. They are prettily laid out, and over the fatal well a mound has been raised, which slopes upwards until it is crowned by a handsome octagonal Gothic wall, with iron gates, and in the centre of the inclosure is the figure of an angel in white marble, by Marochetti, with arms crossed on her breast, as if resigned to the Almighty Will, each hand holding a palm, the emblem of peace, but with a look on the face in which severity mingles with sorrow. Some say that the wings are badly joined, but the impression on most people is that it is a beautiful statue. The iron gates are kept locked, but the attendant will unlock them for respectable visitors. Over the arch is inscribed, "These are they which came out of great tribulation." Inside is, over the door, "Erected by the British Government, MDCCCLXIII." Around the wall, which marks the circle of the well, is "Sacred to the perpetual Memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly Women and Children, who near this spot were cruelly murdered by the followers of the rebel Náná Dhundu Pant, of Bithúr, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the xvth day of July, MDCCCLVII." 8 steps lead up to the door. The mouth of the Well was originally level with the Garden. Facing the door there is to the left a small inclosed cemetery, in which, with many flowers and shrubs, are tombs with the following inscriptions :—

Sacred
To the Memory of the
Women and children of the late ill-fated
1st Company, 6th Battery, Bengal Artillery,
Who were slaughtered near this spot
By Mutineers,
On the 18th (*sic*) of July, 1857.

Erected by non-commissioned officers,
July 21st, 1857.

The next is—

To the Memory of
The Women and Children of
H.M.'s 32nd Regiment,
Who were slaughtered near this spot,
18th (*sic*) of July, 1857.

This Monument
Was erected by 20 men of the same Regiment,
Who were passing through Kánhpúr,
November 21st, 1857.

The next is inscribed—

Sergeant J. KELLY and Corporal LARKINS, of H.M.'s 64th, who died at Kánhpúr, November, 1857.

Also of
B. FITZPATRICK and D. MUIR,
Who fell in the action at Kánhpúr, November 28th, 1857.

The next monument is to Captain Douglas Campbell, who died of cholera at Kánhpúr, August 16th, 1857. Then one inscribed—

ROBERT BARLOW THORNHILL,
Judge of Fathgarh,
And of his wife and 2 children,
Killed July 15th, 1857.

The next is Captain Jones Young, who died of cholera at Kánhpúr, August 11th, 1857. Then one with the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. WOODFORD,
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade,
Killed in action before Kánhpúr,
November 28th, 1857.

Erected by his brother officers.

It may be here mentioned that Murphy, one of the 4 survivors of Massacre Ghát, was the first custodian. The terminus of the Ganges Canal is at Kánhpúr, the water of which, even in the hottest weather, is very cool, as the Canal has its source in the Himálayas. The cost of making this Canal was £2,000,000. It is 400 m. in length.

ROUTE 42.

KÁNHPÚR (CAWNPORE) TO ALLÁHÁBÁD.

Miles from Kánhpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time. A.M.	Time. A.M.
	Kánhpúr . .	2.2	11.0
			P.M.
12	Sirsaul . .	2.34	12.15
27	Mohar . . .	3.10	12.58
36	Malwáh . . .	3.34	1.23
47	Fathpúr . .	3.59	1.51
56	Barhampúr . .	4.32	2.31
65	Khagah . . .	4.55	2.55
81	Sirathu . . .	5.33	3.36
93	Bharwári . .	6.4	4.10
105	Manaurí . . .	6.34	4.46
116	Alláhábád . .	6.59	5.13

Tea and coffee can be obtained at Barhampúr.

There are comfortable sleeping rooms and good bathing accommodation at the refreshment rooms at Alláhábád.

Alláhábád.—The capital of the N.W. Provinces lies on the W. bank of the Jamná, on a wedge of land formed by its confluence with the Ganges, in N. lat. 25° 26′, E. long. 81° 55′ 15″. The pop. in 1872 was 143,683, of whom 103,473 were Hindús, 841 Christians and others, and the rest Muslims. The Fort stands at the junction of the Ganges and the Jamná. The Civil Station, Cantonments, and City stretch N. from this point 6 m. The present Fort and City were founded by Akbar in 1575 A.D., but the Áryans possessed a very ancient city here called Prayág, from *Pra*, "principal," and *Yaj*, "to worship," it being a very sacred place with the Hindús, as they believe that Brahmá performed his sacrifices of the horse here in memory of his recovering the 4 Vedas from Shankhásur. The town was visited by Megasthenes in the 3rd century B.C., and in the 7th century A.D. Hiouen Tsang, the Buddhist pilgrim, visited and described it. It was first conquered by the Muslims in 1194 A.D., under Shahábu 'd dín Ghorí. At the end of Akbar's reign Prince Salím, afterwards the emperor Jahán-

gír, governed it and lived in the fort. Jahángír's son, Khusrau, rebelled against him, but was defeated and put under the custody of his brother Khurram, afterwards the emperor Sháh Jahán. Khusrau died in 1615, and the Khusrau Bágh contains his mausoleum. In 1736 Alláhábád was taken by the Maráṭhas, who held it till 1750, when it was sacked by the Paṭháns of Farrukhábád. In 1753 Ṣafdar jang seized it, and held it till 1765, when the English gave it to Sháh 'Alam, but in 1771, when he put himself in the hands of the Maráṭhas, the English sold it to the Núwáb of Awadh for 50 lákhs. In November, 1801, it was ceded by the Núwáb to the British.

Alláhábád was the seat of the government of the N.W. Provinces from 1834 to 1855, when it was removed to Agra. In 1858, after the suppression of the Mutiny, it again became the seat of the provincial government. The E. I. Railway enters the city by a magnificent bridge across the Jamná, which is 3225 ft. long. The bridge is of iron girders, on stone piers, which are 62 ft. high from low-water level, with foundations 24 ft. below that level. The railway is carried on the top of the girders, and there is a public road beneath. It has 13 arches in the water. On the 1st buttress from the city side is marked 167 ft. at the top and 140 ft. at the surface of the water, as the stream was in September. There are places about 20 ft. wide, extending out from each buttress, where people can take refuge while the train passes overhead. During the rains the river flows here with prodigious rapidity. The traveller having located himself either at the Railway Rooms or at the Ḍák Banglá, or at Lawrie and Staten's Gt. Northern Hotel*—300 yds. from the station, or at the Gt. Eastern Hotel, which is more central, may proceed to visit the sights of Alláhábád.

The Khusrau Bágh.—This is close to the Station, and E. of it. It is entered by an old archway, nearly 60 ft. high and 46 ft. deep, overgrown with creepers. Within the garden are 3 sq. mausoleums. That to the W. is the tomb of Sulṭán Khusrau, E. of it is a cenotaph of Núr Jahán, who was buried at Láhúr, and further E. that of Ṣáḥíbah Bígam, wife of Jahángír. They are shaded by some fine tamarind trees.

The mausoleums are about 50 ft. high, and are 58 ft. sq. That of Khusrau has been very handsome inside, and is ornamented with many Persian couplets, and with paintings of birds and flowers, which are now faded. The actual tomb is underground, but above is one of white marble, on a raised platform, without inscription. To the right and left 2 of Khusrau's sons are buried. The following is the *literal* translation of the Persian verses at the Khusrau Bágh. The metaphors are strained even beyond what is usual in Persian, and may seem unintelligible to the European reader, but they are valuable as fixing who the persons are who are interred in the Mausoleum, and furnishing the date :—

Ah! and alas! for heaven, for its injustice shame!
Woe, woe for cruel wrong that on the righteous came.
Life from the land of gladness pitched outside its tent,
When it the ruin saw the gentle underwent.
All know too well the cruel doings of the sky,
His age was in full flame when its ashes drifted by.
'Tis right that men the robe of mourning should display.
When to Eternity Sháh Khusrau passed away.
His tender age he like a heavy garment wore,
And soon beneath the soil of evil fortune bore.
When he, pure Saint, obtained the Mercy from above
He moved an equal with the peers of heaven's love.
Ask'st thou the year when he resigned his breath,
Then say that Eden gained an inmate by his death.

* The charges at this hotel are 5 rs. a day, exclusive of liquors, and for a private table for one person 8 rs., for two persons 14 rs., for a European servant 3 rs., and for a native servant 2 rs. An extra charge is made for hot water and candles. In the hot season each person is charged ½ a r. a day for ice. For pulling the pankhá 3 ánás a day are charged, and 3 ánás a night for each man. Washing is charged 4 rs. for each hundred pieces.

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Also of
B. FITZPATRICK and D. MUIR,
Who fell in the action at Kánhpúr, November 28th, 1857.

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gír, governed it and lived in the fort. Jahángír's son, Khusrau, rebelled against him, but was defeated and put under the custody of his brother Khurram, afterwards the emperor Sháh Jahán. Khusrau died in 1615, and the Khusrau Bágh contains his mausoleum. In 1736 Alláhábád was taken by the Maráthas, who held it till 1750, when it was sacked by the Paṭháns of Farrukhábád. In 1753 Safdar jang seized it, and held it till 1765, when the English gave it to Sháh 'Álam, but in 1771, when he put himself in the hands of the Maráthas, the English sold it to the Núwáb of Awadh for 50 lákhs. In November, 1801, it was ceded by the Núwáb to the British.

Alláhábád was the seat of the government of the N.W. Provinces from 1834 to 1855, when it was removed to Agra. In 1858, after the suppression of the Mutiny, it again became the seat of the provincial government. The E. I. Railway enters the city by a magnificent bridge across the Jamná, which is 3225 ft. long. The bridge is of iron girders, on stone piers, which are 62 ft. high from low-water level, with foundations 24 ft. below that level. The railway is carried on the top of the girders, and there is a public road beneath. It has 13 arches in the water. On the 1st buttress from the city side is marked 167 ft. at the top and 140 ft. at the surface of the water, as the stream was in September. There are places about 20 ft. wide, extending out from each buttress, where people can take refuge while the train passes overhead. During the rains the river flows here with prodigious rapidity. The traveller having located himself either at the Railway Rooms or at the Dák Banglá, or at Lawrie and Staten's Gt. Northern Hotel*—300 yds. from the station, or at the Gt. Eastern Hotel, which is more central, may proceed to visit the sights of Alláhábád.

* The charges at this hotel are 5 rs. a day, exclusive of liquors, and for a private table for one person 8 rs., for two persons 14 rs., for a European servant 3 rs., and for a native servant 2 rs. An extra charge is made for hot water and candles. In the hot season each person is charged ½ a r. a day for ice. For pulling the pankhá 3 ánás a day are charged, and 3 ánás a night for each man. Washing is charged 4 rs. *for each hundred pieces.*

The Khusrau Bágh.—This is close to the Station, and E. of it. It is entered by an old archway, nearly 60 ft. high and 46 ft. deep, overgrown with creepers. Within the garden are 3 sq. mausoleums. That to the W. is the tomb of Sulṭán Khusrau, E. of it is a cenotaph of Núr Jahán, who was buried at Láhúr, and further E. that of Sáhibah Bígam, wife of Jahángír. They are shaded by some fine tamarind trees.

The mausoleums are about 50 ft. high, and are 58 ft. sq. That of Khusrau has been very handsome inside, and is ornamented with many Persian couplets, and with paintings of birds and flowers, which are now faded. The actual tomb is underground, but above is one of white marble, on a raised platform, without inscription. To the right and left 2 of Khusrau's sons are buried. The following is the *literal* translation of the Persian verses at the Khusrau Bágh. The metaphors are strained even beyond what is usual in Persian, and may seem unintelligible to the European reader, but they are valuable as fixing who the persons are who are interred in the Mausoleum, and furnishing the date:—

Ah! and alas! for heaven, for its injustice shame!
Woe, woe for cruel wrong that on the righteous came.
Life from the land of gladness pitched outside its tent,
When it the ruin saw the gentle underwent.
All know too well the cruel doings of the sky,
His age was in full flame when its ashes drifted by.
'Tis right that men the robe of mourning should display.
When to Eternity Sháh Khusrau passed away.
His tender age he like a heavy garment wore,
And soon beneath the soil of evil fortune bore.
When he, pure Saint, obtained the Mercy from above
He moved an equal with the peers of heaven's love.
Ask'st thou the year when he resigned his breath,
Then say that Eden gained an inmate by his death.

formerly Governor of the N. W. Provinces. The Mayo Hall, or Memorial, is a fine structure, with a tower 147 ft. high. The façade measures 117 ft. from E. to W., with a depth from N. to S. of 113 ft. There is a finial on the top of the tower which is 12 ft. high, so that the total height is 159 ft. The main hall, used for balls and amateur theatricals, measures 73 ft. by 40 ft. The stage is 25 ft. by 16 ft. The Drawing-room, under the gallery, is 39 ft. by 20 ft. The Supper-room is 60 ft. by 22 ft. The height of the vaulted roof of the main hall to the apex of the arch is 50 ft.

The Club is close to the Mayo Memorial, and S. of it, and is reached by the Thornhill Road. It was instituted on the 1st of March, 1868. Privileges of honorary membership are allowed to candidates whose names are put up for ballot. A non-resident member visiting Alláhábád for less than 7 days, will be charged ½ a rupee a day. Their Highnesses the Maháráj́ás of Bardwán and Vijyanagram are honorary members. The Club is 1¼ m. nearly due W. of Trinity Church. The R. C. Church, a fine building, is 150 yds. to the E. of the Club, and not far beyond it, in the same direction, is the Albert Park, where there is a nice drive. There is a small railed-in enclosure here with a tomb, on which is the following strange inscription :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
GEORGE RICHARD WATKINS,
Qr Mr Sergt of the 6th Regt. N.I.,
Who was killed on the 6th June, 1857.
Aged 30 years, 1 month, 21 days.

Revenge Oh Revenge ye friends
Of mine. I am killed Dead and
Leave all Friends Behind. for
the love you once Boare do Justice
to my cause Eternal Blessing
shall attend and more Applause
go Dear Friends and shed no tears
I must be hear until Christ
Appears. This tomb was Erected
by his afflicted wife
ELIZABETH LYDIA WATKINS.

The Thornhill and Mayne Memorial.—In the Park is also the Thornhill Memorial, where are the Library and Museum. Among the curious things are the skeleton of a gharial, or long-snouted alligator. It has been supposed that these creatures feed on fish, and are not dangerous to human beings, but out of the stomach of this one, which was caught in the Jamná, at Agra, were taken 2 bangles, belonging to a Hindú woman, and 2 belonging to a Muslim woman, which are sealed up in a glass bottle. This settles the question of their carnivorous propensities. This skeleton used to be 17 ft. long, but it has lost some joints of its tail, and is now only 15½ feet. The head is 3 ft. 2 in. long. There is also the skeleton of a turtle caught in the Band, or near the embankment, 4 ft. 7 in. long, and it originally weighed 200 lbs. Observe, also, a brass gun, which was dug up 2nd of October, 1868, at the house of a late deputy collector, Sardár Khán, a convicted rebel. It weighed 120 lbs. It is inscribed in Persian, of which the following is a translation :—"In the reign of the just King, Shír Sháh. May God prolong his rule! In 900 A.H.=1494 A.D. The work of Saiyid Ahmad Rúmí." In the Library there are between 9,000 and 10,000 books and pamphlets. It appears from Mr. Growse's "Mathurá," p. 99, that a number of Buddhist statues, pillars and basso rilievos were removed from Mathurá to Alláhábád, having first been sent to the Museum at Agra. Mr. Growse says, "no one appears to know anything about them, and it is to be very much regretted that they were ever allowed to be taken from Mathurá."

The Cemetery.—At the distance of about ½ a m. S. of this is the Cemetery at Kít or Kyd Ganj. This is very badly kept, and the tombs are fast hastening to decay; but it deserves mention if only because Cuthbert Thornhill, to whose memory the Museum just spoken of was raised, is buried in it. The new settlement of Cannington was designed by Mr. Thornhill, and the long road leading through the town is named after him.

The Fort was built, as has been mentioned, by Akbar in 1575. It forms a striking object from the river, but its "high towers have been cut down,

and the stone ramparts topped with turfed parapets, and fronted with a sloping glacis. The changes rendered necessary by modern military exigences have greatly detracted from the picturesqueness of the Fort as a relic of antiquity. Within the enclosure lie the officers' quarters, powder magazine, and barracks, while the old Palace is now utilized as an arsenal." It may be added that this building of red sandstone, which was built by Akbar, and was the palace of his son, has been sadly disfigured by the Public Works Department, which has whitewashed it all over. The roof is formed of sandstone slabs, 14 ft. long, or 12 ft. 4 in. clear of the holdings. The central room is what was the Audience Hall; it is small but lofty. There is a gallery round the hall, supported by pillars, the tops of which are ornamented with elephants' tusks, and the masonic marks. These are two triangles interlaced. The façade was built by the English. Here may be seen some scores of Indian artificers, who have acquired such skill in gunmaking, and in preparing ammunition, that they can turn out the Snider rifle, and the cartridges for it, with as much skill as the workmen in London.

Ashoka's Pillar.—Close to the Palace is the Ashoka Pillar, which rises 49 ft. 5 in. above ground, and is supposed to be 10 ft. underground. It is of stone, highly polished, and is really a beautiful object. On it are inscribed the famous Edicts of Ashoka, and also a record of Samudra Gupta, and one of Jahángír, to commemorate his accession to the throne. There are also minor inscriptions, beginning almost from the Christian era. According to James Prinsep, the insertion of some of these inscriptions shows that it was overthrown, as it would have been impossible to cut them while the pillar was erect, as the place where they are would have been beyond reach. It appears to have been re-erected by Samudra Gupta, and again set up and thrown down by General Kyd, who gave his name to the suburb of Kyd Ganj, and who was employed in improving the Fort. It was again set up, in 1838, by Captain Edward Smith, of the Engineers, who designed a new capital. This is pronounced to be a signal failure: "the capital lessens towards the top, and is surmounted by an abacus of less diameter than that of the pillar itself. The animal on the top is small and recumbent, and altogether the design is insignificant. Indeed, it looks not unlike a stuffed poodle stuck on the top of an inverted flower-pot." (See Beng. As. Journ., 1837, p. 967.) The traveller will probably not agree with the sarcasms of the critic.

The Akshái Vṛiksh.—On the S. side of the Fort, and close to the Armoury, is the cave which contains the famous tree, which the Hindús declare to be Akshái or "imperishable." It is not far from Ashoka's Pillar. There are a few steps about 5 ft. wide leading to an underground passage, which goes 35 ft. straight to the E., then turn S. 30 ft. more to what is called the Akshái Bar, or "imperishable fig-tree," a trunk rootless and branchless which throws out leaves. This is produced by the heat and darkness, as long as sap remains in the log. When it gets dry they change it. A medical employé of the Government declares that it was changed 3 times during his residence in the fort. At the Mágh Mela in 1875, 400,000 persons came to see this. Epidemics are prevented by keeping dispensaries open outside the Fort, where these people assemble. Hindús come to worship, and Muslims out of curiosity. In the fearful press of the crowd a number of thieves are employed in snatching the earrings and other ornaments from the women, who are quite unable to protect themselves. The thieves swallow the jewels, and it is said that some of the medical employés are busy, while the fair lasts, in administering emetics to make them disgorge their booty. Some years ago a cobra 4 ft. some inches long, was killed in the underground passage, and the Hindús were much incensed, as they said it was the deity come to visit his sanctuary.

Beyond the stump is a sq. upper-

ture, which leads no one well knows where, but the Indians say to Banáras. There are some idols ranged along the passage. In the centre of the cave is a *lingam* of Shiva, over which water is poured by pilgrims. The traveller will not fail to notice the grand confluence of the Ganges, which is 1½ m. broad, flowing from the N., with the Jamná ½ a m. broad flowing from the W. The Ganges is of a light colour, the Jamná is dark, and they meet ¼ of a m. beyond the Fort. The principal gateway of the Fort is capped with a dome, and has a wide hall underneath it. It is a noble entrance. The walls are from 20 to 25 ft. high, and they are double. There is a broad moat which can be filled with water at any time. The Fort is much infested with snakes. At the end of the Fort are the Ellenborough Barracks, a long range of 1 story, with the verandahs to the W. instead of the E. The height of Alláhábád above sea level is 316·19 ft., and the plinth of the sentry box outside the entrance to the fort is 288·97 ft.

The Akbar Band runs from Dárá Ganj N.E. of the fort, and the Racecourse is between it and the Fort. The Old and New Kotwálís are ½ a m. S. of the Khusrau Bágh and the Railway Station. These are well built, and are worth looking at.

The Jail.—This is one of the largest jails in India, and is admirably managed; in that respect it is more like an English jail. It lies about 2 m. to the W. of the Jamná, after crossing over the bridge. In 1875, on February 27th, there were 2039 prisoners as follows:—551 in No. 1 Circle, 411 in No. 1 solitary cells, 440 in No. 2 Circle, 339 in No. 2 solitary cells, 55 women District Jail, 107 sick and W. Gang, 133 Prisoner Warders, and 3 in double punishment cells. There is a labour machine which shews the number of evolutions of grinders; there is also a patent call for prisoners to call the warder. This shews the cell from which it proceeds. Women *and boys* are taught. Women are *punished by* cutting their hair, and putting them on a short allowance of food. The prisoners here are all under sentence of 5 years' imprisonment. There is a system of marks here. By obtaining a certain number a prisoner may redeem a part of his time.

The traveller having finished the sights of Alláhábád may decide whether he will go on to Banáras, etc. if he has not already been there. The stations on this line have been given in a previous Route. Or he may prefer to go to Bombay viâ Jabalpúr. The stations on the E. I. Railway as far as Jabalpúr are as follows:—

Miles from Alláhábád.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
		P.M.	A.M.
	Alláhábád	6.31	9.2
5	Naini	6.48	9.50
14	Jasra	7.13	10.20
28	Shivrájpúr	7.50	11.2
38	Barhgarh	8.19	11.35
			P.M.
48	Daburah	—	12.5
62	Manikpúr	9.23	12.55
72	Markundí	—	1.30
85	Majgáon	10.28	2.23
98	Jetwár	11.5	3.6
110	Satna	11.34	3.41
123	Ucharah	—	4.53
		A.M.	
132	Malher	12.29	5.23
149	Andarah	1.5	6.11
161	Jokhái	1.45	6.50
171	Katní	2.2	7.22
189	Sleemanábád Road	2.50	8.25
204	Sihora Road	3.28	9.13
228	Jabalpúr	4.30	10.28

The fares from Alláhábád to Jabalpúr are—

	rs.	ás.	ps.
1st Class	21	6	0
2nd Class	10	11	0
Inter. Class	5	5	6
3rd Class	3	9	0

The refreshment rooms are always open at Satna and Jabalpúr for the convenience of passengers.

There are through carriages from Alláhábád to Bombay.

For the trains between Jabalpúr and Bombay see Murray's "Handbook of Bombay," new edition.

ROUTE 43.

AGRA TO GWÁLIÁR (GWALIOR).

Those who do not desire to go to Mírat and Sardhanah from Dihlí, or to stop at Mainpúrí and Etáwah on their return journey to Alláhábád, may go from Agra to Gwáliár after returning from Fathpúr Síkrí to Agra. They may go either by the Sindhia State Railway or in a carriage by road. The table of the Sindhia State Railway is as follows :—

Distance from Hetampúr.	Stations.	Down. Mixed.	Fares from Dholpúr. 1st cl.	Fares from Dholpúr. 2d cl.
Miles.		A.M.	r. á.	r. á.
	Agra Fort E.	8.43	—	—
	Dholpúr I.	10.47	—	—
	Hetampúr Ry.	11.52	—	—
		P.M.		
8½	Shikárpúr . .	12.17	—	—
30½	Morár Road .	1.28	4 15	3 7
32½	Gwáliár . .	1.34	5 2	3 9

Distance from Gwáliár.	Stations.	Up. Mixed.	Fares to Dholpúr. 1st cl.	Fares to Dholpúr. 2d cl.
Miles.		A.M.	r. á.	r. á.
	Gwáliár . .	11.53	5 2	3 19
		P.M.		
2	Morár Road. .	12.14	4 15	3 7
25	Shikárpúr. .	1.20	—	—
32½	Hetampúr . .	1.46	—	—
	Dholpúr, E.	3.6	—	—
	Agra Fort I. Ry.	5.25	—	—

2nd class passengers and their luggage and horses are booked through from the E. I. Ry., and railways connected with it, to Morár and Gwáliár.

Journey in Dák Shigram by road to Dholpúr and Gwáliár.—This costs, including the return journey, 60 rs., and half that sum will be paid in advance. The stations at which horses are changed are—

	Miles.
1. Kakuwa	6
2. Terah	7
3. Jájhu	6
4. Manich	6
5. Tor	6
6. Dholpúr	5
Total . . .	36

There is a tolerable Dák banglá just before reaching the village of Tor, and it is a good refuge in the violent dust storms which take place here. But it does sometimes happen that the man in charge of it goes to market in the village or elsewhere, in which case he locks the doors and leaves the traveller to take shelter in the verandah. The T. B. at Dholpúr is small and not well kept.

Dholpúr town is the capital of a district containing 1,174 square miles, and 72 miles long from N.E. to S.W. and 16 miles broad. This district is bounded on the E. and N. by the British district of Agra, from which it is divided by the Bánganga river; on the South it is bounded by the Chambal, which separates it from Gwáliár; on the West by the States of Karauli and Bhartpúr.

Dholpúr town has a population of only 15,000, but it is a very interesting place on several accounts, as will appear from what follows.

History.—According to tradition, which in this case may be relied upon, Dholpúr has its name from Rájá Dholan Deo Tonwár who ruled the country between the Chambal and Bánganga rivers in 1004 A.D. He belonged to the Tonwár or Tomár family, who were Rájpúts of the noblest blood, and at one period Kings of Dihlí. Their genealogy could be traced to a time centuries before the Christian era. Little, however is known of Dholpúr under the rule of the Tomárs. History begins to deal with it after the Muhammadan conquest. It appears that Rájá Dholan Deo resided at Bilpúr on the Chambal, 10 m. S.W. of

Dholpúr, where an old fort still exists, but the ancient temple of Dholeshwar Mahádeo, where the Tomárs had worshipped for 850 years, was washed away by the Chambal in 1868. According to the records of the Jadús of Karauli, the Fort at Dholpúr was built by Dharm Pál Jádu in 1120 A.D. In 1195 Shaháb-u 'd dín conquered Dholpúr, and it remained under Muslim sway for 600 years. About 1490 A.D. Rájá Mán Singh of Gwáliár expelled the Muḥammadans, but they soon recovered the country under Sikandar Lodí. The Emperor Bábar mentions that Dholpúr surrendered to him in 1526 A.D. In Akbar's reign Muḥammad Ṣádiḳ Khán, one of his high officers, improved the town of Dholpúr. In Sháh Jahán's reign Núwáb Fatḥu'lláh and Maḥabbat Khán built the quarters which are still called after their names. In October, 1628, Khan Jahán Khán rebelled against Sháh Jahán, and fought a battle with 2000 Afghán cavalry near the Chambal. He had sent his women across that river, which he swam on horseback, after delivering a final and desperate charge.

In 1658 Aurangzíb defeated and killed his elder brother Dárá-Shikoh at Ran ká Chabútará, 3 m. E. of Dholpúr. The imperial princes, competitors for the crown, 'Aẓím and Mu'aẓẓím, fought a great battle in 1707 at the village of Barchta near Dholpúr, and the former was killed, on which Mu'aẓẓím became Emperor with the title of Bahádur Sháh. After the death of Aurangzíb the Dholpúr territory was seized by Rájá Kalyán Singh Bhadauriyá, whose family retained it till 1761, when the Ját Rájá Súraj Mall of Bhartpúr took it. In 1775 Dholpúr was seized by Mírzá Najaf Khán, and on his death in 1782 was appropriated by Sindhia. When the war between that Prince and the British broke out in 1803, it was occupied by the British, but given back to Sindhia by the treaty of Sarjí Anjengáon. In 1805 the English resumed *Dholpúr*, but in 1806 made it over *with Bárí*, Rájá Khera and Sir Mathra to Maháráná Kirat Sinh in exchange for Gohad, which they gave to Sindhia. Kirat Sinh was the great-grandfather of the present Rájá. He was a Ját of the Bamráolia family, which belongs to the Diswálí tribe. Their ancestor possessed territory at Bamráolí near Agra in 1195 A.D. The chiefs of this family fought against the Muslims on the side of the Rájpúts, and for their services received a grant of Gohad, with which they assumed the title of Ráná. This was in 1505 A.D. After the fatal battle of Pánipat in 1761 their Ráná, Bhim Sinh, seized the Fort of Gwáliár, which was besieged and taken by Sindhia in 1777. In 1779 Warren Hastings made a treaty with the Ráná, and their joint forces retook Gwáliár, but by the treaty of Salbye the English abandoned the Ráná, and Sindhia recovered Gohad and Gwáliár. The Ráná went into exile, but in 1804 Lord Wellesley restored to him the Dholpúr territory, but next year retransferred Gohad and Gwáliár to Sindhia. Kirat Sinh was succeeded by Bhagwant Sinh, who remained loyal to the English in the Mutiny of 1857, for which he received the Knight Commandership of the Star of India. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by his grandson the present chief, Mahárája Ráná Nihál Sinh, born in 1863, his mother being a sister of the Rájá of Patiála, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments.

It will be seen then that the family of the Ráná of Dholpúr is historically distinguished. He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and has in his service a force of 600 cavalry, 3650 infantry, 32 field guns, and 100 gunners. His revenue exceeds £10,000 a year. But this young prince is a very remarkable example of the advantage of an English education. He speaks English quite fluently and correctly. Naturally he was of weak physique, but by the teaching and example of the Political Agent he has become a bold rider and swimmer, and an adept at manly games. He keeps a pack of fox-hounds, and rides to them well. The traveller will be astonished to

find that the whips are two Bráhman gentlemen, who can take their horses over a fence or a wall as well as an Englishman, and who and the young Ráná are expert Polo-players. The fields about Dholpúr are very much divided by walls, and those who are fond of sport will find plenty of amusement with the Dholpúr hounds. A fair which lasts 15 days is held at Dholpúr in the latter half of October, when there is considerable traffic in horses as well as in cattle and merchandise.

As regards sport other than fox-hunting it may be said that there is the usual amount of quail and other small-game shooting. Along the course of the Chambal panthers may be found at no very great distance from Dholpúr. The Chambal is a very remarkable river as regards the excessive rise of the waters in the rains. The highest recorded flood about summer level was no less than 97 feet. There is a very fine bridge over the stream about 3 m. to the N.E. of Ráj Ghát, which is 3 m. S. of Dholpúr, on the high road between Agra and Bombay. This bridge is built of red sandstone, which is excellent for building purposes, being fine grained and easily worked in the quarries, while it hardens by exposure to the weather, and does not deteriorate by lamination. A ridge of this stone, from 560 to 1074 ft. above sea level, runs for 60 m. through the Dholpúr territory, and supplies inexhaustible quarries.

The Dholpúr Bridge.—This bridge of red sandstone has 12 spans of 200 ft. each, and 2 of 150 ft. each, reckoning from centre to centre, and is, therefore, 2700 ft. long. The width of the river bed crossed by the bridge is 2400 ft., but in the dry season the water is only 600 ft. broad, or according to the "Imperial Gazetteer" 900. In the dry weather the Chambal is a sluggish stream, but in the rains its ordinary rise is 70 ft., and when this takes place its width increases to 1000 yards, and it runs at the rate of 5½ m. an hour. The piers of the bridge are 109 ft. high above the level of the water in summer, and the walls are sunk 65 ft. below that level. The lining of the wells is 6 ft. thick.

At Ráj Ghát a bridge of boats was kept up between the 1st of Nov. and the 15th of June, and a large ferry boat plies during the rest of the year. The descent to this bridge from the Dholpúr side is down a long hill and then through heavy sand. On the left the Fort of Dholpúr is passed, and on both sides are deep ravines, where the sand has been cut into most fantastic shapes by the force of water. In fact the Chambal is bordered everywhere by a labyrinth of ravines, some of which are 90 ft. deep, and extend to a distance of from 2 to 4 m. from the river banks. The water at Ráj Ghát in May is only 676 ft. broad. The bridge of boats is crossed with bullocks, the horses which have drawn the carriage having been taken out. The hill on the Gwáliár side is much steeper, but comparatively short.

The sights of Dholpúr are not numerous. The Palace is a moderately handsome and very commodious building. The young Ráná's titles are Mahárájadhiráj (Adhiráj means supreme ruler) Shrí Sawái Ráná Nihál Sing Lokerdar Bahádur Sálár jang. He is singularly affable and courteous, and will be sure to grant to travellers permission to see all that is interesting. The first place to visit is the tank of Much Kund, which is about 2 m. from Dholpúr. This tank is about ½ a m. long, and contains several islets, on which are mandirs, a sort of pavilions subordinate to temples. The banks of the lake are lined with temples. There are upwards of 100, but none of them are very remarkable. The oldest was built about 3 centuries ago. One to the S. is sacred to Jagannáth, and was built 40 years ago. There are alligators in the tank, but they are said to be not dangerous, and though crowds of pilgrims bathe in the waters, there is no story of any of them being carried off. The ride is a pleasant one to Much Kund, through mango

groves. The Narsingh Bágh is a villa at which the mother of the Ráná resides. She resides in strict seclusion, and is said to be tall and very handsome. Her villa is to the east of the Agency. To the E. of this garden is the Bhawan ká Bágh, in which is a half-finished mausoleum, built by Bhagwán Singh, the present Ráná's grandfather. Close to the walls of this garden are an aviary and a number of deer, chiefly black buck and elk. There is also a tiger. About ½ a m. from this is the tomb of Muḥammad Ṣádiḳ Khán. It stands on a platform 5 ft. 6 in. high and about 60 ft. in diameter, which was once surrounded by a very handsome screen, of which only a few feet are left. In fact, the place is in sad decay. Inside the gateway is an inscription in Persian, which says: "This garden, which causes envy to Paradise, was laid out in the time of the son of Ṣadiḳ Khán by Khwájah Bakhtiyar, his zealous servant." The chronogram is the Persian line Zahí irádah az irádah i Ṣadiḳ Mᵈ Khán. On the headstone is Bismilláh, the Kalamah and the Áyab i Kursí, and on the reverse some Persian complets.

From Dholpúr to Gwáliár by road the stages are :—

1. *Bandahe*, just beyond the 40th milestone from Agra.

2. *Birona*, a little past the 47th milestone and the house of the Engineer of the road, which is on the right hand.

3. *Chonda*, just before the 53rd milestone. This is a large village, and there is a clean T. B. on the r.

4. *Núrábád*, near the 59th milestone. The horses are changed ½ m. beyond the Fort of Núrábád, near which are some fine old buildings. The fort was built during the rule of the Mughuls.

5. *Báori*.—This is a mere hamlet, near the 66th milestone from Agra.

6. *Koṭhi* or *Puráná Chauki*, at the 68th milestone ; there the road bifurcates. The road which goes to the r. leads to the Fort of Gwáliár, which stands grandly on a lofty scarped hill.

The road to the left leads to the cantonment of Morár. There is a large and *my Ḍák banglá* at Koṭhi, about 5 m. from the bifurcation of the road, at some distance from which is a milestone marked 4. There are some good residences, with avenues of trees leading up to them along the road.

7. *Morár*.—The road passes through a low country, and is raised from 10 ft. to 40 ft. above it. The Fort of Gwáliár, on a hill 300 ft. high, is a conspicuous object. The T. B., which is very hot and small, is ½ m. S. of the church, which is called Christ Church, and is 130 ft. long and 102 ft. broad at the chancel. In this church is only one tablet to 5 officers of the H. Artillery, who died at Morár and Agra between 1873 and 1876. One of them named Dalton fell off his gun on parade, and was crushed by it.

The Presbyterian Church is smaller than Christ Church, but much handsomer. It formerly belonged to the Established Church, but being too small for the congregation was given over to the Presbyterians. It has a tower, while Christ Church has none. It contains 2 tablets, one to Major Blake, commanding the 2nd Infantry Regiment of the Gwáliár Contingent: "an officer much beloved by his men, —a man as good as he was brave, who never feared death except for the sake of those he might leave behind him" (see Kaye's "Sepoy War," vol. iii. p. 317), who was shot through the chest as he sat on his charger before the main guard at the commencement of the Mutiny at Gwáliár, on the 14th of June, 1857. The other tablet is to Cornet William Mills, 1st Regt. of Lancers in the Bombay army, who was killed in action at Gwáliár on the 19th June, 1858, aged 21. The Presbyterian Church is 86 ft. 3 in. long and 21 ft. 10 in. broad.

There is a Cemetery ⅛ of a m. N. of the church, in which are tablets to Lieut. Wellington Rose, of the 25th Regt. B. N. I., who died on the 21st of June, 1856, of wounds received at the capture of that stronghold; to Captain Alexander Hawkins, of the Bengal Artillery, and his son, aged 19 months, who were barbarously murdered by the Mutineers of the Gwáliár Contingent, on the 15th of June, 1857;

to Major F. Shirreff, Commandant of the 4th Infantry Regt. of the Gwáliár Contingent, who was barbarously murdered on the Parade Ground of the Regt. by the Mutineers on the 14th of June, 1857 ; to W. G. Collins, head clerk of the Brigade Office at Morár, who was barbarously murdered by the Mutineers on the 15th of June, 1857 ; to Major Blake, whose tablet in the Presbyterian Church records his murder by the Mutineers of the Regt., but whose body was nevertheless interred here by some Sipáhis of his corps ; to the Rev. George William Copeland, late Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of Morár, who was killed by the Sipáhís on the morning of the 15th of June, 1857. He had taken refuge with his wife in Major Blake's house, and was dragged away from the arms of the beseeching woman, hunted through cantonments amidst volleys of musketry, and finally overtaken and cut down; to Kinloch Wenlow Kirk, M.D., Superintending Surgeon of the Gwáliár Contingent, who was shot by the mutinous Sipáhís on the 15th of June, 1857 ; to Lieut. W. Stewart, of the Bengal Artillery, and Jane Emily Turnley, his wife, as also to their infant son, Robert, aged 2 years, who were murdered at this Station by the Mutineers of the Gwáliár Contingent, the former on the 16th, and the two latter on the 14th of June, 1857.

There are two small Cemeteries near the hill on which stands Gwáliár Fort, 150 yards beyond the Ságar Tál, a lake in which the soldiers catch fish of 1 or 2 pounds' weight, which they call roach. One of them is just beyond the milestone marked 4, and is surrounded by a wall 5 ft. high. There is here a large square tomb on 3 platforms, one above another, to K. Macaulay, Surgeon to the Residency with Sindhía, who died 17th Oct. 1813. There is also a large tomb to Mr. Robert Veitch, 26th Regt. N. I., Asst. to the Resident with Sindhía, who died 25th Aug. 1818. This tomb will soon fall if not repaired. About 70 yards outside the enclosure, to the E. are 2 tombs, one of which is falling to ruin and has no tablet, the other is to a child who died of smallpox on the 8th of March, 1818.

In going to these cemeteries remark a stone gateway of a peculiar shape which stands quite alone on a hill. It is 35 ft. high, and is called Laderí. Another cemetery is ½ a m. E. of the T. B. Here is a monument to 32 non-c. officers and men of No. 5 Battery, 11th Brigade R.A., who died between June, 1858, and Nov. 1860. There is also a monument to the officers, non-c. officers and men of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, who were killed in action or died, from the arrival of the Regt. in India to the date of its leaving Morár—the dates are not given, and part of the inscription is fast becoming illegible. The monument is an obelisk on a large square pedestal, in all 16 ft. high. The names of Lt. W. Neave, killed in action, and of Lts. S. Swainson and W. B. Cowburn, and 202 non-c. officers and men are given. This cemetery is now closed. The new cemetery is 1½ m. N. of the church. It is well kept. There is no tomb of general interest. The tablet on that of Capt. C. H. Hamilton of the H. Arty. says that he was accidentally killed on parade on the 6th October, 1871. The public gardens called the Kumpanís Bágh is about a ½ m. N. of the church. The Residency is on the left coming from Dholpúr. It is a low building, but has some good rooms. In driving to see these places, the traveller will have sufficiently visited the cantonment of Morár, which would have but little to interest him were it not for the dreadful outbreak which took place there on the 14th of June, 1857. At that time the great Maratha prince, Sindhia, had, besides 10,000 troops of his own, a contingent consisting of 2 Regts. of Irregular Cavalry—1158 men of all ranks, 7 Regts. of Infantry aggregating 6412 men, 4 field batteries, each armed with five 9-pounders and a 24-pounder howitzer, and a garrison battery with two 18-pounder iron guns attached for field service. Thus there were in all 26 guns, with 748 artillery men. This force was officered by Englishmen, and the men we

thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and were, in fact, excellent soldiers, as they proved by defeating and almost driving into the river General Windham's brigade at Kánhpúr.

At this time Sindhia was in his 23rd year, was an athletic and active man, and a first-rate horseman and general. It is admitted that he could handle troops on parade as well as any European officer, and he possessed an extraordinary liking for the military profession. Had he decided to throw in his lot with the rebels he might have marched to Agra, which was only 65 m. distant, and with his powerful army must have made himself speedily master of that city; and had he then advanced on Dihlí the results might have been most disastrous to the British. But Sindhia had visited Calcutta and knew something of the power of the English Government; knew that though he could have obtained a temporary success he would be certainly overpowered in the end, and would then forfeit his noble principality and his life. He therefore dealt subtlely with his dangerous army, and by delays and evasions kept them for a time from issuing from their cantonments, and adding their formidable strength to the rebel army. He could not, however, prevent them from killing their English officers, and showing by many barbarous acts their hostility to the British Government.

On Sunday, that fatal day to Christians during the Great Mutiny, the 14th of June, 1857, in the evening the soldiers of the Contingent broke into general and frantic revolt. The Artillery men rushed to their guns, the Infantry armed themselves, and commenced the work of slaughter. The English officers who were about to retire to rest hurriedly put on their uniforms and hastened to the lines. As soon as they appeared the men of the Contingent shot them down. Every commanding officer was killed; even those who were the greatest favourites, *like Major Blake,* the Commandant of *the 2nd Infantry* Regiment, were pitiably butchered. The savage cruelty of the Sipáhis could not be exceeded. Hawkins of the Artillery was surrounded by his sick wife with a baby a few days old at her breast and four other children, and by Mrs. Stewart and her children. The Mutineers wounded Hawkins, and as Mrs. Stewart stooped over him and took his hand they fired a volley and killed them both. They then wounded three of the children. Captain Stewart they wounded, but kept him during the night, and led him out to death in the morning. They hunted Dr. Kirk and the Chaplain Copeland, and slaughtered them remorselessly before the eyes of their wives. Thus on the night of Sunday 7 officers, 5 sergeants, 3 women and 3 children were murdered.

Seven officers and several ladies and children escaped the showers of bullets that were aimed at them, and reached the Residency or Sindhia's Palace. These were sent on by the Maráṭha Prince to the Dholpúr territory, where they were most kindly treated and sent to Agra. In that city Sindhia himself was obliged for a time to take refuge, and it was not till long after Dihlí had been stormed by the English, and the Gwáliár Contingent had been routed and in great part destroyed at Kánhpúr by Sir Colin Campbell's army, that the rebellion at Gwáliár was finally extinguished. On the morning of the 19th of June, 1858, Lieutenants Rose and Walter led a party of the Bombay N. I. to the attack of Gwáliár Fortress. They crept up the rock, burst open the main gateway of the fort, and taking the enemy by surprise, forced an entrance through the Hawá Paur, or Wind Gate, which was connected by a narrow street with the innermost defences of the fortress. Here they fought hand to hand with the garrison, who, knowing there was no retreat, were animated with the courage of despair. Here Lieut. Rose, the gallant leader of the storming party, died a hero's death, but he was amply revenged, and after a fierce struggle the rock of Gwáliár fell into the hands of Sir Hugh Rose, who rightly styled it "one of the most important and strongest fortresses in

India." The achievements of the Gwáliár Contingent and their final defeat have been recounted under the head of Kánhpúr. It remains, therefore, only to advert to the ancient history of Gwáliár and the antiquities of the rock, which render it one of the most interesting places in India.

History.—General Cunningham, in the 2nd vol. of the Reports of the Archæological Survey, gives a most valuable account of Gwáliár, to which Dr. Hunter, in the "Imp. Gazetteer," adds nothing. Cunningham says that there are three authorities for the early history of Gwáliár. These are the bard Kharg Rái, who wrote in the beginning of Sháh Jahán's reign; 2ndly, Faẓl 'Alí, who wrote in the same reign, and drew his information from the Hindí Chronicle of the Bráhman Ghan Syám; 3rdly, the narrative of Hiráman, Munshí of M'utamad Khán, Governor of Gwáliár under Aurangzíb, written after A.D. 1667. Kharg Raí says, Gwáliár was founded 3101 B.C., but Faẓl 'Alí assigns A.D. 275 as the year of its foundation, which is also adopted by Hiráman and by Tieffenthaler and Wilford, and also by Cunningham. According to the latter, Toramána was a tributary prince under the Guptas, against whom he rebelled, and became sovereign of all the territory between the Jamná and Narbadá, and in the 15th year of the reign of his son Pashupati, that is in 275 A.D., the Sun Temple was built, the Suraj Kund, or Sun Pool, excavated, and Gwáliár founded. by Súraj Sen, a Kachhwáha chief, who was a leper, and coming when hunting to the hill of Gopagiri, on which the fort of Gwáliár now stands, got a drink of water from the hermit Gwálipá, which cured him of his leprosy. In gratitude for that he built a fort on the hill, and called it Gwáliáwar, or Gwáliár. Súraj Sen got a new name, Suhan Pál, from the hermit, with a promise that his descendants should reign as long as they were called Pál; so 83 reigned, but the 84th was called Tej Kara, and having discarded the name of Pál *lost his* kingdom. Cunningham gives the names of only 11 of these Princes as follows:—

	A.D.
1. Lakshman	925
2 Vajra Dáma	950
3. Mangala	980
4. Kírcti	990
5. Bhuwana	1010
6. Deva Pál	1030
7. Padma Pál	1050
8. Surya Pál	1060
9. Mahí Pál	1075
10. Bhuvan Pál	1095
11. Madhuvidana	1104

This Kachhwáhá dynasty was succeeded by 7 Parihárá Princes, who ruled for 103 years till A.D. 1232, when Gwáliár was taken by Altamsh.

The Parihárá Dynasty of Gwáliár is given by Cunningham as follows:—

	A.D.
1. Parmal Deo	1129
2. Rám Deo	1148
3. Hamir Deo	1155
4. Kuver Deo	1168
5. Ratna Deo	1179
6. Lohang Deo	1194
7. Sárang Deo	1211

In 1232, in the 21st year of the reign of Sárang Deo, Gwáliár was taken by Altamsh. General Cunningham found an inscription on an old stone sugar-mill at Chitaulí between Narwar and Gwáliár, which is dated Samwat 1207 = A.D. 1150, in the reign of Rám Deo, which agrees with and strongly corroborates the above list.

The capture of Gwáliár by Altamsh was commemorated in an inscription placed over the gate of the Urwáhí, and the Emperor Bábar states that he saw it, and the date was 630 A.H. = 1232 A.D. Briggs, in a note to Firishtah, says it is still to be seen, but General Cunningham sought for it in vain. From 1232 to Timár's invasion in 1398 the Emperor of Dihlí used Gwaliár as a state prison. In 1375 A.D. the Tomár chief, Bír Sinh Deo, declared himself independent, and founded the Tomár dynasty of Gwáliár. The Tomár dynasty of Gwáliár from Bír Sinh's time is given by Cunningham as follows:—

	A.D.
1. Bír Sinh Deo	1375
2. Udharan Deo (Dhiram Deo, Lakshmi Sen.)	1400

	A.D.
3. Ganpati Deo	1419
4. Dungar Sí	1425
5. Kírth Sinh or Kirat Sí . .	1454
6. Kalyán Sahwellall . . .	1479
7. Mán Sinh	1486
8. Víkramáditya	1516
Gwáliár taken by Ibráhím Lodi	1518

In 1416 and 1421 the Gwáliár chiefs paid tribute to Khizr Khán of Dihlí, and in 1424 Gwáliár being besieged by Hushang Sháh of Málwa, it was delivered by Mubárak Sháh of Dihlí. In 1426, 1427, 1429 and 1432, the king of Dihlí marched to Gwáliár, and exacted tribute. Dimgár Sinh commenced the great rock sculptures at Gwáliár, and his son Kírttí Sinh completed them. In 1465, Ḥusain Sharkí, king of Jawanpúr, besieged Gwáliár, and obliged it to pay tribute. Mán Sinh acknowledged the supremacy of Bahlol Lodí and of Sikandar Lodí, but the latter in 1505 marched against Gwáliár, but fell into an ambuscade and was repulsed with great loss. In 1506, however, he captured Himmatgaṛh, but passed by Gwáliár, which he despaired of reducing. In 1517 he made great preparations at Agra for the conquest of Gwáliár, but died of quinsy. Ibráhím Lodí had sent an army of 30,000 horse, 300 elephants, and other troops, against Gwáliár, and a few days after they reached that place Mán Sinh died. He was the greatest of the Tomár Princes of Gwáliár, and constructed many useful works, as *e.g.*, the great tank to the N.W. of Gwáliár, called the *Motí Jhíl*. Cunningham says his palace affords the noblest specimen of Hindú domestic architecture in N. India. His musical compositions still survive to justify the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries. He was a patron of the Fine Arts, and an elephant sculptured in his reign, with two riders, was admired by Bábar, Abú'l Faẓl and the traveller, W. Finch. Mán Sinh's son, Víkramáditya, sustained the siege for a year, but at last surrendered, and was sent to Agra, where Sulṭán Ibráhím gave him *imsábád* as a jágír. In 1526 Ibrá- *was killed at the* battle of Pánipat, *with him fell* Víkramáditya, the last of the Tomár Rájás. The Emperor Bábar (Erskine, p. 308) records his death.

Bábar after his victory sent his son Humáyún to occupy Agra, where the fort was defended by Víkram's troops, but his wives were seized on trying to escape, and were kindly treated by Humáyún. In return they gave him a great diamond which weighed 530 grains, and which Erskine and Cunningham think was the Koh-i-núr. The latter supposes that it was taken from 'Aláu 'd dín Khiljí, King of Malwa in A.D. 1455, when he was defeated by Ráná Kumbho, who built the famous Tower of Victory at Chitúr in honour of the victory. Bábar sent Raḥímdád with an army to Gwáliár, which he took by a stratagem, suggested by the holy Muḥammad Ghaus. In 1542 Abú'l Kásim, Governor of Gwáliár, surrendered his fortress to Shír Sháh. In 1545 Salím, son of Shír, brought his treasure from Chunár to Gwáliár, and in 1553 died at the latter place. Ráná Sah, son of Vikram, tried to seize Gwáliár, and fought a great battle, which lasted for 3 days, with Akbar's troops there, but was defeated. He then went to Chitúr, where his son Sháliváhan had married a daughter of the Ráná. According to Tod he was the only great Rájpút chief who survived the massacre when Akbar took Chitúr. Some descendants of Sháliváhan are still living at Udipúr. In 1761 Gwáliár was taken by Bhím Sinh, the Ját Ráná of Gohad, and in 1779 captured by Major Popham from the Maráthas, into whose hands it had fallen, and restored to the Ráná of Gohad. It was again taken by the Maráthas and Mahádají Sindhia in 1784, and again captured by the English under General White in 1803, and restored to them in 1805. In 1844, after the battles of Maháráj-púr and Paniár it was a third time occupied by the British, but fell into the hands of the Mutineers till taken by Lt. Rose in June, 1858.

Gwáliár Fort.—"The great fortress of Gwáliár," says General Cunningham, in his invaluable Report, "is situated on a precipitous,

flat topped and isolated hill of sandstone," which rises 300 ft. above the town at the N. end, but only 274 ft. at the upper gate of the principal entrance. The hill is long and narrow ; its extreme length from N. to S. is 1¾ m., while its breadth varies from 600 ft. opposite the main entrance to 2,800 ft. in the middle opposite the great *Sas-bahu* or Padmanáth Temple. The walls are from 30 to 35 ft. high, and the rock immediately below them is steeply but irregularly scarped all round the hill. The long line of battlements which crowns the steep scarp on the E. is broken only by the lofty towers and fretted domes of the noble palace of Rájá Mán Sinh. On the opposite side, the line of battlements is relieved by the deep recess of the Urwáhí valley and by the zig-zag and serrated parapets and loop-holed bastions which flank the numerous gates of the N.-W. entrance. At the N. end, where the rock has been quarried for ages, the jagged masses of the overhanging cliff seem ready to fall upon the city beneath them. To the S. the hill is less lofty, but the rock has been steeply scarped, and is generally quite inaccessible. Midway over all towers the giant form of a massive Hindú temple, grey with the moss of ages. Altogether the Fort of Gwáliár forms one of the most picturesque views in N. India.

On the plain below lies the old city of Gwáliár, encircling the N. end of the fortress, and to the S., upwards of 1 m. distant, is the new city or *Lashkar*, literally "camp." When Daulat Rao Sindhia obtained possession of Gwáliár in 1794—1805, he pitched his camp on the open plain to the S. of the fort. As the camp remained, the tents soon disappeared, and a new city rapidly sprung up, which still retains the name of Lashkar, or, the camp, to distinguish it from the old city of Gwáliár. Since the occupation of the Lashkar, the old city has been gradually decaying, and is now only ⅓ as large as the new city. But the two together still form one of the most populous cities in India. In January, 1859, *the old city* in its 5 wards contained 7261 houses, and 33,792 inhabitants, and the new city, in its 5 wards, contained 27,269 houses, and 108,252 inhabitants, making a total of 142,044 people and 34,530 houses.

The view from the fort is varied and extensive, but, except during the rainy season, when the hills are green, the general appearance of the country is brown and arid. To the N., on a clear day, may be seen the gigantic temple of Sahamiya, about 30 m. distant, and still further in the same direction the red hills of Dholpúr. To the W. and within gun-shot lies the long flat-topped sandstone hill of Hanumán, with a basaltic peak at the N. end, and a white-washed temple on its slope, whence the hill has its name. Beyond, far as the eye can reach nothing is seen but range after range of low sandstone hills. The conical peak of the Raípúr hill towers over the lower ranges in the S., and to the E. the level plains, dotted with villages, lengthen till they pass out of sight.

The old city of Gwáliár is a crowded mass of small flat-roofed stone houses. Flanking the city to the N. stands a curious old Paṭhán archway, the remains of a tomb. To the E. the dense mass of houses is intersected by the broad bed of the *Suvarnarekhá*, "golden-streak," rivulet, which being generally dry, forms one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and is almost the only one passable by carts. Within the lower gate stands the picturesque palace of the Gujarní queen of Mán Sính, a stately grand range of stone, 3 stories high. Outside the gate is the Jám'i Masjid, with its gilt pinnacled domes, and lofty minarets. Beyond the *Suvarnarekhá*, and just on the outskirts of the city, is the noble tomb of the Muḥammad Ghaus, the saint venerated in the time of Bábar and Akbar. It is of stone, and is one of the best specimens of Muḥammadan architecture of the early Mughul period.

The grand entrance is on the N.E. side, which has always remained open while the W. entrances have been closed, and for long periods. At the

E. side the ascent was formerly by many flights of broad steps alternating with pieces of paved level road, but these have been removed, and there is now a continuous road, much easier than the old steps. The length of the ascent is 2,500 ft., but the actual horizontal distance is only 1,992 ft. The rise is, therefore, 13 ft. 9½ inches in 100 ft. The entrance is protected by 6 gates, which, beginning from the N., are the 'Álamgiri, the Bádalgarh or Hindola, the Bhairon or Bánsúr, the Ganesh, the Lakshman, and the Háthyá or Elephant Gate.

The *'Álamgiri* gate was built by Mu'tamad Khán, Governor of Gwáliár, in 1660, and called after Aurangzíb, one of whose titles was 'Álamgír. It is quite plain, and the inscription is obliterated. Inside is a small court-yard, within which is an open hall in which the Muhammadan Governors sat to dispense justice, whence it is called the *Kachhari*.

The *Bádalgarh* gate has its name from the outwork Bádalgarh, which was called from Bádal S., the uncle of Mán Sinh. This gate is also called Hindola, from *hindol*, "a swing," which existed outside. It is a fine specimen of Hindú architecture. There is an iron plate nailed to the wooden one, on which is an inscription saying it was renewed by the Governor Saiyid 'Álam, on the 24th Sept. 1648.

The *Bhairon* gate has its name from one of the earliest Kachhwáha Rájás. It is called Bánsor, from *bánsor*, "an archer," lit. "a bambú splitter," from a man who had the charge of it. On one of the jambs is an inscription, dated A.D. 1485, a year before the accession of Mán Sinh.

The *Ganesh Paur* or *Ganesh* gate was built by Dungarelí, who reigned 1424 to 1454. Outside is a small outwork called *Kabútar Khánah*, or "pigeon house," in which is a tank called Núr Ságar, 60 ft. by 39 ft. and 25 ft. deep. Here, too, is a Hindú temple sacred to the hermit Gwálipá, whence the fort had its name. A light is kept burning *in it.* There is also a small mosque *with an* inscription which Cunningham *thus* translates :—

In the reign of the great Prince 'A'lamgír,
Like the full-shining moon,
The enlightener of the world,
Praise be to God that this happy place
Was by M'utamad Khán completed
As a charitable gift.
It was the idol-temple of the vile Gwáli.
He made it a mosque
Like a mansion of Paradise.
The Khán of enlightened heart,
Nay light itself from head to foot,
Displayed the divine light like that of mid-day.
He closed the idol temple.
Exclamations rose from earth to heaven
When the light put far away the
Abode of darkness,
Hátif said, "Light be blessed." *

Before reaching the Lakshman Gate is a temple hewn out of the solid rock and called *Chatur-bhuj-mandir*, "shrine of the 4-armed," inside which, on the left, is a long inscription, dated Samwat 1933 = A.D. 876. There is a tank here, and opposite to it the tomb of Táj Nizám, a noble of the Court of Ibráhím Lodí, who was killed in assaulting this gate in A.D. 1518. Above the gate, on the face of the rock, are carvings of Mahádeo and his consort, and about 50 Lingams, with a colossal group of the Boar incarnation, 15½ ft. high, which Cunningham thinks to be one of the oldest sculptures in Gwáliár. A figure of an elephant over the statue has been cut away to form a canopy. There is also a carving of a female and child, probably Máyá and her son Buddha, but as there no other Buddhist sculptures, this is probably Jain.

The *Háthiya Paur*, Elephant Gate, was built by Mán S. and forms part of his palace. Here was the carving of an elephant, which Bábar and Abú 'l Fazl praised.

There are 3 gates on the N.W., which have the general name of *Dhonda Paur*, from an early Kachhwáha Rájá. In an upper outwork the State prisoners used to be confined here. The S.W. entrance is called *Gharghaj Paur*, or gurgling gate, either from a well of that name inside, or from a redoubt. It has 5 gates, all now

* This is the way a chronogram is given. Hátif means "a voice from Heaven;" "Light be blessed" in Persian gives the date, Núr bád bakhatr; "May light be in the blessing" gives A.H. 1076 = A.D. 1666.

walled up, three of which were breached by General White from the Hanumán hill, which is 5,000 ft. off. This gate is also called Popham by the natives, in memory of its capture in 1780 by Captain Bruce, brother of the traveller, who was an officer of Popham's force. The escalading party had grass-shoes furnished them to prevent them slipping, and the cost of these shoes is said to have been deducted from Popham's pay.

Gwáliár has always been thought one of the most impregnable fortresses in Upper India, and is superior to most in an unfailing supply of water in tanks, cisterns, and wells. There are several wells in the Urwahí outwork, and the water in them is always sweet and wholesome, and is now the only good drinking water in the fort. The Súraj Kund, or Sun pool, was built about 275 to 300 A.D., and is the oldest in the fort. It is 350 ft × 180 ft., with a variable depth. It is situated about 500 ft. N.W. of the Sás-bahú temple. The Trikonia Tank is at the extreme N. point of the fort, near the Jayanti thora, where are 2 inscriptions, dated 1408 A.D., and a little earlier. The Johara tank is in the N. of the fort, in front of Sháh Jahán's palace, and has its name from the Johár, or sacrifice of the Rájpút women there when Altamsh took the place. The Sás-bahú tank, "mother-in-law and daughter-in-law," is near the Padmanáth temple, and is 250 ft. × 150 ft., and 15 ft. to 18 ft. deep, but usually dry, as the water runs through. The Gangola Tank is in the middle of the fort, is 200 ft. sq. and always has deep water on the S. side. The Dhobí tank, at the S. end of the fort, is the largest of all, being 400 ft. × 200 ft., but it is very shallow,

There are 6 palaces in the fort, the *Karan Mandir*, *Mán Mandir*, *Gujarni Mandir*, *Vikramí Mandir*, *Shir or Jahángíri Mandir*, and the *Sháhjahán Mandir*. The Karan Palace is at the N. end of the fort, opposite the Dhonda Gate. It should be called the Kírttí Mandir. It is long and narrow, and of 2 stories. It has one room 43 ft. into 38 ft., with a roof supported by 2 rows of pillars. There are rooms 28 ft. × 18 ft., and 12 ft. on either side.

The *Mán* Palace is on the edge of the E. cliff. It was also called the *Chit Mandir*, or painted palace, as it was once adorned with glazed coloured tiles. It measures 300 ft. by 160 ft., and is 2 stories high, with 2 stories of underground apartments, now uninhabitable from the bats. The E. face is 300 ft. long and 100 ft. high, and has five massive round towers surmounted by open domed cupolas, and connected at top by a battlement of singularly beautiful open lattice-work. The S. face is 160 ft. long and 60 ft. high, with 3 round towers connected by a battlement of lattice-work. The N. and W. sides are much ruined. Bábar describes this palace 20 years after its completion (see Memoirs by Erskine, p. 384). The rooms are small, arranged round 2 courts, small but singularly beautiful. The Palace of Vikram is between the Karan and Mán palaces, and connected with them by narrow galleries 1210 ft. long. The hall is 36 ft. sq., and the roof is a singular Hindú dome supported on 8 curved ribs, of which 4 spring from the pillars and 4 from the angles of the building. Internally the top of the dome is a flat square formed by the intersection of the ribs. The roof is flat, and has an open pavilion on it, built in 1516 A.D. The Gujarní Palace built for the queen of Mán S. is at the foot of the fort in the W. half of the outwork of Bádalgarh. It measures 300 ft. by 230 ft., and is 2 stories high. It is built of hewn stone, but is much ruined. The Jahángíri and Sháhjahán Palace are of rubble plastered, and are quite plain and of no architectural interest. The *Jahángíri* is an oblong quadrangle 290 ft. by 180 ft. with small rooms and one large one 37 ft. by 16½ ft. It was built by Shír Sháh, and was originally called *Shír Mandir*. Shír's son died here, but was buried at Sásarám. The *Sháh Jahán* Palace is at the N.E. point of the fort, on a precipitous cliff overhanging the city. It is an oblong quadrangle which measures 320 ft. by 170 ft. The chief rooms are in the N.

face, the largest being only 31 ft. by 16 ft. There are 11 Hindú temples which have been desecrated by the Muḥammadans, but are still visited at stated times. These are the *Súrya Deva*, the *Gwálipá*, the *Chaturbhuj*, the *Jayanti-thora*, the *Teli Mandir*, the Sás-bahú large, the Sás-bahú small, the Jain Temple, the Mátá Deví, the Dhonda Deva, the Mahá Deva. Of these 11, that of the Sun has perished. The *Gwáli* shrine is a small square open pavilion, with a cupola on 4 pillars. The lamp is now extinguished. The *Chaturbhuj* Temple is sacred to Vishnu, and is close to the Lakshman gate. It is 12 ft. sq., with a portico in front 10 ft. by 9 ft., supported by 4 pillars. An inscription shows that it was hewn out of the rock in 876 A.D. The *Jayanti-thora* was destroyed by Altamsh in 1232 A.D., but its position is shown by the name given to the most N. point of the fort, where there is a deep rock-cut well and some pillared arcades with inscriptions dated 1400 to 1419 A.D. The *Teli Mandir* is in the centre of the fort, overlooking the Urwáhí. It is supposed to have been built by a *Teli* or oilman. It is 60 ft. sq., with a portico projecting 11 ft. on the E. side. The sides slope upwards to 80 ft., where the building ends in a horizontal ridge 30 ft. long. It is the loftiest building in Gwáliár. The doorway is 35 ft. high, and has a figure of Garuḍa over the centre. It was originally a Varshnavite Temple, but since the 15th century it has been Shívite.

The *Sás-bahú or Sahasra bahú*, "mother-in-law" and "daughter-in-law," or thousand-armed temples, are 2 temples, a large and smaller one near the middle of the E. wall of the fort There is a long inscription inside the portico, with the date 1093 A.D. There are figures of Vishnu over the main entrances, so the temple must have been originally Vaishnavite. It has been thought that these temples are Jain, from an invocation to Padmanáth, "Lord of the Lotus," since the 6th Jain hierarch is called Padmaprabanáth, but Padmanáth is a name of Vishnu, who is represented holding a lotus. The great temple is 100 ft. long by 63 ft. broad. The entrance is to the N., and the adytum to the S. It is said to have built by Rájá Mahípál. The temple is now 70 ft. high, but the top has been broken, and General Cunningham thinks it was once 100 ft. high. It stands on a richly-carved plinth tablet 10 to 12 ft. high. The top line is a row of small figures, and the next one of elephants. The lower lines are rows of flowers and diapered ornaments. The temple consists of a small hall of the same length as the sanctum, that is 15 ft., while the middle is 11 ft. The central hall is 30 ft. 10 in. square. It is crowded with 4 massive pillars to aid in bearing the enormous weight of its great pyramidal roof of the upper story. The roof of the lower story springs from a 12-sided base, and is formed by cutting off each corner of the square with 2 long horizontal beams resting on a stout pilaster. Above these beams the roof is continued by circular rows of overlapping stones, until it reaches the architraves of the 4 central pillars. The middle sq. is covered by cutting off the corners to form an octagon. Above this there is an overlapping circular line of 4 cusps, which is crowned by a single recessed slab. This part of the roof is finished in the usual rich and elaborate style of Hindú architects. The temple was dedicated in A.D. 1092. The small *Sás-bahú* is built in the shape of a cross, but consists of a single story, and is open on all 4 sides. The body is 23 ft. 4 in. sq., supported on 12 pillars. The portico in the E. is supported by 2 pillars, and is 12 ft. by 7½ ft. To the E. and W. are 2 porches, 14 ft. by 4 ft. 8 in. To the S. is an antechamber of the same size as the entrance in the E. A low stone railing encloses the temple, except the entrance. The plinth is 6 ft. high, and is decorated like that of the great temple. The pillars are round, with octagonal bases and bracketed capitals. The lower part of the shafts are ornamented with groups of female dancers. It is a fine specimen of

the ornate style of mediæval Hindú architecture.

The Jain temple was discovered by Gen. Cunningham in 1844, and is placed against the E. wall of the fort, midway between the Elephant Gate and Sás-bahú temples. It was built about 1108 A.D. The same authority writes:—

"The rock sculptures of Gwáliár are unique in Northern India, as well for their number as for their gigantic size. They are all excavated in the steep cliff, immediately below the walls of the fortress, and are most of them easily accessible. There are small caves and niches in almost every place where the face of the rock is tolerably smooth and steep, but the more prominent excavations may be divided into five principal groups, which I will designate according to their positions, as 1st, the Urwáhi group; 2nd, the south-western group; 3rd, the north-western group; 4th, the north-eastern group; 5th, the south-eastern group. Of these the first and the last, which are by far the most considerable, both in number and size, are the only sculptures that have attracted travellers. The whole of them have been mutilated, which was done by order of the Emperor Bábar A.D. 1527, only 60 years after they were made. Bábar himself records the fact in his Memoirs: 'They have hewn the solid rock of this *Adwá*, and sculptured out of it idols of larger and smaller size. On the south part of it is a large idol, which may be about 40 ft. in height. These figures are perfectly naked, without even a rag to cover the parts of generation. *Adwá* is far from being a mean place, on the contrary it is extremely pleasant. The greatest fault consists in the idol figures all about it. *I directed these idols to be destroyed.*' The statues, however, were not destroyed, but only mutilated, and the broken heads have since been repaired by the Jains with coloured stucco.

"The *Urwáhi* group is situated in the cliff of the S. side of the Urwáhi valley, and consists of 22 principal figures, all of which are naked. The figures are accompanied by 6 inscriptions, dated Samwat 1497, 1510 = A.D. 1440 and 1453, during the sway of the Tomára Rájás. The chief statues are, No. 17, a colossal figure of Adináth, the 1st Jain pontiff, who is known by the symbol of a bull on the pedestal. This has a long inscription dated 1440 A.D., in the reign of Dungar Sinh, which has been translated by Rájendralálá Mitra (see Beng. As. Soc. Jour., 1862, p. 423). The largest figure of this group, and of all the Gwáliár sculptures, is the colossus No. 20, which Bábar says is 40 ft. high. Its actual height, however, is 57 ft., or 6¼ times the length of the foot, which is just 9 ft. In front of the statue is a small figure with a squatting figure on each of its four faces. The extreme W. figure of this group, No. 22, is a seated colossus upwards of 30 ft. high, of Nemnáth, 22nd Jain pontiff, known by a shell on the pedestal. Besides the 22 figures there are a few isolated excavations to the right and left, now inaccessible from the falling of the rock-cut steps.

"The south-western group consists of 5 principal figures, situated in the cliff immediately below the one-pillar tank, and just outside the Urwáhi wall. No. 2 is a sleeping female 8 ft. long, lying on her side, with her head to the S. and face to the W. Both thighs are straight, but the left leg is bent back underneath the right leg. The figure is highly polished. No. 3 is a seated group of a male and female with a child, who are Siddhártha and Trisalá, the reputed father and mother of the infant Mahávíra, the last of the 24 Jain pontiffs. The sleeping female also is probably intended for Trisalá, to whose womb, when she was asleep, the fœtus of Mahávíra is said to have been transferred from its true Bráhman mother.

"The north-western group is in the W. cliff of the fort, immediately N. of the Dhonda gate. The figures are unimportant, but one of them, Adináth, has an inscription dated S. 1527 = A.D. 1470.

"The north-eastern group is in the cliff under the Muhammadan palaces,

and above the middle gateways of the E. entrance. The sculptures are small, and unaccompanied by inscriptions, and are, therefore, unimportant. One or two of the caves are large, but now very difficult of access.

"The S.E. group is in the long, straight cliff of the E. face, just under the Gangola tank. This is by far the largest and most important group, as there are 18 colossal statues from 20 to 30 ft. high, and as many more from 8 ft. to 15 ft., which occupy the whole face of the cliff for upwards of ½ a m. A few caves are blocked up, and occupied by surly mendicant Bairágis, who refuse all admittance, but there is no reason to suppose they differ from the other caves."

The details are here tabulated by General Cunningham.

Caves.		Sculptures.			Dates.		
No.	Front depth and height.	Names.	Position.	Height.	Symbol.	Samwat.	A.D.
	Feet.			Feet.			
1	23×21×27	——	——	30	—	—	—
2	10×10×10	——	——	—	—	—	—
3	15×12×17	Adináth	Standing	7	Bull	1530	1473
		4 others	——	—	—	1530	1473
4	15×14×16	Adináth	——	14	Wheel	1525	1468
		Nemnáth	——	—	Shell	1525	1468
5	——	Adináth	——	—	Bull	1525	1468
6	26×12×16	Supadma	Sitting	15	Lotus	—	—
7	15×10×20	——	Standing	20	—	—	—
8	21×10×20	Adináth	Sitting	6	—	—	—
9	16× 7×28	Male figure	Standing	21	—	—	—
10	10× 7×15	Female	Lying	—	—	—	—
		Chandra Prabha	Standing	12	—	—	—
		2 others	——	12	—	—	—
11	12× 8×25	Chandra Prabha	Sitting	21	Crescent	1526	1469
12	31×10×25	Sambhunáth	——	21	Horse	—	—
13	40×10×25	Nemnáth	Standing	21	Shell	1527	1470
		Sambhunáth	Sitting	—	—	—	—
		Mahávira	Standing	—	Horse	1525	1468
14	26×16×32	Adináth	Sitting	29	Lion	1525	1468
15	26×16×33	Adináth	Sitting	28	Bull	—	—
16	24×22×34	——	——	30	—	—	—
17	80× 8×30	Kantanáth	Standing	26	—	—	—
		Shantanáth	——	26	Goat	1525	1468
		Adináth	——	26	Antelope	—	—
		And 4 others	——	26	Wheel	—	—
18	15×10×30	——	Standing	26	—	—	—
19	16×10×30	——	——	26	—	—	—
20	12× 8×20	Adináth	——	8	Wheel	—	—
21	27×35×15	——	——	—	—	—	—

The first European who describes these statues was Father Montserrat, who visited Gwáliár on his way from Surat to Dihlí, in the reign of Akbar (see "As. Researches," ix. p. 213).

The *Prisons* are in a small outwork on the W. side of the fort, above the Dhonda gate. They are called the *Nau-chokí*, 9 cells, and are well-lighted and well ventilated; but must have been insufferably close in the hot season. Here Akbar confined his rebellious cousins, and Aurangzíb his son Muḥammad and the sons of Dárá and Murád. Then no one could enter the fort without a pass.

Tomb of Muḥammad Ghaus, was built in the early part of Akbar's reign. It is a square of 100 ft., with hexagonal towers at the 4 corners, attached at the angles instead of the sides. The tomb is a room 43 ft. sq., with the angles cut off by pointed

arches, from which springs a lofty Paṭhán dome. The walls are 5½ ft. thick, and are surrounded by a lofty verandah, 23 ft. high, enclosed by stone lattices of the most intricate and elaborate patterns. These are protected from the weather by very bold eaves, supported on long beams resting on brackets. The building is of yellowish grey sandstone. The dome was once covered with blue glazed tiles, but is now nearly bare.

Tomb of Tánsen, the famous musician, is a small open building 22 ft. sq., supported on 12 pillars, with 4 central pillars round the sarcophagus. It is close to the S.W. corner of the large tomb; hence it is thought he became a Muslim. The tamarind tree near the tomb is much visited by musicians, as the chewing of the leaves is alleged to impart a wonderful sweetness to the voice (See D. Hunter's account, "As. Researches," vi. p. 18). Lloyd, in 1820, in his "Journey to Kunáwar," i. 9, says that this is still religiously believed by all dancing girls. They stripped the original tree of its leaves till it died, and the present tree is a seedling of the original one.

The *Jám'i Masjid* stands at the E. foot of the fort near the 'Álamgíri gate. Sir W. Sleeman says (*Rambles*, i. 347). "It is a very beautiful mosque, with one end built by Muḥammad Khán, in A.D. 1665, of the white sandstone of the rock above it. It looks as fresh as if it had not been finished a month." It has the usual 2 minárs, and over the arches and alcoves are carved passages from the Ku'rán in beautiful Kúfik characters.

Those who are not good walkers, or who wish to avoid the sun, may ascend the Urwáhi entrance in a *doli* or sedan, for which the charge is 8 ánás for the ascent, and the same for the descent. Beyond the gate is a vast gap in the hill, with a road descending almost to the level of the plain. You descend 250 yds. and then 7 stone steps bring you to a chasm at the foot of the Idols. It often happens that the colossal images are a *rendezvous* for bees or wasps, who make enormous nests in the heads, and are so much dreaded that no one dares to approach.

Before leaving Gwáliár a visit should be paid to the *Jay Indra Bhawan*, Sindhia's Palace in the Phúl Bágh, where he saved so many English ladies and others in the Mutiny, for which we owe him eternal gratitude. The ball-room or drawing-room is called the 'Ádil Maḥall, and is 90 ft. long, 49 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high. In it are 2 magnificent chandeliers pendent, holding 248 candles, and one in the centre which has 108 lights. There are also 2 pedestal chandeliers with 72 lights each. In a room beyond are 2 portraits of H.H. Sindhia. In one he is standing, and wears the robes of a Grand Commander of the Star of India. In the other he is seated. His Highness is above the middle height, and is a handsome and powerful man. The main quadrangle of the Palace is fine, and adorned with fountains. The garden is well kept, and there are 50 gardeners. There is a fine Págah of cavalry quartered close to the palace, and the soldiers, particularly the artillerymen, are splendid men.

In returning to Dholpúr observe the fine bridge over the A'sá, with 5 arches, before reaching Chondá. N. of the T. B. here, about ½ m. and 200 yds. off the road to the l., is a grove of trees, with a well. Close by is a pavilion with 10 pillars outside and 8 inside. There is also a piece of ground 100 ft. sq., enclosed with a wall 5 ft. 4 in. high, which is got over with the help of pieces of stone driven into it. There are here 2 tombs. The larger one has on the N.E. face a tablet to Lt.-Col. E. Sanders, C.B., Bengal Engineers, "whose short but distinguished career was closed by a soldier's death on the field of Maháráj púr, on the 29th Dec., 1843." "This monument is about 30 ft. high, and has a very ornamental top,, and altogether it is a very beautiful building. The base is 14 ft. 7 in. sq.; the platform, 41 ft. 2 in." Beside it is a small conical tomb, the top of which has been broken off. Of the shaft is an inscription to the memory of Colonel Churchill, C.B., of H.M.'s 31st Regt. of Foot, "who after

serving with distinguished honour during the Peninsular War, and sharing in the dangers and glory of Waterloo, fell mortally wounded in the discharge of his duties as Qr.-M.-General of H.M.'s Forces in India, at the battle of Maháráj púr." General Macdonald, who was A.D.C. at the battle, picked up General Churchill, who was armed only with a stick.

ROUTE 44.

BÁRH JUNCTION TO KHATMANDU.

This Route, though extremely interesting, has been retained to the last, and not inserted in its proper place, because it can be taken only under very exceptional circumstances. The Nípálese are, unfortunately, as jealous now of the visits of foreigners as the Japanese were thirty years ago, and a visit to their country is impracticable except at the special invitation of the British Resident at Khatmandu, or of the Nípálese Prime Minister, the *de facto* ruler of the country.

Nípál is an independent State, bounded on the N. by the great mountain wall of the Himálayas, which separates it from Thibet; on the S. by the British districts of Bhágalpúr, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpúr, Champáran, and Gorakhpúr; on the E. by Sikkim; on the S.W. by Awadh, and by Kumáon on the W. The total area is *54,000 sq. miles*, and the population about 2,000,000. The territory is divided into 9 districts: 1. Nípál proper, 2. Country of the 24 Rájáhs, 3. Country of the 22 Rájáhs, 4. Makwánpúr, 5. Kirants, 6. Khatang, 7, Chhayanpúr, 8. Saptáre, 9. Morang.

Nípál is a country of stupendous mountains, which decline into lower hills, separated from each other by rich valleys, while its lowest belt forms part of the great plain of Hindústán. The breadth of the mountainous belt N. and E. of Khatmandu is from 30 to 40 m. The highest peak is Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain in the world, 29,002 ft. high. In the great jungle which separates Nípal from India elephants are found in great numbers, and from two to three hundred are caught annually. The rhinoceros, tiger, and panther also abound. There are many handsome birds in the mountainous regions, particularly golden and spotted pheasants, and the partridge called in India chikor.

History.—Nípál was never conquered by the Emperors of Dihlí or any other great Asiatic prince, though it is said to have been subdued by Harí Sinh of Awadh, in 1323 A.D. Ránjit Máll was the last Rájpút of the Solar race that reigned in Nípál. He formed an alliance with Prithwí Nárayan, who stripped him of his dominions in 1768 A.D. Prithwi died in 1771, leaving two sons, Sinh Pratáp and Bahádur Sháh. Pratáp succeeded, and imprisoned his brother, but died in 1775, and Bahádur then returned from exile and assumed the office of Regent to his nephew, the infant son of Pratáp. Under his rule Palpa, and other states to the W., Bhot to the N., and Sikkim to the E., were forced to submit to the rule of the Nípálese. In 1790 a war took place with China, owing to the Nípálese having pillaged the Lámas of Thibet. A Chinese army of 70,000 men repeatedly defeated the armies of Nípál, and advanced to Noakot, within 26 miles of Khatmandu. Peace was concluded on hard terms to the Nípálese, who had to refund what they had taken from the Lámas, and to

become tributary to China. In 1795 the young Rájá assumed the government, and caused his uncle Bahádur to be starved to death in prison. He turned out to be a frightful tyrant, and perpetrated atrocities, the bare mention of which still causes the Nípálese to shudder. He caused the temple of Bhawání to be demolished, and the golden idol to be ground to dust, and when his soldiers demurred at the sacrilege he had boiling oil poured over their naked bodies. At length a conspiracy was formed against the tyrant, and he fled to Banáras in May, 1800.

The presence of the Rájá in British territory seemed to afford an opportunity for an alliance between the two Governments, and a treaty of alliance was concluded, and Captain W. D. Knox went as envoy to Khatmandu in 1802. In 1804 the Resident was withdrawn. The tyrant, Ráná Bahádur, was restored, but continuing his cruelties, was assassinated in 1805. A furious revolution ensued, in which nearly all the nobles at Khatmandu perished, and the adherents of the late Rájá got possession of his son, and put their opponents to death. Meantime the Gúrkhás extended their conquests, and took every hill-fort from the Ganges to the Satlaj, half Sikkim was taken, and the Rájá made to pay tribute. The Nípálese fortified Almora, Srínagar, and Malowa, and began to encroach on British territory in the districts of Gorakhpúr and Páran. Commissioners were appointed to investigate boundaries, and some regular troops took possession of the debateable ground. The Nípálese then attacked the chief police station, and the officers were obliged to fly, with the loss of 18 killed and 6 wounded.

In 1814 war was declared. The British troops were repulsed, and General Gillespie killed. In 1815 Sir D. Ochterlony assumed command, dislodged the Gúrkhás from the heights of Malowa, and obliged the Nípálese general, Amír Sinh, and his son, to capitulate, and agree to abandon the territory W. of the Kálí branch of the Gogra. In Kumáon also the English were successful, and peace was concluded on the 28th November, 1815. But the Rájá withheld his signature, so at the end of January, 1816, a British army of 13,000 regular troops, of whom 3,000 were English, with a great force of irregulars, making in all 46,000 men, advanced from Bettia on Khatmandu. The Gúrkhás were several times defeated, and the British army arrived within 3 days' march of Khatmandu.

The Rájá then signed the treaty, and ceded the country to the W. of the Kálí. In November, 1816, the young Rájá died of small-pox. His son, 3 years old, named Rájendra Bikram Sháh, succeeded quietly to the throne under the guardianship of the Minister, Bhím Sinh Thappa.

Jang Bahádur was now appointed to the command of the army, and when the Prime Minister was assassinated, and the Queen demanded vengeance, Jang undertook to exact it. An assembly of the chiefs was convened in the palace, and Jang Bahádur attacked them with a band of men on whom he could rely. He killed 14 of them with his own hand, and was next day appointed prime minister. A conspiracy was formed against him, but he seized and beheaded his opponents. He then banished the Queen, with her two younger sons, and raised the heir apparent to the throne, the King having fled with his wife. The King then attempted to recover his power, but was made prisoner. In 1857 Jang Bahádur assisted the English in Awadh (Oudh). He died in 1878.

Religion.—Buddhism still lingers in Nípál, and the mixture of Hindú and Buddhist temples, of Indian and Chinese architecture, forms an unfailing source of interest to the archæologist and the student of comparative religion.

Should the traveller be invited by the Nípálese Prime Minister, elephants will be sent for him to Motíhárí, the capital of Champáran, and he will be conducted on his way in comfort. If he be invited by the British Resident, he will leave the E. I. Railway at Bárh, which is a municipal town in

Patna District, 299 m. from Calcutta, and a station on the E. I. Railway. It is on the Ganges, and has a population of 11,050 persons. The Ganges must be crossed at Bárh, and the traveller will proceed along the Tirhút State Railway to Sigaulí, where a Regt. of Bengal cavalry is stationed. Arrangements must be made at least a fortnight before with the Resident and the Magistrate at Motihárí, to have a pálkí with 16 bearers and 4 kulís ready at Sigaulí. Food and wine for 2 days must also be provided.

Leaving Sigaulí at 4 or 5 P.M., the traveller will pass Hardinga (Hurdeen) Factory at the 14th m., and at the 17th Raksál, where is the boundary between British India and Nípál. The road is passable up to this point in a carriage, should the traveller have friends in Sigaulí who will lend him one. At 13 m. from Raksál is *Semrakasa*, where begins the Tarái Forest. Eight m. further on is the large village of Bechiakoh, which will be reached about 7 A.M. Here the traveller can make himself a cup of tea and eat a biscuit, in the enclosure of the Native Rest-house. A relay of bearers and kulís should be in readiness here, and the traveller should delay as little as possible. He will probably like to walk a little to stretch his legs, and for the next 6 m. the road is up the stony bed of a torrent. By walking he will get over the ground faster. He will next reach the Chiria Ghát, a low pass. Thence for 6 m. the road is over broken ground and through a forest to *Hetaunda* or *Hetaura*, a large village with a native Rest-house, in the upper story of which he can rest ½ an hour and breakfast. If he take a servant with him, 4 more bearers and a litter will be required. The road, which is now a fairly good one, proceeds for 15 m. up the Valley of the Raptí, amidst most lovely scenery. The next village, a large one, is Bhímphedí, at the foot of the Siságarhí Pass, which is 6447 ft. above sea level.

Here a *Dandí* or light litter, sent by *the Resident* at Khatmandu, should *meet the traveller*, in which, for 2 m., he will be carried up a very difficult and steep ascent. Nearly at the top is the Resident's Banglá, where the traveller must pass the night. Next morning, rising very early, he will walk to the top of the hill and see the splendid panorama of the Snowy Range before him, and behind him the densely-wooded valley he came through the previous afternoon. He will then walk down the mountain (he will find it better to walk than be carried) to the valley of the Márkhu river, along which he will proceed, crossing and re-crossing the stream to the village of Chitlong, at the foot of a steep pass. Here he should breakfast, and then ascend the Chandragiri Pass, which is 7186 ft. high. At the top he will have a magnificent view of the lovely and rich valley of Nípál. He will then descend a very steep declivity to *Thánkot*, which is 4 m. from Chitlong, and which is the first village in the Khatmandu Valley.

A ride of 10 m. will now bring the traveller in the evening to Khatmandu, the capital of Nípál. The *Residency* is at the N. of the town. There is no hotel or rest-house. The total distance from Sigaulí is 92 m. From the time the traveller leaves Sisiaghari he should be very careful to keep his *Dandí* bearers with him, as the road is not safe.

The limits within which a European may move in Nípál, even at Khatmandu, are very circumscribed, and the Government of Nípál insist on a guard of their own soldiers accompanying every European traveller wherever he goes. Visitors from Europe must necessarily be so rare that it is hardly necessary to describe what is to be seen, and the rather as a description might lead to further restrictions. The introduction to the "History of Nípál" (Macmillan & Co.) furnishes the best information.

The town of Khatmandu itself, the Palace Square and Parade Ground, the streets with the façades of houses carved in wood so exquisitely as to rival anything of the kind in Europe or elsewhere, the temple at Bhatgáon, the temples and square of Patan, the

great Buddhist temples and *stupas*, and, if possible, a parade of the garrison, should be seen. And here it may be said that the army of Nípál is modelled on that of the British, and there are few better soldiers to be found.

The Resident's permission should be obtained to go to the Hill-house, about 10 m. off, on the ridge separating the valley from the spurs of the Snowy Range. From it one of the most stupendous views in the world of giant mountains is to be obtained.

Except Kukrís or Gúrkhá knives and Buddhist prayer-wheels no curiosities are to be purchased in Nípál.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the traveller that unless he is an intimate friend of the Resident, or unless the Mahárájá, that is the Prime Minister or Mayor of the Palace (the sovereign being called Mahárája-Adhiráj) specially invites him, it is useless attempting to see Nípál. In fact he will be stopped at the frontier. It must also be remembered that from the middle of May to the end of October, the Taráí is deadly. An attempt to pass through the jungle would end in fever and almost certain death. The trip is expensive, and would cost from £200 to £250 from Sigaulí and back.

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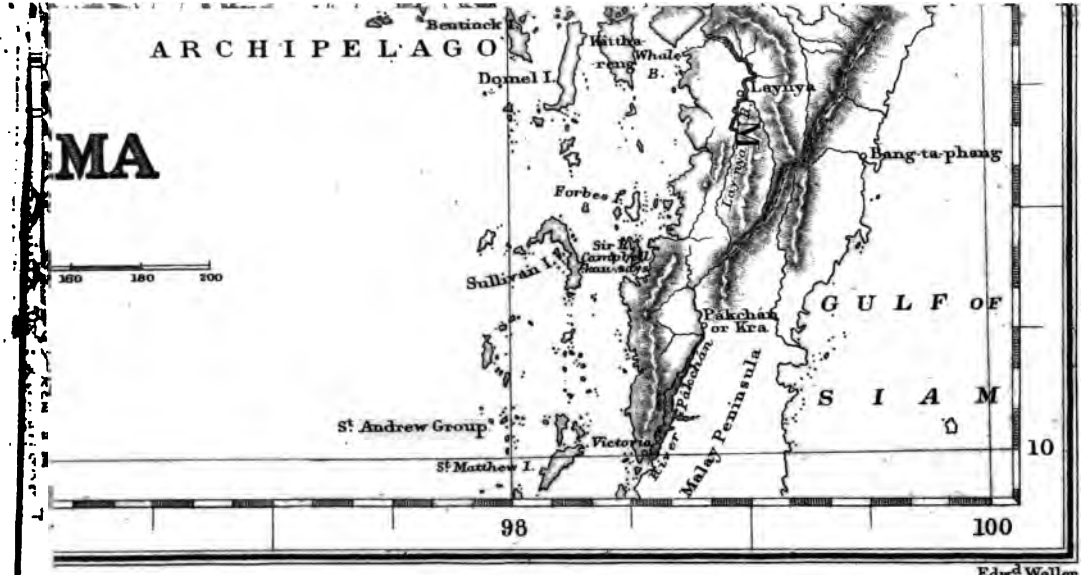
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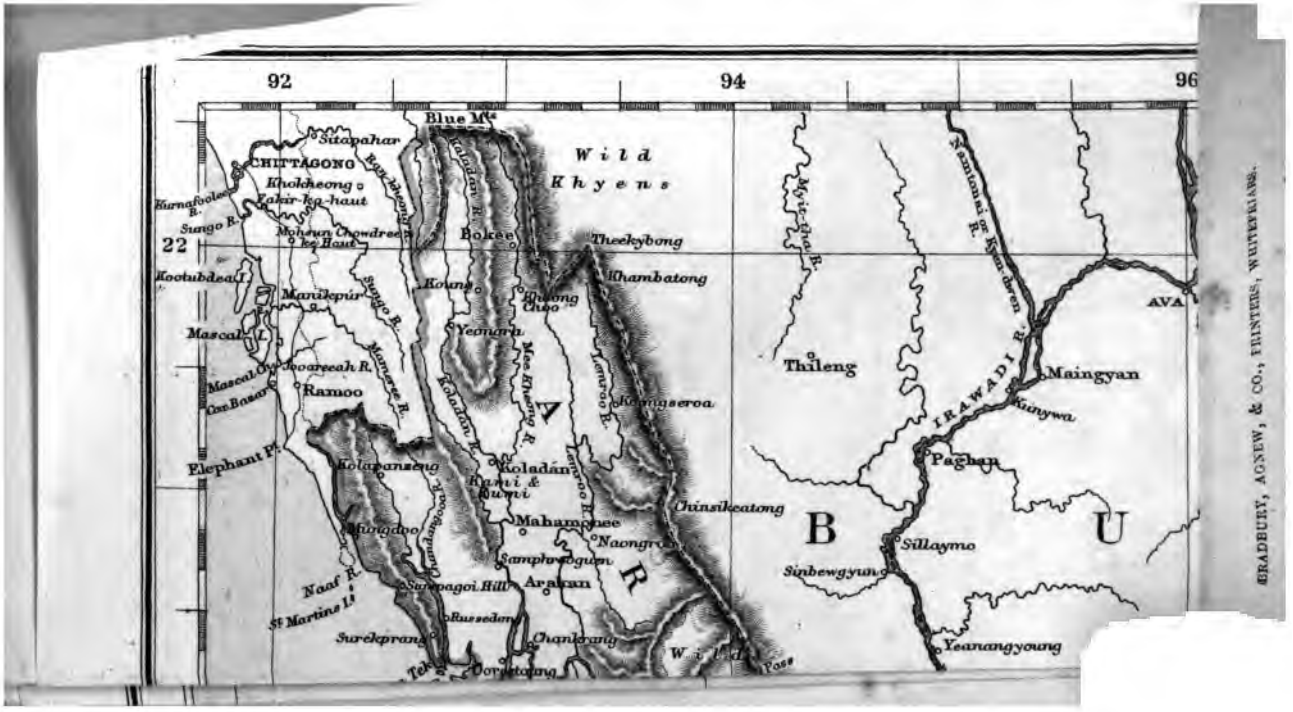
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For any alterations that may be made, and further particulars, apply to the Secretary. 55, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., or 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.

SPLENDID SEA TRIPS.

GLASGOW and BRISTOL CHANNEL.

The First Class Steamers *HUMBER*, *MEDWAY*, *SOLWAY*, *AVON*, and *SEVERN*, will Sail as under (calling at Greenock, Prince's Pier)—

Glasgow to Bristol *viâ* Belfast every Monday and Thursday at 2 p.m.
Glasgow to Cardiff and Swansea *viâ* Belfast every Friday at 2 p.m.
Glasgow to Newport *viâ* Belfast every alternate Friday at 2 p.m.
Bristol to Glasgow *viâ* Belfast every Monday and Thursday evening.
Cardiff to Glasgow *viâ* Swansea every Monday p.m. tide.
Swansea to Glasgow *viâ* Belfast every Wednesday evening.
Newport to Glasgow *viâ* Swansea and Belfast every alternate Tuesday p m. tide.

These Steamers have very superior accommodation for Passengers, carry Stewardesses, and afford a favourable opportunity for making Excursions from West of England to Ireland and Scotland.

Fares—Glasgow: Cabin, 20s. Steerage, 12s. 6d.
„ Belfast: „ 17s. 6d. „ 10s.

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Circular Tours can be made *viâ* London and East Coast in connection with Carron Co.'s Steamers to Grangemouth; London and Edinburgh Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Leith; and General Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers to Granton. Cabin Fare, 35s. Also per Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Co.'s Steamers from London to Dundee. Cabin Fare, 37s. 6d. And per Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers from London to Aberdeen. Cabin Fare, £2 5s. These Fares are exclusive of all Railway Fares for Rail parts of the Journey.

Guide Books and further Particulars on application to—

WILLIAM SLOAN & CO., 8, Gordon Street, Glasgow.

ALGIERS. MUSTAPHA - SUPERIOR.

Sanitary Station.

Hotel d'Orient and Hotel Continental.

First-class Houses. Full south. Situated in a large park and pine forest. Magnificent views. Omnibus in attendance at the arrival of steamers.

LAWN TENNIS.

REICHERTER & HILDENBRAND, Proprietors.

AMIENS.

GRAND HOTEL DU RHIN,

PLACE ST. DENIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the nearest to the Cathedral and Railway Station. Much frequented by English and Americans. Spacious Apartments and airy Bed Rooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Omnibus to and from each Train. English Interpreter.

CH. FICHEUX, Proprietor.

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GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.—First-Class, Hotel recently enlarged, facing St. Denis' Square, near the Railway Station. Three minutes' walk to the Cathedral. Drawing and Bath Rooms. English Interpreter.

Omnibus of the Hotel at every Train.

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HOTEL DE FRANCE, D'ANGLETERRE, AND DE L'EUROPE.

BRULÉ, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, close to the Cathedral, the Museum, and other Public Buildings. Having been recently newly furnished, it offers great comfort. Families and Single Gentlemen accommodated with convenient Suites of Apartments and Single Rooms.

Omnibus at the Station. English spoken.

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AMSTEL HOTEL.

THIS Magnificent FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated near the Zoological and Botanical Gardens, the Crystal Palace, Museums, &c. Cheerful views on the Amstel river. It is provided with every Comfort, and contains 200 well-furnished Rooms and Saloons, Reading and Smoking Rooms, and a special Ladies' Saloon. First-rate Table and Choice Wines.

Terms Moderate. Lift.

Railway, Telegraph Offices, and Stables attached to the House.

R. SEQUEIRA, jun., Manager.

ANTWERP.

HOTEL ST. ANTOINE.

PLACE VERTE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

THIS excellent First-Class Hotel, which enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been Newly Furnished and Decorated. Great Comfort, Superior Apartments, and Moderate Charges. Elegant Sitting, Reading and Smoking Rooms; fine *Salle à Manger*, excellent Table d'Hôte and choice Wines.

English, American, and French Papers.

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BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

ANTWERP.

GRAND HOTEL.

REOPENED by, and under the direction of Mr. Schœfter Wiertz, the well-known proprietor of Hotel de l'Univers, *Brussels*.

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GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

VERY GOOD.

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GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES.

MOREL, new Proprietor. First Class House. Near Post and Telegraph. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Smoking Room. Large Garden. Moderate Prices. Omnibus to all the trains.

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GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Recently reconstructed and newly furnished throughout with large additions, and every possible Comfort. Celebrated Cellar. English Papers. Moderate Prices. Omnibus at Station. Carriages for Mount St. Michel and Excursions.

A. HOULLEGATTE, *Proprietor.*

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THIS is one of the finest-built and best-furnished First-Class Hotels, main front with Morning Sun, situated in the new Promenade nearest the Kursaal and the famous Frederic Baths; it commands the most charming views, and is reputed to be one of the best Hotels in Germany. Principally frequented by English and American Travellers. Highly recommended in every respect, very moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock. English and other Journals. Beautiful airy Dining Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Pension in the early and latter part of the season.

Hydraulic Lift. Bath Rooms. Sanitary Arrangements perfect.

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First-class Establishment, NEAREST CONVERSATION HOUSE and NEW VAPOUR BATHS. Now surrounded by ITS OWN BEAUTIFUL PARK.

HOLLAND HOTEL

With DEPENDANCE "BEAU SÉJOUR."

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Charges strictly moderate.

Special arrangements for a prolonged stay. Pension.

HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.

A. RÖSSLER, *Proprietor.*

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HOTEL EULER.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Opposite the Central Station.

BASLE.

HOTEL SCHRIEDER ZUM DEUTSCHEN HOF.

OPPOSITE the Baden Railway Station. Comfortable accommodation. Moderate Charges.

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HOTEL DU LUXEMBOURG.

REPUTED the best. Situated in the centre of the town, close to the Cathedral and public buildings. Breakfast, 2 fr. 50 c.; Dinner, 3 fr. Rooms from 2 fr. Table d'hôte. Restaurant à la carte. Garden. Billiard room. Recreation Ground. Carriages for Excursions. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Just Re-decorated and Enlarged. First-Class. Best Situation.

Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.

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GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,

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This old, reputed, first-class Hotel, has the best situation in the Town, close to all the principal sights and Royal Theatres. Lately re-furnished throughout.

Splendid **RESTAURANT**, looking out over the "Linden."

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Newspapers in all Languages. Omnibus at Stations. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor: ADOLF MÜHLING,

Purveyor to the Imperial Court.

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GRAND HOTEL ST. ETIENNE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Most highly recommended to Families as being the best in Bayonne. Aristocratic Hotel.

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F. LANGE, PROPRIETOR.

UNTER DEN LINDEN,

No. 3, WILHELMSTRASSEN-ECKE.

Only a Few Minutes Distance from the Stadtbahnhof Friedrichstrasse.

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BEST SITUATED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. — Near the Station and Theatre. Close to the Post and Telegraph Offices, on Promenade. Interpreter. Omnibus at the Station.

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GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.

H. GIGNON.

Highly recommended to Strangers.

VERY COMFORTABLE TABLE D'HÔTE AND PRIVATE DINNERS.

Apartments for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois.

Comfortable Carriages for visiting Chambord and the Environs.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

GRANDE PLAGE.

THIS new Hotel is built with all the latest improvements of comfort. Near the British Club, in the centre of all the best Promenades. 100 Rooms and Saloons. Facing the Sea, and full South. Renowned Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

J. FOURNEAU (*from the Hôtel de France*).

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GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

ON the Banks of the Rhine. European repute. 200 Rooms and Salons. Situation without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains and Park. Near the Landing-place and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens. Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Ladies' Salons. Arrangements on the most moderate terms for Pension. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. L. VOGELER.

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HOTEL ANGST.

First-Class Hotel with every modern comfort, situated in the middle of a large beautiful garden on the Strada Romana. Sheltered position. Magnificent view. Best drainage-system by the English Sanitary Co.

Conducted by the Proprietor, A. ANGST (Swiss).

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BERRY'S (late ROBERT'S)

English and French Boarding Establishment and Family Hotel,

96, 98, 100, & 102, RUE DE BOSTON,

OPPOSITE the Casino Bathing Establishment, near the Steam Packets and Railway Station, and having a splendid Sea View from the extensive Gardens of the Hotel. Terms moderate, and special arrangements for the Winter Season, by day, week, or month. Single Boarders received. Established 50 years.

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HOTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLE VUE.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated RUE VICTOR HUGO (late Rue de l'Ecu), and on the Port facing the Railway Station and Steamers.

Hot and Cold Sea Baths and Vapour Baths in the House.

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GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL & BRISTOL.

First-class Hotel.

Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended for Families and Gentlemen.

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.

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HOTEL DERVAUX,

73 to 80, GRANDE RUE; and 24, RUE DES VIEILLARDS.

THE most healthy part of Boulogne, near the Post Office, English Church, Theatre, and Market. The Hotel is now carried on by Mr. ALPHONSE DERVAUX, son of the founder. Arrangements by the day, week, or month. Reduced prices during the winter months.

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BRIGHTON AND MARINE HOTEL

JACQUES LECERF, Proprietor.

A large first-class Hotel, best situation in the Town, facing the Sea and the "Etablissement des Bains," the Garden of which is separated from the Hotel by the road only. Visitors to this Hotel have the advantage of hearing, from their own rooms, the Military Band which plays in the Garden. The Hotel has been newly furnished.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

HOTEL DU PAVILLON IMPÉRIAL.

First-class Hotel.

The only one facing the Sea.

VERMERSCH, Proprietor.

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HOTEL DEUTSCHES HAUS.

(HOTEL, GERMAN HOUSE.)

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, GOOD ATTENDANCE, COMFORTABLE.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

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GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.

Moderate Charges. Ancien Propriétaire de l'Hôtel de Portugal à Spa.

This Hotel is close to the Railway Station for Ostend, Germany, Holland, Antwerp, and Spa, forming the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique et du Nord.

Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.

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HOTEL DE SUÈDE.

FIRST CLASS.

CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN.

GOOD CUISINE. CHOICE WINES.

VAN CUTSEM.

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HOTEL DE LA POSTE,

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FAMILY HOTEL SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Omnibus—Telephone. Ladies' and Smoking Rooms. English Spoken.

HYACINTHE TILMANS, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL MENGELLE

Hydraulic Lift. **(RUE ROYALE).** *Hydraulic Lift.*

B. MENGELLE, PROPRIETOR.

THIS large and beautiful First-Class Hotel is situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, near to the Promenades the most frequented, and is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort. Table d'Hôte at 6 and 7.15, five francs. Restaurant à la carte, and at fixed prices, at any hour. Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines. *The Largest and Finest Dining-Room in the Town.*

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Baths, Smoking Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

BRUSSELS.
HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
(CENTRAL.)
First Class. Moderate Prices.
Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Salon, Smoking Room, Garden. Omnibus at Station. M. Shoffter-Wiertz has taken also the management of the Grand Hotel, Antwerp.

BRUSSELS.
Murray's Handbook for Belgium and Holland.
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JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

BUXTON HYDROPATHIC and WINTER RESIDENCE
(MALVERN HOUSE),
BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

The largest and most complete Hydro in the neighbourhood. Central and Sheltered situation. Close to Mineral Wells and Baths. Every comfort for Invalids and Visitors. Sanitary, ventilating, and heating arrangements on the most approved principles.
Two BILLIARD TABLES, SMOKING ROOM, splendidly appointed BALL ROOM.
The BATHS have been wholly refitted with all the most recent appliances, and there has been added as complete a system of Baths for MASSAGE TREATMENT as engineering skill has been able to devise.
For terms, etc., apply to the PROPRIETOR. Telegrams—"*Buxton Hydro., Buxton.*"

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GRAND HOTEL D'ESPAGNE.
(CYCLIST TOURING CLUB)
FIRST-CLASS, and one of the best frequented. Newly furnished. Near the Race Course, Post and Telegraph Office, and the Boat for Havre. E. RENAUX, Proprietor.
Recherché table, good family cookery. Table d'hôte dejeuner 2 fr. 50 c.; Dinner 3 fr. Service at separate tables for families at the same price. *The most recommended.* English spoken. Man spricht Deutsch. Special information on the Curiosities of the Town.

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HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,
Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.
Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society.
100 *Elegantly Furnished and Comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms.*
BREAKFASTS À LA CARTE.
TABLE D'HÔTE BREAKFASTS AT 3 FRANCS.
DINNER AT TABLE D'HÔTE, 4 FRANCS.
SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.
ENGLISH AND SPANISH SPOKEN.
L. MANCEL, Proprietor.

CAIRO (Egypt).

HOTEL DU NIL.

H. FRIEDMANN.

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HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

THIS First Class Hotel, newly built and handsomely furnished, is situated in the finest and healthiest part of the Ismailieh quarter, close to the English and Catholic churches. Perfect English sanitary arrangements. Large Verandah, Drawing and Ladies' Saloons, Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Best cooking in Cairo.

GEORGE NUNGOVICH, Proprietor.

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HOTEL BEAU SITE

AND

HOTEL DE L'ESTÉREL.

BOTH situated at the West End of Cannes, in the midst of a most splendid Garden, and adjoining Lord Brougham's property; the healthiest part of the Town.

300 Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms.

Enlarged Drawing Room, separate Reading Room, Smoking and Billiard Room, with Thurston's Tables.

BATH ROOM. LIFT WITH SAFETY APPARATUS.

THREE LAWN TENNIS COURTS,
CONSIDERED THE FINEST AND LARGEST IN CANNES.

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CASINO DE CHERBOURG.

HOTEL DES BAINS DE MER.

ONLY ESTABLISHMENT on the Sea Shore. Hot and Hydropathic Baths, with Sea Water.

Open 1st June till 1st October.

Director, Ls. MERTZ.

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ANGER'S HOTEL (BRANCH, RHEIN HOTEL).

THESE Two First-Class Hotels offer special comfort to English and American Travellers, who will find them most desirable residences.

Charges Moderate; deservedly recommended.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. BATHS, CARRIAGES, OMNIBUS, LIFT.

Mr. and Mrs. Anger speak English.

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HOTEL GOLDENER SCHILD.

WITH DEPENDENCE (TWO GERMAN MONARCHS).

THIS HOTEL has European celebrity, is very beautifully situated, with large Garden, and is newly furnished and decorated. Travellers will find here every comfort at *moderate prices*. English, French, and German Newspapers. Open all the year. English Attendance.

F. ROSCHER, Hotelier.

CARLSBAD.

WIESINGER'S HOTEL NATIONAL.

On the Neuen Gartenzeilstrasse. First-Class Hotel. Open all the year.

THIS HOTEL, situated next to the City Park, and only four minutes from all the Mineral Springs, commands a splendid view of the Mountains; is recommended to families and travellers in general. Large Dining Rooms and shady Garden. Good German and French Cooking. Moderate Charges.

The Proprietor, **Ant. Wiesinger**, has left his Hotel "Drei Fasanen" on account of his increasing business in the above Hotel.

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL and other objects of interest. Two Large Coffee Rooms and Ladies' Drawing Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families. Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches. The Hotel Porters and Omnibuses, for the use of Visitors to the Hotel, attend the Trains. Tariff to be had on application. A Night Porter in attendance.

DAVID FOSTER, Manager.

COBLENTZ.

GIANT HOTEL—HÔTEL DU GÉANT.

THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steamboats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

PROPRIETORS, EISENMANN Bros.

COBLENTZ.

GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

FIRST-CLASS. Commanding a splendid view of the Rhine and the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

Moderate Charges.

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DISCH.

First-Class House. Near Cathedral and Central Station. Greatly enlarged. Every comfort found. 200 Rooms with 300 beds. Omnibuses meet every Train and Steamer. Choice wines for wholesale. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light. Coloriferes in winter. *T. CHRISTOPH, Proprietor.*

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DU DÔME.

TH. METS ERBEN.—This old and excellent House has been enlarged by an elegant New Building, and comfortably fitted-up; it is advantageously situated in the centre of the City, near the Cathedral and the Central Railway Station. Table d'Hôte 1 and 5 o'clock. Splendid Dining Room, Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, &c. Recommended to English Tourists. Moderate Charges.

CONSTANCE.

HOTEL & PENSION INSELHOTEL AM SEE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, considerably enlarged by new buildings. Commanding a magnificent view on the Lake of Constance and the Alps. Beautiful Garden. Warm baths as well as baths in the lake and river.

A. Gutzschebauch, *Director.*

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL KONGEN of DENMARK.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, much frequented by the highest class of English and American Travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for Families and single Gentlemen. Splendid situation, close to the Royal Palace, overlooking the King's Square. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. Best attendance. Reading Room. Hot Baths. Lift.

English, French, German and American Newspapers.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. MODERATE CHARGES.

Ladies' Drawing Room. Vienna Coffee House.

CARRIAGES IN THE HOTEL.

R. KLÜM, Proprietor.

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL PHOENIX.

First-Class Hotel in the Centre of the Town.

CHARGES MODERATE.

N.B.—Patronized by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

C. E. SÖDRING, Proprietor.

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HOTEL ORANIENHOF.

LARGEST First-Class House. Finest situation in own grounds. Visited by the Crown Princess of Germany. The Oranienspring, strongest mineral spring at Kreuznach, belongs to Hotel.

H. D. ALTEN, Proprietor.

COUTANCES.

HOTEL DES TROIS ROIS

H. SIFFAIT, Proprietor.

First-class House. Apartments and Drawing Room (Piano) for families. Terrace. Near the Cathedral. Moderate Prices.

Omnibus to all the Trains.

CUXHAVEN (North Sea Bath).

DÖLLE'S HÔTEL BELVÉDÈRE.

E. DÖLLE, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, newly built, with a brilliant view on the Sea and Port, newly and comfortably fitted up, good Cuisine, Choice Wines, Warm Sea-Baths in the house. Two minutes' from the Railroad Depot, fifteen minutes' to the new Sea-bathing Establishment.

HOTEL CARRIAGE AT THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

DINANT-SUR-MEUSE.

HOTEL DE LA TÊTE D'OR.

ALEXIS DISIÈRE, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS, upon the GRAND PLACE. *Is to be recommended for its comfort. Pension from 7 francs 50 centimes per day.*

DRESDEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

ON THE PUBLIC PROMENADE,

Five Minutes from the Central Station.

Proprietor, C. WEISS.

EISENACH (THURINGIA).

HOTEL RAUTENKRANZ.

Most beautiful view on the Wartburg. First and largest Hotel in the City; favourably known for its Moderate Prices, Excellent Cooking, and Choice Wines.

W. OPPERMANN.

ENGELBERG.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high) with its

KURHAUS AND HOTEL SONNENBERG.

THE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery, as well as by the curative efficacy of the climate against lung and chest diseases, coughs, nervous ailments, &c., &c. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms; Pension from 7 fr. a day upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

KURHAUS HOTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.

THIS First-Class Hotel, in the best situation of the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden, has been recently much enlarged and improved. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Saloon. Large Saloon de Réunion, with Veranda. Smoking-Room. Reading-Room. Billiards, Salle de Musique. Lift. Electric Lighting in all Rooms. Bathin the Hotel. Good attendance, with Moderate Charges.

English Chapel in the garden of the Hotel.

ED. CATTANI, *Proprietor.*

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POPLE'S NEW LONDON HOTEL.

FOR Families and Gentlemen. Re-furnished and Re-decorated. Large covered Continental Courtyard. This First-Class Hotel has long stood pre-eminent, and is patronised by the leading County Families. Adjoining Northernhay Park, and within three minutes walk of the Cathedral. General Coffee Room. Drawing-room Suites of Apartments. Table d'Hôte at 7 o'clock. Night Porter. Omnibuses and Cabs meet every Train.

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Also Proprietor of the Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.

PENSION VORSTER.

FAMILY PRIVATE HOTEL.

Lindenstr. 17 (West End).

Unrivalled Situation.
House Comforts.
12 Salons. Balconies.
60 Bedrooms.

FRANZENSBAD.

THE KÖNIGSVILLA,

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

New Park with splendid Lawn Tennis Ground.

Special Care paid to
Kitchen, Cellar,
and
Attendance.

Under the superintendence of the Proprietor himself, **Mr. F. F. KOPP**, late of "Cosmopolitan Hotel," Nice.

FREUDENSTADT. (2,600 feet above sea.)

BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

RAILWAY-LINE STUTTGART, OFFENBURG, STRASSBURG.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL situated on a charming hill, and surrounded by a very extensive and beautiful Park. 60 very comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons, with 15 Balconies. Water and Milk cures. Electricity. Massage. Pine needle and Soole Baths.

BEST CENTRAL RESIDENCE FOR EXCURSIONS.

Elegant Coaches and Landau Carriages at the Hotel.

TROUT FISHING, AND VERY GOOD SHOOTING.

Moderate Charges. Pension.

ERNEST LUZ, JUNIOR, *Proprietor.*

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST IN GENEVA.

MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL OPPOSITE THE JARDIN ANGLAIS, AND VIEW OF THE LAKE.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. LIFT. BATH-ROOMS.

Moderate charges and special arrangements for prolonged stay.

ADOLPHE DURINGER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

THE LARGEST AND BEST.

200 Rooms overlooking Lake and Mont Blanc.

LIFT. GARDEN. CONCERTS.

ARMLEDER & GOERGER, Proprietors.

GENEVA.

HOTEL PENSION VICTORIA

(FORMERLY HOTEL FLAEGEL).

Finest situation, near the English Garden. Splendid view on the Lake and the Alps. Moderate charges. No charge for light and attendance. Omnibus at the Station. Lift. Baths. **W. NIESS, Proprietor.**

GENEVA.

RICHMOND FAMILY HOTEL.

FACING LAKE AND MONT BLANC.

TERMS FROM SEVEN TO TEN FRANCS PER DAY,

ALL INCLUDED. LIFT.

GENEVA.

HOTEL-PENSION BELLEVUE,

RUE DE LYON.

HEALTHY Situation. Most extensive and shady grounds. Comfortable apartments and single rooms. Highly recommended. Pension from 5 francs per day.

JEAN SUTTERLIN.

GENEVA.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

Best sanitary arrangements. 100 well-furnished rooms, from 2 to 3 francs the bed. Table d'Hote Dinner, 3½ francs and 4 francs, wine included; Supper, 3 francs. Pension, for stay, 7 to 10 francs. Lift.

GENOA.

HOTEL DE LONDRES

(Opposite to Rubattino's Office)

ET

PENSION ANGLAISE.

The nearest to the Central Station.

First Class. Full South. Moderate Prices.

FLECHIA & FIORONI.

GENOA (ITALY).

GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.

HYDRAULIC LIFT AND RAILWAY OFFICE.

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HOTEL MONNET.

THIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has just been considerably enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains.

L. TRILLAT, Proprietor.

First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

URIAGE-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL RESTAURANT, MONNET.

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

GIJON (Spain).

GRAND HOTEL FRANCAIS, LA IBERIA.

MAGNIFICENT SITUATION, between the two Beaches. View on the Port and open Sea. Apartments for Families. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant.

L. MALET, Proprietor.

HEIDELBERG.

HOTEL DE DARMSTADT.

Three Minutes' from the Station. This Hotel, beautifully situated on the Bismarck Square, Two Minutes from the new Neckar Bridge, is well known for its good keeping and very moderate prices.

H. KRALL, Proprietor.

THE HAGUE (Holland).

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THIS magnificent First-Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingly situated near the Theatre, Park, Museum, Telegraph, and the most frequented Promenades. It is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

Restaurant a la carte at any hour.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CHOICE WINES.

SMOKING ROOM, READING ROOM, BATH, AND CARRIAGES.

Rooms from 2 florins a day.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

P. WIRTZ, Proprietor.

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HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by most of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe. Splendid situation, overlooking the Alster-Bassin. 180 Rooms and Apartments. Elegant Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hôte. BRETTSCHNEIDER & BANDLI, Proprietors.

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FIRST-CLASS Hotel, opposite the Central Station and Post Office, with a beautiful "Restaurant and Café." Rooms from 2 Marks. Light and Service included. Carriage in the House.

CHRISTIAN HARTMANN, Proprietor.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for Visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.

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Open all the year. *Table d'Hôte.* *Restaurant facing the Sea.*

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TH. FOTSCH, Directeur.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in every respect. Exceedingly well Situated. Beautiful Veranda and large Garden at the back of the House. Advantageous arrangements made with families intending a longer stay. Highly recommended.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.

HOTEL BELLE VUE.—First-Class Hotel, exceedingly well situated, opposite the Music Pavilion, and close to the Springs. Families, and Single Gentlemen, will find this Hotel one of the most comfortable, combining excellent accommodation with moderate Charges. Best French and English Cooking. Excellent Wines. Café Restaurant. Mineral, Pine, Shower, Cold, and Warm Baths indoors.

W. FISCHER, Proprietor.

HILDESHEIM.

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FIRST-CLASS, in the centre of the town, near the Cathedral and all the curiosities, to which latter the Hotel itself, with its old wood-carvings, belongs in the first place. Garden adjoining the house. Omnibus at the Railway Station. *Old German Beer-room newly opened.* ENGLISH SPOKEN.

CARL WESEMANN, Proprietor.

HILDESHEIM.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

FIRST-CLASS House, considerably enlarged by an additional building, situate in the centre of the city. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock; meals *à la carte* at all hours. Omnibus to all Trains. Garden adjoining the Hotel.

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UNRIVALLED SUMMER CLIMATE.

SOVEREIGN CURE in NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MINERAL, PINE and MUD BATHS, highly recommended for RHEUMATISM.

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All kinds of Amusements. Comfortable Hotels and Private Houses at moderate prices.

MAGNIFICENT KURHAUS, with the well-known RESTAURANT.

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ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and several other Royal Personages. Highest and Driest Position. First-Class Hotel, close to Springs and Kursaal, with fine view of Taunus Mountains. Quiet Apartments. Newly enlarged by Three spacious Villas. At early and later part of Season arrangements made on very reasonable terms. Best Stag Shooting, as well as Trout Fishing, free for guests of Hotel. Lawn Tennis. Fournisseur to H.R.H. Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. GUSTAVE WEIGAND, *Proprietor.*

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HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS, and VILLA, with the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLOTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable with moderate charges. It has a beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Highest position, and one of the best Table d'Hôtes in the Town. Arrangements at Moderate Prices at the early and later part of the Season. Patronised by H.M. the Emperor Frederic, H.M. the Empress Victoria and H.I. H. Princess Victoria of Germany.

HYÈRES.

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ET

HOTEL DES ILES D'OR.

These large and beautiful Establishments are situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, surrounded by charming Gardens, with Orange, Lemon and Palm Trees. Commanding magnificent views of the Sea, the Isles of Hyères and the Mountains. Extensive Dining Saloons, decorated with Pictures by one of the first country Painters of France, Conversation Saloons with beautiful Winter-Garden, Smoking Rooms, Billiard Saloons, Baths on every floor, combining the elegance and luxury of the most important and attractive Hotels in Europe. Moderate charges. N.B. Pension from 9 francs per day.

OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

E. WEBER, Proprietor

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—*Thoroughly Furnished, Equipped, & Decorated.*
250 Apartments, Noble Dining Rooms, Elegant Drawing Rooms, Large Reading Room, Capacious Billiard Room (Two Tables), Comfortable Smoking Room, Ornamental Grounds extending to the Sea, Eight Lawn Tennis Courts. Table d'Hôte Dinner, at separate tables, from 6 to 8 o'clock. There is attached to the Hotel one of the Largest Swimming Baths in England, also Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douché, Shower, &c. Full Descriptive Tariff of MANAGER, Ilfracombe, North Devon. The attractions of Ilfracombe, and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. *Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months* are issued during the Season at all principal Railway Stations.

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ROYAL CLARENCE

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

(*Old Established.*)

HAS recently been rebuilt with extra Bed Room accommodation. Commodious Coffee Room and Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiards.

Omnibus meets every Train.

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HOTEL-PENSION,

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THIS Establishment, with two Branch Houses, is situated in the centre of the Höheweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position, as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 2 AND 6.30 O'CLOCK.

DINNERS À LA CARTE.

CARRIAGES, GUIDES, AND HORSES FOR MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS.

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FIRST-CLASS Hotel and Pension, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position, 30 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn, &c. Surrounded by Terraces and Gardens. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October. J. OESCH-MÜLLER, *Proprietor.*
Also proprietor of the Hotel St. George, at Mustapha Superieur, Algiers.

INNSBRUCK.

THE beautiful and sheltered situation of Innsbruck renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In Spring as well as in Autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the seaside.

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THREE FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.

Opposite the Railway Station.

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and the different elevations, render it a good place for walking cures after the system of Dr. Oertel.

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Magnificent First-class Family Hotel; the best situated at Interlaken.

400 BEDS.



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Special arrangements made for a stay of some time.

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By Her Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Magnificently situated on the Lower Lake. Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the principal Royal Families of Europe, and leading American Families.

Reduced Tariff during Winter Months.

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HOTEL and PENSION VICTORIA.

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One of the very Best First-Class Hotels of Switzerland.

BEAUTIFUL LARGE GARDEN & SHADED TERRACE.

FULL VIEW OF LAKE LEMAN FROM EACH WINDOW.

IN WINTER PENSION.

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(Formerly HOTEL DIOT ET DE LA BOULE D'OR).

Magnificent Situation. **30, RUE DUMAS.** Comfortable Bedrooms and Sitting Rooms for Families and Tourists. Salons. Baths. Special Omnibus to the Station. English spoken.

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FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Specially recommended to Families and Tourists. Omnibus to Station. English spoken.

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TARBET HOTEL

IS the most commodious on the Lake. Parties Boarded on Moderate Terms.

A. H. MACPHERSON, *Proprietor.*

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BRAGANZA HOTEL.

THIS First-Class well-known Family Hotel, lately renovated by the Royal House of Braganza, and fitted up by the new Proprietor, VICTOR C. SASSETTI, highly recommendable for its large, airy, and Comfortable Apartments, commanding the most extensive and picturesque views of the River Tagus, as well as of Lisbon. Superior Cuisine, and carefully-selected Wines.

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TERMINUS of the GOTHARD RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

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First-Class Hotel, Splendid View on the Lake and Mountains.

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IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

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Comfortable, pleasant situation.

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First-Class Establishment. Splendid View, Full South. Charges Moderate. Interpreters.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, completely renewed, in the centre of the town, commanding a fine view, opposite the Railway and Post Office. Comfortably furnished. Good cooking. Restaurant and Café. Cold and warm Baths. Private Dinners. Moderate charges.

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FIRST-CLASS Hotel. Finest Position and Splendid View of the Rhine. Especially recommended to English and American Travellers. Rooms, including Light and Attendance, from 2 francs 50 centimes. Omnibus at Station.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every comfort, in the best position opposite the Falls of the Rhine, and Five minutes' walk from Neuhausen Station.

NO GRATUITIES to the SERVANTS. 200 ROOMS.

Splendid View of the Rhinefalls, the Castle of Laufen, and the Swiss Alpine Chain.

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Every Night during the Summer Season.

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PLACE GRASLIN. VERY FINE.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, well situated, opposite the Kriegerdenkmal, newly re-built, contains 110 elegantly furnished Rooms and Saloons, and is much frequented by English and American families. Arrangements made with Families and Single persons. Baths in the house. Carriages. Omnibus to and from the Station.

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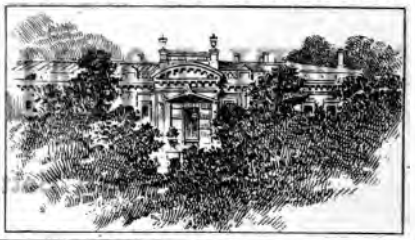
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